

COLLECTION

Innovation, integration and modern
problems in the scientific activities of young
researchers and students: theory and
practice

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31
MARCH



Jizzakh, Uzbekistan

MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND INNOVATION OF
THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

JIZZAKH BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN
NAMED AFTER MIRZO ULUGBEK

SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL OF SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY & DIGITAL FINANCE
JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE NETWORKS

Innovation, integration and modern problems in the scientific activities of young
researchers and students: theory and practice collection of materials of the
international scientific and practical conference on the topic

(March 31, 2026)

Jizzakh-2026

Innovation, integration and modern problems in the scientific activities of young researchers and students: theory and practice – Jizzakh: Department of economics and tourism of Jizzakh branch of the national university of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek, March 31, 2026, 790 pp.

Editors in charge: Ass.prof. Soy M.P.

In the collection of materials of the conference, the role and role of Science, Education and production in the era of globalization, the pressing problems of the issues of interaction of these processes, feedback on their solutions were presented by mature specialists of the field.

In addition, research on the scientific and practical topic, carried out in the economics, Exact Sciences, Natural Sciences and socio-humanities during the globalization period, information is presented in the scientific and practical fields, which includes the latest innovative technologies in the fields of production.

It can be argued that this collection is one of the specific intersections of current thoughts and innovative ideas of the world of science. This scientific and practical conference was actively attended by professors and scientific researchers engaged in scientific research in Uzbekistan and foreign countries. In increasing the position of the scientific and practical conference, the professors and teachers of domestic and foreign higher educational institutions made a significant contribution.

Professors and teachers of foreign higher educational institutions who actively participated in the work of the conference made a worthy contribution to the high level of interaction with scientists of our country. The processes of international cooperation with foreign countries and exchange with them in the field of Science in the era of globalization have a positive effect on the development of Higher Education, the fields of Science and production. The materials of this conference are special in that they include a wide range of research, from theoretical developments to practical solutions, demonstrating the diversity of approaches and directions in this area.

In conclusion, it should be noted that this scientific and practical conference will be a very useful collection for everyone who is interested in modern research in the fields of further development of Higher Education, Science, Education and production in the era of globalization. The authors are responsible for the content and quality of the articles and abstracts included in the collection.

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF TOURISM

Sunatillayeva Ezoza Maruf qizi

Student of the English Language Education Department, Philology and Language Teaching, Jizzakh Branch of the National University of Uzbekistan

Annotation: This paper examines the various risks and safety measures related to tourism, with a special focus on health, safety, and infrastructure. It highlights the impact of infectious diseases, food poisoning, fire hazards, and transportation accidents on tourist safety, especially in tropical regions.

Keywords: Tourism development, tourism safety, infectious diseases, food poisoning, fire hazards, transportation risks, preventive measures, safety regulations, tourist health, tropical climates.

Tourism (from French "our" – excursion, journey) is one of the types of active recreation that involves traveling. Tourism refers to the travel of an individual from their permanent place of residence for health, educational, professional, or other purposes without engaging in any paid activities, and the travel duration is no less than 24 hours and no more than 365 days. The history of tourism dates back to the early 19th century. The first organized tourism was established from England to France. To regulate the legal aspects of tourism, develop the tourist services market, and protect the rights and legal interests of tourists and tourism activity participants, the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the "Tourism Law" on August 20, 1999. In addition, the Presidential Decree on April 15, 1999, titled "State Program for the Development of Tourism in Uzbekistan until 2005" played a significant role in the development of the sector. To improve tourism organizations, activate the service market for small and medium-sized tourist enterprises, and attract foreign investments in the tourism sector, the "Association of Private Tourism Organizations" was established in Tashkent in 1998. This association works closely with more than 300 tourism enterprises. Uzbekistan is home to the "Kumushkon" tourist base and the "Sanzar" camping complex, both of which are part of the "O'zbekturizm" national company system. Additionally, the Chorvoq, Chimyon, and Beldersoy recreation resorts, as well as nearly 100 private hotels, are operating. The number of hotels in Uzbekistan capable of receiving and serving tourists is steadily increasing.

