

# SOLVING PROBLEMS IN THE FIELD OF ECOTURISM DEVELOPMENT IN NAVOI REGION ON THE BASIS OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

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***Abstract: As a result of the study of the development of ecological tourism in Navoiy region, in order to clear up the issues aimed at growing the wide variety of tourists, 2019-2022 was forecasted and its prospects had been identified. Innovative science in the course of development of ecological tourism in the Navoiy location perspectives and development of tourism in the region, for this purpose, the find out about was once conducted in 2019-2022, which has a real quantity of ecotourism per year. The forecast warning signs for 2019–2022 are justified using a multifactor correlation mannequin for the improvement of ecotourism in the Navoiy region.***

***Keywords: ecological tourism, number of tourists, forecast, tourism resources, infrastructure, regional product, gross tourist flow***

In the Address of the President to the Senate and the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, he outlined priorities and directions in the field of tourism and sports. At the same time, it is deliberate to extend the range of vacationers in this course from 55,490 final 12 months to 110,000 this year through simplifying the corporation of sanatoriums and scientific establishments of the United States of America and advertising their clinical offerings and facilities abroad. It is deliberate to enlarge the export of medical offerings from \$ 6.3 million to \$ 12.6 million. It is natural that tourism will play a position in the economy of Navoi region. It has recently begun to pay more attention to this field in the region. After all, almost all vacationers coming to the vicinity are in transit, consisting of travelers from Samarkand and Bukhara.

A variety of works on the development of ecological tourism has been published and is being completed through scientists of our country. In particular, N.Tukhdiev and T.Abdullaeva<sup>1</sup> considered the strategic improvement of ecotourism on the instance of Western Tianshan.

M. Hoshimov<sup>2</sup> made some proposals on the ordinary improvement of ecotourism. B.S. Berdiyrov<sup>3</sup>, R.Hayitbaev and U.Matyakubov<sup>4</sup> also made considerable tips on enhancing unique methods to advance eco-tourism. Such hints have additionally been developed

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<sup>1</sup> Tukhliev N., Abdullaeva T. Ecotourism: essence, trends and development strategy. T.: "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan." 2006.- P. 272-284.

<sup>2</sup> Hoshimov M.A. Uzbekistan is an ecologist of tourism. Monograph. Samaragand, "Zarafshon" in DK, 2009. 220 p.

<sup>3</sup> Berdiyrov BS Ecotourism and its nirni in the market of Uzbekistan tourism services. 08.00.05. I.Ph. dissertation for the degree of Samarkand, SamISI, 2010. -- 24 p

<sup>4</sup> Khrabovchenko V.Kaitboyev R. Ecologist tourism. Kuw guide. - T.: "Barkamol Face Media", 2018. - 248 pages. V. Ecotourism: textbook.

through scientists from the CIS countries. One of them is V.V. Khrabovchenko<sup>5</sup>, who paid different attention to the development of eco-tourism in the mountainous regions of the world. However, there is no direct utility of these pointers in the development of eco-tourism in Navoi region. It is characterised via features.

First, in Navoi region, eco-tourism assets are greater in the barren region than in the mountains. The improvement of eco-tourism in these zones additionally has its personal characteristics. But even with this, the applicable conditions related to infrastructure are not enough.

Second, the applicable infrastructure for the development of eco-tourism is nevertheless no longer properly formed. There are now not adequate roads to journey to many historical monuments and nature, traveller catering facilities, leisure facilities.

Third, tourism firms specializing in eco-tourism are in quick supply. This makes it necessary to increase, taking into consideration the specifics of this tourism.

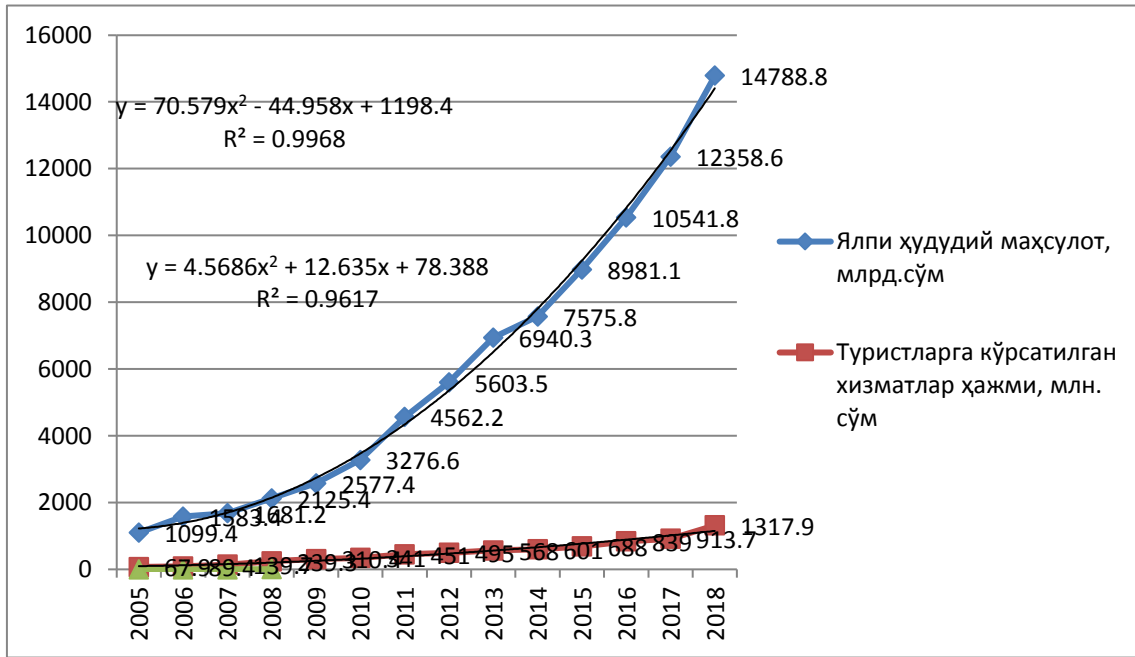
Fourth, suitable traveler routes for the improvement of eco-tourism have no longer been developed. All this requires the improvement of a method for its development, based totally on the specifics of the region. Because the foremost center of attention on the improvement of tourism was focused on the cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and Tashkent, which are wealthy in vacationer resources. As a result of such approaches, the trouble of tourism improvement in different areas has developed in an unstable state. While in some instances there has been a sharp enlarge due to random factors, in some cases this difficulty has been clearly ignored.

