

Studying and implementing foreign experiences in the sustainable development of mountain tourism services

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Received: 04 December 2024; **Accepted:** 06 January 2025; **Published:** 08 February 2025

Abstract: This article is devoted to the issues of sustainable development of mountain tourism services, studying the experience of foreign countries and analyzing the possibilities of using them in the development of mountain tourism in Uzbekistan. The article pays special attention to such aspects as ensuring environmental sustainability, developing infrastructure, attracting local residents and ensuring safety.

The experiences of countries such as Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Nepal and Georgia in developing mountain tourism will be analyzed and their adaptation to the conditions of Uzbekistan will be considered. In particular, foreign experiences will be studied in protecting mountain ecosystems, waste management, increasing energy efficiency, rational use of natural resources, developing transport communications, building accommodation and catering facilities, attracting local residents to the tourism sector and ensuring the safety of tourists.

The study uses regression analysis to identify the main factors affecting tourism revenue, and "Estimated number of tourists" is shown as the most important factor. Therefore, the article emphasizes the need to implement measures aimed at increasing tourist flow.

The analyses and conclusions presented in the article may be useful in developing a strategy for the sustainable development of mountain tourism in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Mountain tourism, sustainable development, foreign experience, Uzbekistan, environmental sustainability, infrastructure, local population, safety, regression analysis, Alps, Himalayas, Rocky Mountains, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria, Nepal, Georgia, tourism revenue, tourist flow, waste management, energy efficiency, natural resources, transport communications, accommodation, catering establishments, security measures.

Introduction: Mountain regions attract tourists with their unique nature, landscapes and biodiversity. Mountain tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors of the global tourism industry and makes a significant contribution to the economies of many countries. However, factors such as the ecological sensitivity of mountain regions, limited infrastructure and uneven economic development pose a number of challenges to the sustainable development of mountain tourism.

To overcome these problems and sustainably develop mountain tourism, it is important to study and implement the best practices of foreign countries. In particular, by analyzing foreign experiences in the development of tourism in the Alps, Himalayas and Rocky Mountains, it is possible to develop effective

mechanisms for the development of tourism in the mountainous regions of Uzbekistan.

It is advisable to study foreign experiences in the following areas:

Ensuring environmental sustainability: Study and implement foreign experiences in protecting mountain ecosystems, waste management, improving energy efficiency, and rational use of natural resources.

Mountainous regions cover 30% of the planet's surface, and their ecological stability plays a crucial role in mitigating global climate change and maintaining biodiversity. Therefore, protecting mountain ecosystems is a pressing issue.

The Swiss experience in protecting mountain

ecosystems is very instructive. They pay great attention to nature conservation, along with the development of tourism in mountainous areas. For example, in the Alps, vehicle traffic is limited and priority is given to pedestrians, cyclists and public transport. This helps reduce air pollution and preserve nature.

The world leaders in waste management. They have a very good waste sorting and recycling system. As a result, only 1% of waste in Sweden is sent to landfills, the rest is recycled or used to produce energy.

Denmark has made great strides in improving energy efficiency. They use wind energy extensively and invest heavily in energy-saving technologies. As a result, Denmark has been able to significantly reduce its energy consumption.

Germany's experience in the rational use of natural resources is noteworthy. They pay great attention to saving water, protecting forests, and using environmentally friendly methods in agriculture. This helps to preserve natural resources for future generations.

The above examples show that it is important to study and implement foreign experiences in ensuring environmental sustainability. If we learn from the experience of advanced countries in this regard and adapt it to our own conditions, we can achieve significant progress in solving environmental problems.

Infrastructure development: Study and apply foreign experience in developing transport communications, accommodation, catering facilities, and other tourist infrastructure in mountainous regions.

It is very important to study foreign experiences in developing infrastructure in mountainous regions. For example, in the development of tourism infrastructure in the Swiss Alps, cooperation between the public and private sectors has led to excellent results. While the state mainly finances roads, railways and other large infrastructure projects, the private sector is responsible for the development of hotels, restaurants and other tourist services. As a result of this cooperation, the Swiss Alps have become one of the most popular mountain tourist destinations in the world.

Another example is the involvement of local communities in the development of trekking routes in the Nepalese Himalayas. This not only helps to increase the income of local people, but also increases their interest in protecting their culture and natural heritage. Guest houses and camps run by local communities provide tourists with a unique cultural experience and a closer look at nature.

Attention is paid to environmental sustainability in the development of ski resorts in the Austrian Alps. Measures such as energy-saving technologies, waste recycling and the rational use of water resources help maintain the ecological balance of mountain areas.