Uzbekistan has three main types of tourism: inbound, outbound, and domestic tourism. Inbound and domestic tourism include both primary and special tourism products, such as excursions to tourist attractions, hotels, resorts, health centers, sanatoriums, tourist villages, youth camps, camping sites, tasting national dishes and wines, participating in festivals and celebrations, and convenient travel within the country.[4]

Tourism in Uzbekistan can be divided into various types, including sports, ethnic, youth, ecological, gastronomic, medical, cultural, event, pilgrimage, literary,

winter, cycling, and others. Some of these tourism types are seasonal, which should be considered when choosing a direction. Tourists coming to Uzbekistan travel alone, with friends or family, or with a guide who takes them along pre-planned routes to interesting and exciting destinations, depending on their goals and the budget they have set for the year.

There are many tourism companies in the country that provide a wide range of services, from short, day trips to multi-day complex tours, including visits to the most significant and famous attractions in the country. These services allow tourists to relax, restore their mental and physical strength, improve their health, get acquainted with the local cultures of Central Asia and Uzbekistan, participate in celebrations, entertainment or sports programs, visit exhibitions and fairs, and shop for everyday and household items, as well as unique products and souvenirs.

Resorts. The number of seasonal resorts in Uzbekistan that meet international standards continues to grow every year. Atmospheric pressure, precipitation, humidity, and temperature variations are environmental factors. When organizing tourism, it's essential to consider the weather conditions, choose the right season and days for tourist activities, and select appropriate routes for the tourist destinations. The areas should be protected from precipitation, and buildings should be equipped with air conditioning, automatic control systems, and alarms. Tourists should be periodically warned about potential hazards and safety measures.[6]

When a tourist travels to a new place, especially to a different climate zone, it takes time for their body to adjust to the local weather conditions. In hot climates, for instance, the body's response to heat can be significant. Due to the short duration of the trip, tourists might not have enough time to acclimate. Therefore, tourism plans must consider the physical and psychological state of tourists, providing them with adequate rest and time to adapt to the environment. Many excursions, long bus tours, and physically demanding activities are designed for physically strong individuals. Elderly people, children, those with health problems, and individuals afraid of heights should consult with a doctor and may need to refrain from such trips. For certain types of tourism, it's necessary to require a health certificate from tourists.[2]

When organizing tourist routes, it's crucial to take into account tourists' capacity to absorb information, provide them with free time, and allow them to explore tourist resources independently. Planning the transportation schedule and event sequence down to the last detail is important. It's also necessary to consider the basic needs of tourists, such as sleep, meals, hygiene, and sanitation. When organizing excursions, it's essential to take into account the intellectual abilities of the tourists, the psychological readiness of the group, their customs, and religious beliefs.

Biological Factors. Infectious diseases and food poisoning are considered to be very dangerous. In countries located in tropical climate regions, tourists coming from other climate areas may lack immunity to dangerous infectious diseases prevalent in these areas. The risk of contracting diseases such as yellow fever, malaria, and typhoid is high. To prevent this, various preventive measures are carried

out, including vaccinations and obtaining a special doctor's permit. Without this permit, tourists cannot enter the country (in some cases, they are not even sold plane tickets). Such requirements are especially important when traveling to countries in Africa, South America, and South Asia. It should be noted that on the map of infectious areas, countries like Greece are included for the risk of yellow fever, while areas like Povolje and Odessa are considered cholera-affected. Tourists are advised not to consume food bought from street vendors or unprocessed raw products, especially in non-public eateries, as this may lead to food poisoning, which often results in serious consequences.[1] The bite of insects and dangerous animals also presents a risk. This risk is especially high during excursions in forests or swamps, which are located outside residential areas. In hot climates, swimming in water bodies is unsafe, as there is a risk of contracting dangerous infections on the beach.