As a result of the study, the vogue of change of information for at least 9 years to forecast the indicators of ecotourism improvement in Navoi place for 2019-2022 used to be considered. To do this, the following facts is provided

From the values of the multivariate correlation coefficients, it can be considered that the most beneficial of these equations is the linear regression equation, considering that this value is closest to 1. However, the significance index of the multivariate correlation coefficient is also the absolute best in this equation, whilst the residual variance index has the lowest value. From the impact of factors in the regression equation on the resultant sign, in particular (s/he), it is clear that the importance of the multivariate correlation coefficient performs an essential role. The prediction of this aspect is based totally on the function whose cost R2 is closest to 1. Here, the function  $y = 11.953 * x + 793.8$  was found to be a prognostic feature of component 1. The forecast of the employed population in the place was once also determined in the identical way. A sketch of these symptoms is shown in the following layout (Figure 1.1).

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<sup>5</sup> Method. Allowance. - M.: Finance Kayitboyev R. Matyakubov U. Ecologist tourism. Servant Ollanma. Samarkand: SamISI, 2010. -- Pages 6-29. and statistics, 2007. - P.152-188.



**Figure 1.1. Dynamics of gross regional product and offerings supplied to vacationers in 2005-2018**

Two of the 5 elements taken into account that may additionally affect the range of Eco tourists were taken here. However, the amount for the length up to 2022 used to be determined thru the forecast features on all factors. The characteristic of the dependence of the wide variety of Eco tourists on the above 5 factors was once also decided the usage of a pc program EXCEL. The results of the calculation grew to become out the following regression equation.

$$Y=2827,231-10,673*X_1+11,272*X_2+16,236*X_3+1,359*X_4+0,544*X_5$$

Using this equation, forecast indicators for 2019-2022 were developed in Navoi region (Table 1.1).

**Table 1.1: Dynamics of development of ecotourism in Navoi region For 2005-2018 and forecast indicators for 2019-2022**

Years	Number of Eco tourists, (thousan)	Regional populatio n(thousan d)	Number of people employed in the region	Number of employees engaged in ecotourism	Gross regional product, billion soums	Volume of services provided to tourists, mln. sum
2005	233	812,7	376,6	18	1099,4	67,9
2006	398	819,5	383,2	24	1583,4	89,4
2007	752	829	389,8	42	1681,2	139,7
2008	1062	839,3	396,7	59	2125,4	239,3
2009	941	851,6	402,3	47	2577,4	310,4
2010	732	863,7	407,9	37	3276,6	341,0
2011	1260	868,9	410,4	58	4562,2	451,0

2012	1278	888,4	418,5	60	5603,5	495,0
2013	1319	901,1	419,6	62	6940,3	568,0
2014	1153	913,2	420,6	61	7575,8	601,0
2015	1223	927,9	421,2	62	8981,1	688,0
2016	1346	942,6	421,8	64	10541,8	839,0
2017	1331	949,2	424,4	70	12358,6	913,7
2018	1431	961,1	425,9	71	14788,8	1150,5
2019	1566	973,1	427,4	85	16402,0	1295,7
2020	1744	985,0	428,7	96	18544,7	1449,9
2021	1971	997,0	429,9	111	20828,5	1613,3
2022	2228	1009,1	431,1	128	23253,6	1785,7

This table describes that in 2022 the number of Eco tourists visiting Navoi region will increase from the current 1431 to 2228 people. This means that in 2022, the number of Eco tourists is expected to increase by 55.7% compared to 2018.

Taking into consideration the objective need to develop all areas of tourism in Navoi region, including ecotourism, in order to pay special attention to this issue, such measures as allocating land to tourism companies, financing, development of new tourist routes, attracting investment from various sources will need to be added. Based on the need to develop directions for the development of tourism in Navoi region, it was concluded that its specific strategic directions can be identified.

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