These examples show that there are different approaches to infrastructure development in mountainous regions. The most important thing is to follow the principles of sustainable development, taking into account the specific characteristics of each region.

Involving local populations: Study and implement foreign experiences aimed at attracting people living in mountainous areas to the tourism sector, increasing their income and improving their standard of living.

Ensuring safety: Study and implement foreign experiences in ensuring the safety of tourists in mountainous areas and taking rapid measures in emergency situations.

This article analyzes foreign experiences in the sustainable development of mountain tourism and develops practical recommendations for their use in the development of mountain tourism in Uzbekistan.

METHODOLOGY

This study aims to analyze successful strategies in foreign countries and adapt them to local conditions, aiming at sustainable development of mountain tourism services. The study uses regression analysis to identify the main factors affecting tourism revenue, and according to the OLS results, "Estimated number of tourists" is shown as the most important factor. Therefore, the study focuses on increasing tourist flow.

Residual analysis is used to check the stability of the data and the model fit for the tourism model. However, it is observed that the residuals are not normally distributed, which means that the analysis results need to be further refined.

The research will examine sustainable development strategies, tourism infrastructure, and service quality approaches used in leading mountain tourism centers such as Switzerland, Austria, and Georgia. These experiences will be adapted to the mountainous regions of Uzbekistan, taking into account local conditions, natural resources, and the needs of the population.

The growth of tourism revenues, changes in tourist flows, and improvements in sustainability and environmental indicators.

RESULTS

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Model 4: OLS, using observations 1-24
Dependent variable: Turizmdaromadlarimlrdson
Heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors, variant HCl