Personal Safety and Security Items. Tourists are often targeted by thieves. They are easy targets for pickpockets and street criminals, and terrorists may also see tourists as convenient targets for attacks. In Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), police officers provide a list of safety tips to tourists. [3] These tips include not walking alone, staying within secured beach areas, not wearing jewelry, carrying large amounts of cash, leaving money in hotel rooms, placing bags on the ground, or leaving cameras on tables. In 1998, thieves stole \$400 from Russian tourists on a busy beach. In another case, a tourist entering a hotel had his video camera stolen, and when he resisted, the thief shot him and disappeared.[5] In Spain, during tourist season, thieves target tourists. Tourists visiting resorts around the Mediterranean typically carry large amounts of cash rather than using credit cards or travel tickets, which increases the likelihood of theft. Similar incidents also happen in Russian cities. Even in the central parts of Moscow and St. Petersburg, tourists are not entirely safe. According to the World Travel Guide (96-97 Columbus Press London), pickpockets operate on central streets of Moscow and St. Petersburg, and passengers are advised to hide luggage under seats in trains to prevent theft.

Terrorists often choose tourist groups, individual tourists, or transport vehicles (planes, buses) for their attacks. In Russia, in 1996, a bus with Korean tourists was hijacked near the Moscow Kremlin, and the event was covered live on television for 9 hours. Fortunately, all hostages were rescued. While hiring a bodyguard for every tourist is not possible, being alert to safety precautions, following rules in public places and on transportation, and using insurance services can prevent many unpleasant situations.[2]

Fire hazard. It is essential to always adhere to building standards and regulations. Additionally, it would be advisable to pay attention to guidelines that prevent fire hazards in facilities and institutions for the protection of tourists.

Transporting tourists during travel is considered one of the most dangerous stages, as transport vehicles are significant sources of risk. Despite safety being a primary concern in all forms of transportation, most unfortunate events occur during the transportation phase. Bus accidents, train derailments (even modern lines), shipwrecks, and the potential for any type of airplane to crash or fall into the sea are

all possible. Technical or natural failures can cause disasters, but these are not usually attributed to terrorist activities. Every week, the world hears about tragic events, with disasters resulting in the deaths of ten or more people. However, such events represent only a small percentage of transportation incidents. If this were not the case, no one would ever travel, staying home in fear of the risks. Furthermore, each tourist, when embarking on a trip, generally assumes nothing will happen to them.

Each mode of transport has its own rules for transporting passengers, and institutions have been established to insure passengers and their luggage. International conventions have been adopted for the transportation of passengers by air, sea, road, and rail. Safety regulations hold the highest priority.[6]

Violation of established rules by tourists. It is important to note that tourists often break established rules, which leads to unfavorable situations. Due to negligence, they might get separated from their group during excursions, participate in risky flights, or even swim in the sea when the waves are strong. Tourists may visit unadvised areas or entertainment establishments without a guide, interact with local populations, and contract various diseases.

Conclusion

Tourism is not only about leisure and enjoyment but also an important sector economically, culturally, and socially. In tourism, safety and health issues are of utmost importance, and a series of measures must be taken to ensure the well-being and health of tourists. Infectious diseases, food poisoning, fire hazards, and risks during transportation are major concerns, especially when traveling in tropical climates. Additionally, ensuring personal safety is crucial. Theft, terrorism, and other risks require tourists to be alerted and encouraged to adhere to safety precautions. In this regard, collaboration between tourism organizations, governments, and tourists is essential. Furthermore, preventive measures such as vaccinations, medical certificates, and adherence to safety regulations play a significant role in ensuring the safety of tourists. The quality of local population services and tourism infrastructure also contributes to ensuring tourist safety. Although risks in tourism are relatively rare, it is vital to take necessary actions to prevent them and make travel safer. By implementing strict safety measures, the positive impact of tourism can be maximized.

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