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## DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM DUE TO WATER RESOURCES IN UZBEKISTAN

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**Abstract:** The article examines the factors influencing the development of tourism in Uzbekistan. Tourism is a significant source of income, employment, contributes to the diversification of the economy, creating industries serving this sector. In addition, the use of water resources of the state is described.

**Keywords:** tourism, tourist services, swimming, fishing, rafting.

### Introduction

By now, tourism has become one of the leading sectors of the world economy. In this regard, Uzbekistan pays special attention to the modernization of the tourism industry, the development and improvement of the regulatory framework for the sustainable development of the industry, the organization of services for foreign guests in accordance with international standards. During the years of independence, our country made a significant breakthrough in this area, coupled with the preservation and enhancement of the historical and cultural heritage of the people, the revival of national traditions and customs, the restoration and arrangement of the sights of the republic.

In order to create a modern, highly efficient and competitive tourist complex, a solid regulatory and legal base has been formed in the republic, the basis of which is the Law "On Tourism", adopted on August 20, 1999. There are programs of targeted measures to improve the tourism infrastructure, including attracting investment, diversifying tourism products, enhancing educational and informational activities, training and advanced training of specialists in the field.

At the moment, the tourism industry, with its enormous potential, makes a constructive contribution to the sustainable development of countries and regions. At the same time, tourism is one of the largest, most profitable and most dynamically developing industries. The industry is actively influencing

the social, cultural and ecological environment. The development of the tourist activity allows to solve a wide range of important social and economic recovery of health problems of the population and the expanded reproduction of labor, welfare and quality of life, ensuring social and cultural development on the basis of an open export o- oriented economy [ 2 ].

Recently, more and more attention has been paid to such an indicator of mountain areas as the landscape-aesthetic attractiveness of landscapes, or landscape-aesthetic characteristics. Studies have shown that the perception of different landscapes is different. Depending on the picture that appears before the eyes, direct observers have different impressions and feelings. The range of feelings that arise is quite wide, ranging from delight or psychological comfort to a state of oppression and fear. Proceeding from this, we can note the obviousness of the practical importance of carrying out landscape-aesthetic research. This significance is especially clearly visible in the recreational development of the territory. This kind of tendency determines the growing interest in the problems of landscape aesthetics, as well as the emergence of various kinds of approaches to assess the landscape and aesthetic attractiveness of landscapes.

One of the key characteristics that determine the recreational potential of a place is the attractive properties of landscapes. This characteristic is of great importance for any vacationer when he asks himself the question of what he can do in a given space. Answering

himself to this question, he can find for himself a lot of interesting activities, for example: swimming, skiing from the mountains, fishing (functional), studying the features of the area, admiring nature (aesthetic).

Water bodies undoubtedly have the most attractive effect and dominant position in any landscape. Water bodies include areal (lakes) and linear (rivers). Areal areas are of greater importance in the formation of the landscape appearance of the territory. When evaluating lakes, priority is given to the area of the mirror (or scale), as well as the transparency of the water. As for the mountainous regions, here the lakes are considered as natural objects of attraction. When evaluating linear objects, priority is given to the properties that form the features of the longitudinal profile of the channel, the angle of incidence and, accordingly, the speed of the current, the nature of channel processes - the presence of waterfalls, rifts, rapids, etc. Most researchers note the importance of such indicators that characterize the features of the combination of water bodies with other components of the landscape (especially the relief). It is the combination of territories and water areas that form the boundaries of different environments, or the so-called marginal zones [ 3 ].

The next aspect we would like to note is such a factor as the water resources of the territory. The presence of water sources has always attracted tourists. At the present stage of history, water is used in many areas of human activity, from human consumption as a liquid necessary for the body and ending with energy.

The aspects of the attractiveness of water resources for tourism are also very diverse. This also includes the aesthetic factor, i.e. enjoying the view and the surrounding landscape of water sources, and ecotourism and sports factors (swimming, fishing, rafting, etc.), as well as a health factor, most of all, the healing properties of the waters of springs and underground springs are here.

Currently, natural outlets of groundwater are of great recreational popularity, because The wide variety of near-water landscapes of the springs attracts the

attention of the population, and the waters of the springs are widely used for balneological and drinking purposes, the springs located in places well-accessible to the population are especially intensively used.

The methodology for assessing and zoning the recreational potential of water sources includes a point assessment and taking into account the following components: aesthetic properties of the landscape, the flow rate of the source, the presence of a capturing device (creating an additional aesthetic effect) and the frequency of attendance of the source [2].

The next category can include flora and fauna, which also play a significant role in the recreational attractiveness of the territory. The recreational potential of flora and fauna can also be determined using a scoring system, taking into account their diversity, condition, availability, etc.

Groundwater on the territory of Uzbekistan is distributed unevenly, both in area and in depth. Uzbekistan is rich in various mineral waters. Groups of mineral waters are widespread here, differing in the degree of mineralization - from fresh to strong brines; by the content of gases - carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, nitrogen, methane; by temperature - from cold to very hot [4 ].

From the above, one can note a wide potential in the development of the tourism and recreation industry in the territory of Central Uzbekistan. The natural complex of this region has all the main criteria for the development of ecological, medical, sports and a number of other types of tourism. The development of the existing potential and infrastructure for its use will help to increase the tourist attractiveness of the region, and therefore, to increase its economic well-being, making tourism one of the main income items of the budget of Central Uzbekistan

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