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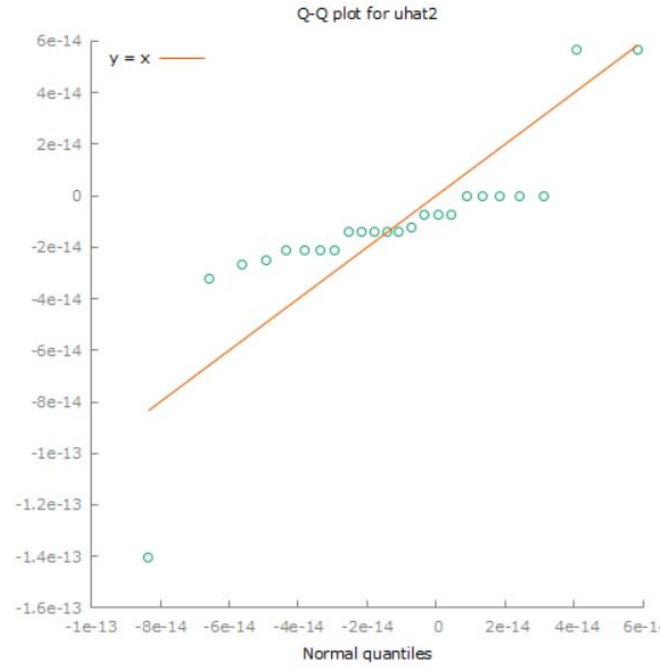
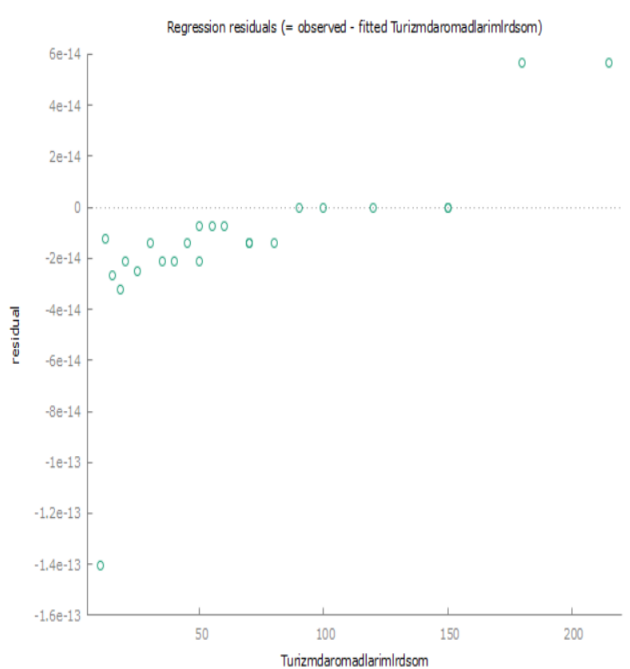
	coefficient	std. error	t-ratio	p-value
const	-1.05453e-011	1.59631e-010	-0.06606	0.9481
Taxminiyturistla~	0.000100000	0.000000	1.968e+015	5.51e-251 ***
Aholijonboshigad~	0.000000	0.000000	-0.2886	0.7764
Oliyimalumotliaho~	0.000000	0.000000	0.1299	0.8981
YaIMmlrdson	0.000000	0.000000	0.2328	0.8187
Aholisonimingkis~	0.000000	0.000000	-0.09692	0.9239
sq_Yil	0.000000	0.000000	0.06699	0.9474

```

Mean dependent var      70.41667      S.D. dependent var      56.14958
Sum squared resid      0.000000      S.E. of regression      0.000000
R-squared                1.000000      Adjusted R-squared      1.000000
F(6, 17)                1.17e+31      F-value (F)             2.9e-259

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Excluding the constant, p-value was highest for variable 8 (sq_Yil)



examines the results of a regression model built to predict tourism revenue. The performance of the model is assessed based on three main graphs: the residual plot, the QQ plot, and the OLS regression inference.

the residual plot shows the overall fit of the model, some outliers at high values indicate that there is uncertainty. The QQ plot checks whether the residuals follow a normal distribution, and the results show that there is an anomaly at both small and large values. This indicates that the model is somewhat statistically limited.

The OLS regression results show that the model has a very high accuracy (R-squared = 1.000) and that only the "Estimated Tourists" variable is statistically significant. The remaining variables are insignificant, indicating that the model may be overfitted.

The general conclusion is that although the model has high accuracy, only one variable is significant and there are deviations from the normal distribution of residuals. Therefore, it is recommended to re-optimize the model and reconsider the variable selection

strategy.

Simply put: While the model predicts revenue well based on tourist arrivals, it turns out that other factors are less important and some of the data does n't fit the model. To improve the model, it needs to be revised and other factors taken into account.

DISCUSSION

This article analyzes foreign experiences in the sustainable development of mountain tourism services and develops practical recommendations for their use in the development of mountain tourism in Uzbekistan.

The results of the study showed that when developing tourism in mountainous regions, special attention should be paid to issues such as ensuring environmental sustainability, developing infrastructure, attracting local residents, and ensuring security.

to learn from the experiences of countries such as Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark and Germany in ensuring environmental sustainability. In particular, it is important to implement measures such as limiting the movement of vehicles, introducing a waste sorting and

recycling system, using energy-saving technologies and rational use of natural resources.

Austria can be used in infrastructure development. Establishing partnerships between the public and private sectors, involving local communities in the tourism sector, and focusing on environmental sustainability are important aspects of infrastructure development.

Involving local residents, it is possible to increase their income and improve their living standards. In this regard, it is necessary to study foreign experiences and adapt them to local conditions.

Ensuring safety is an important factor in increasing the flow of tourists. It is necessary to study and implement foreign experiences in ensuring the safety of tourists in mountainous regions and taking rapid measures in emergency situations.

The study used regression analysis to identify the main factors affecting tourism revenue, and OLS results showed that "Estimated number of tourists" was the most important factor. Therefore, the study focused on increasing tourist flow.

The stability of the data and the model fit for the tourism model were checked through residual analysis. However, it was observed that the residuals were not normally distributed, which means that the analysis results need to be further refined.

It is planned to continue this research and develop additional recommendations for the sustainable development of mountain tourism.

CONCLUSION

This study aimed to study foreign experiences in the sustainable development of mountain tourism services and analyze the possibilities of using them in the development of mountain tourism in Uzbekistan.

The results of the study showed that special attention should be paid to the following aspects when developing tourism in mountainous areas:

- Ensuring environmental sustainability: Protecting mountain ecosystems, managing waste, improving energy efficiency, and using natural resources wisely.
- Infrastructure development: Development of transport communications, accommodation, catering establishments and other tourist infrastructure.
- Involving local populations: Involving people living in mountainous areas in the tourism sector, increasing their income and improving their standard of living.
- Ensuring safety: Ensuring the safety of tourists in mountainous areas, taking prompt action in

emergency situations.

A study of the experience of foreign countries has shown that cooperation between the public and private sectors, involvement of local communities, focus on environmental sustainability, and ensuring safety are important in the sustainable development of mountain tourism.

It is advisable to use foreign experience in developing tourism in the mountainous regions of Uzbekistan, as well as take into account local conditions and characteristics.

The study used regression analysis to identify the main factors affecting tourism revenue, and identified "Estimated Number of Tourists" as the most important factor. This highlights the need to implement measures aimed at increasing tourist flows.

In the future, it is planned to continue this research and develop additional recommendations for the sustainable development of mountain tourism in Uzbekistan.

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