

**NEW TYPES OF TOURISM SUCH AS ECO-TOURISM, CULTURAL TOURISM,  
MEDICAL TOURISM, GASTRONOMIC TOURISM AND THEIR DEVELOPMENT  
PROSPECTS**

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**Abstract:** This article discusses the development prospects of new trends in the field of tourism, namely eco-tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and gastronomic tourism. The article examines in detail the definition, specific features and development opportunities of each type of tourism. It is noted that eco-tourism is focused on nature conservation and supporting local communities, cultural tourism is based on interest in cultural heritage and historical sites, medical tourism is focused on obtaining quality and affordable medical services, and gastronomic tourism is based on interest in food and beverages. The article also discusses the development prospects of each type of tourism, namely eco-tourism, which is growing in popularity due to increased interest in climate change and environmental protection, cultural tourism, which is growing in popularity due to increased interest in cultural heritage, medical tourism, which is growing in popularity due to increased demand for quality and affordable medical services, and gastronomic tourism, which is growing in popularity due to increased interest in food and beverages. The article also discusses how these new types of tourism can help countries achieve economic development, create jobs, and support local communities.

**Keywords:** Tourism, Eco-tourism, Cultural tourism, Medical tourism, Gastronomic tourism, Development prospects, Climate change, Environmental protection, Cultural heritage, Medical services, Food, Beverages, Economic development, Jobs, Local communities.

The initial period of tourism development in Uzbekistan mainly falls on the first quarter of the last century. In 1925–1930, a special tourist society, the Workers' and Peasants' Tourism Organization, was established under the Central Council of Trade Unions. This society was mainly engaged in organizing trips (excursions) of workers to various cities, introducing students to historical monuments, and studying the country. It also organized practical activities such as mass walks, skiing, and cycling in the suburbs on weekends. Their main goal was physical training, increasing labor activity, and preparing for defense work.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Tourism, adopted by the Legislative Chamber on April 16, 2019, and approved by the Senate on June 21, 2019, contains general provisions<sup>1</sup> on tourism. It includes all opportunities for tourism, general provisions, regulation of the tourism sector, tourism industry, tourist zones and tourist clusters, **conditions** for carrying out activities in the tourism sector, rights and obligations of tour operators and travel agents, tourists and excursionists, guides (guide-interpreters), excursion leaders and tour guides, ensuring safe tourism, and final provisions. Sustainable tourism is becoming increasingly important for countries around the world as a means of promoting economic growth while protecting natural and cultural resources. This thesis examines the prospects for sustainable tourism development in Uzbekistan by analyzing the country's existing tourism industry, the assets that support sustainable tourism, and potential challenges. A mixed methods approach was used, including a review of academic literature and industry reports, as well as interviews with tourism experts in Uzbekistan. The results show that Uzbekistan has significant cultural and natural attractions that could serve as the basis for a thriving sustainable tourism sector.

<sup>1</sup> <https://lex.uz/docs/-4428097?ONDATE=14.05.2024%2000#-4428916>

However, a number of obstacles need to be addressed, including improving infrastructure, developing tourism management capacity, and increasing investment. With a strategic focus on community and ecotourism, Uzbekistan has strong potential to leverage its rich heritage and landscapes for sustainable tourism development. This thesis examines various challenges and achievements related to sustainable tourism in foreign countries, highlighting both successful initiatives and ongoing challenges.

During 2010-2017, the volume of tourism services exports doubled and amounted to 546.9 million US dollars in 2017, and -1,041 million US dollars in 2018. Until 2016, the average annual growth rate of the number of foreign visitors was 8 percent, and in 2017 - 7 percent, exceeding 2.69 million people. It was reported that 5.3 million foreign tourists visited the republic at the end of 2018, and as a result of measures taken to support and protect the private sector, the number of tourism organizations, which were established in 2015, increased from 398 to 950 by the end of 2018, and the number of hotel establishments increased from -661 to 900.

The tourism industry, once limited to sunny beaches and trips to historical sites, is now undergoing a wave of change. Modern travelers are no longer just looking for relaxation, but also for meaningful experiences, new knowledge and unique emotions. These demands have led to the emergence of new trends in the tourism industry. Eco-tourism, which is focused on preserving the beauty of nature and supporting local communities, is attracting travelers. They prefer to hike in the mountains, cycle through the forests, observe wildlife and relax in eco-friendly hotels. Cultural tourism attracts those interested in history and culture. They want to explore ancient cities, visit museums, learn about local crafts and attend traditional festivals. Medical tourism is opening up new opportunities for those looking for quality and affordable medical services. Travelers are now traveling abroad for surgeries, medical treatment, and health improvements. Gastronomic tourism, on the other hand, attracts those interested in food and drink. They want to taste local cuisine, visit restaurants, attend food festivals, and visit wineries. These new forms of tourism not only open up new opportunities for travelers, but also help countries develop economically, create jobs, and support local communities. In this article, we will take an in-depth look at the characteristics of these new forms of tourism, their development prospects, and how they will impact the global tourism industry.

Uzbekistan's tourism industry is developing rapidly, and new trends are playing an important role in this development. The state is implementing reforms aimed at supporting such areas as eco-tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism, and gastronomic tourism.

Uzbekistan's natural beauties, mountains, deserts and lakes have great potential for eco-tourism. The state is increasing the number of national parks and reserves, which will allow the development of eco-tourism. The mountains of the Fergana Valley, the deserts of Karakalpakstan, and the lakes of the northern regions of Uzbekistan are ideal places for eco-tourism. Programs are being developed to develop eco-tourism, which will help attract investments and create new hotels, resorts and tourist infrastructure.

The rich history and culture of Uzbekistan create great opportunities for the development of tourism. Reforms are being carried out to restore historical cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and turn them into tourist centers. Programs are being developed to preserve and promote cultural heritage, which will help preserve historical monuments and make them accessible to tourists. Investments are being attracted to develop cultural tourism, which will help create new hotels, restaurants and tourism infrastructure.

and affordable medical services in Uzbekistan, reforms are being implemented aimed at developing medical tourism. The state is developing programs aimed at developing medical tourism, which will help attract investments in the development of medical tourism. New medical institutions are being built and existing ones are being modernized to develop medical tourism.

National dishes and food products of Uzbekistan are becoming popular all over the world. Programs are being developed to develop gastronomic tourism, which will help promote local dishes and open new restaurants. Investments are being attracted to develop gastronomic tourism, which will help create new restaurants and food production enterprises.

These reforms are aimed at developing Uzbekistan's tourism sector and making it a significant player on the global tourism map. These reforms will have a positive impact on creating jobs in the tourism sector, supporting local communities, and contributing to Uzbekistan's economic development.

In conclusion, although the tourism sector in Uzbekistan is developing, there are still a number of shortcomings. There are problems such as insufficiently developed tourism infrastructure, lack of personnel, ineffective tourism promotion, complexity of bureaucratic processes , and insufficiently effective involvement of local communities in the tourism sector. However, the state is implementing reforms aimed at developing the tourism sector. There are plans to develop tourism infrastructure, train personnel, strengthen tourism promotion, simplify bureaucratic processes , and strengthen the involvement of local communities in the tourism sector. These reforms are aimed at developing Uzbekistan's tourism sector and turning it into a country that occupies an important place on the global tourism map.

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