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The Importance of GIS in Tourism and Possibly Ways to Enhance and Use of High-Quality of Trend

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ANNOTATION

Nowadays it becomes more trendy using high IT technology and satillites in every single sphere of society particularly, the tourism service is not exception and spreading information as well as getting it within the seconds can create convivial atmosphere to everyone especially for tourists. The main idea can be analyzed as creating more and more styles getting accurate information from data.

KEYWORDS: satellites, IT technology, trend, sphere, convivial atmosphere, style, data, information, GIS.

Introduction. Firstly, we need to understand the meaning of GIS (geographic information system) that consisted of incorporates cartography, statistical analysis and possible database. GIS was created for the first time in the 60s of the 20th century for the use of military purposes. And then GIS widely becomes handful in tourism field. GIS is integral part of tourism and we will observe it throught several reasons

Main body: GIS broadly used in order to create huge tourism services and mostly in otder to supply tourists with needed information. it creates a way to get the data without being in a right place that leads it does not matter from where tourists come that opens a way to book accomadation transportation, restaurants and even entertaining places thorough judt click the button cause GIS already created clear information and there has pictures and service with the fee and it is so comfortable to attach them.GIS can use any information that includes location. The location can be expressed in many different ways, such as latitude and longitude, address, or ZIP code.

Many different types of information can be compared and contrasted using GIS. The system can include data about people, such as population, income, or education level. It can include information about the landscape, such as the location of streams, different kinds of vegetation, and different kinds of soil. It can include information about the sites of factories, farms, and schools, or storm drains, roads, and electric power lines.

With GIS technology, people can compare the locations of different things in order to discover how they relate to each other. For example, using GIS, a single map could include sites that produce pollution, such as factories, and sites that are sensitive to pollution, such

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as wetlands and rivers. Such a map would help people determine where water supplies are most at risk.

Nessecity of GIS:

1. Cost savings resulting from greater efficiency. These are associated either with carrying out the mission (i.e., labor savings from automating or improving a workflow) or improvements in the mission itself. A good case for both of these is Sears, which implemented GIS in its logistics operations and has seen dramatic improvements. Sears considerably reduced the time it takes for dispatchers to create routes for their home delivery trucks (by about 75%). It also benefited enormously in reducing the costs of carrying out the mission (i.e., 12%-15% less drive time by optimizing routes). Sears also improved customer service, reduced the number of return visits to the same site, and scheduled appointments more efficiently.

2. Better decision making. This typically has to do with making better decisions about location. Common examples include real estate site selection, route/corridor selection, zoning, planning, conservation, natural resource extraction, etc. People are beginning to realize that making the correct decision about a location is strategic to the success of an organization.

3. Improved communication. GIS-based maps and visualizations greatly assist in understanding situations and story telling. They are a new language that improves communication between different teams, departments, disciplines, professional fields, organizations, and the public.

4. Better geographic information recordkeeping. Many organizations have a primary responsibility of maintaining authoritative records about the status and change of geography (geographic accounting). Cultural geography examples are zoning, population census, land ownership, and administrative boundaries. Physical geography examples include forest inventories, biological inventories, environmental measurements, water flows, and a whole host of geographic accountings. GIS provides a strong framework for managing these types of systems with full transaction support and reporting tools. These systems are conceptually similar to other information systems in that they deal with data management and transactions, as well as standardized reporting (e.g., maps) of changing information. However, they are fundamentally different because of the unique data models and hundreds of specialized tools used in supporting GIS applications and workflows.

5. Managing geographically. In government and many large corporations, GIS is becoming essential to understand what is going on. Senior administrators and executives at the highest levels of government use GIS information products to communicate. These products provide a visual framework for conceptualizing, understanding, and prescribing action. Examples include briefings about various geographic patterns and relationships including land use, crime, the environment, and defense/security situations. GIS is increasingly being implemented as enterprise information systems. This goes far beyond simply spatially enabling business tables in a DBMS. Geography is emerging as a new way to organize and manage organizations. Just like enterprise-wide financial systems transformed the way organizations were managed in the ‘60s, ‘70s, and ‘80s, GIS is transforming the way that organizations manage their assets, serve their customers/citizens, make decisions, and communicate. Examples in the private sector include most utilities, forestry and oil

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companies, and most commercial/retail businesses. Their assets and resources are now being maintained as an enterprise information system to support day-to-day work management tasks and provide a broader context for assets and resource management (1).

Looking into more detailed

GIS answers questions such as (2):

Where things are	Sources-clients-sites-staff-tracking
What's inside an place	Potential clients-suitable suppliers-area divides-shops near educational institutions-recycle facilities
What's close by	Opponents-sources-repair crew
What amounts	Revenue by place-criminal offenses by place-industry size-outlets
What impacts it	Client census-drive times-opponent by place-industry size-outlets
Where is revealed problem	Facilities failing-discontinued car-street light out
How do I get there	Work purchases-specific designs -stock schedules
What if	Ecological threats-problems planning

In order to ensure the rapid digital development of economic sectors, the social sphere and the public administration system, including the further improvement of mechanisms for the provision of electronic public services, on October 5, 2020, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the approval of the "Digital Uzbekistan-2030" strategy and measures for its effective implementation. Order passed. The strategy defines the strategic goals, priorities and mid- and long-term perspective tasks of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the development of the digital economy and electronic government.

Because of this, we need to acquire digital knowledge and modern information technologies to achieve progress. This gives us the opportunity to take the shortest path to ascension. After all, information technologies are deeply penetrating all areas of the world today. In the future, consistent measures are being implemented in Uzbekistan to develop the digital economy, e-commerce systems are being gradually introduced in state bodies and other organizations to provide services to individuals and legal entities.At the same time, the analysis of the actual state of affairs in the field shows that the implemented software documents are scattered as a result of the absence of a single information-technological platform that provides integration into the centralized information system(3).

10 free GIS Data Sources: Best Global Raster and Vector Datasets(4):

Natural Earth Data	It is number 1 on the list because it is best suits the needs of cartographers
USGS Earth Explorer	A friendly user interface makes accessing remote sensing data simple.
Openstreetmap	OSM is open to the public, it is also created by the public
Esri open data hup	It is hidden gold mine of free GIS data.

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	Managed by the largest commercial GIS organization in thr world.
Nasa's socioeconomic data and applications center (sedas)	It shows human interactions with the environment. Sedac has a wide variety of coarse global free GIS data
Open Topography	It provides a portal to high spatial resolution topographic data and tools
UNEP environmental data explorer	It is authoritative source for UN data
NASA Earth Observations (NEO)	It is real-time climate snapshot of the world
Sentinel Satellite Data	Sentinel second is 2-the highest resolution satellite imaginary available to the public for free
Terra Populus	It integrates census data from over 160 countries around the world

According to given facts GIS is crucial every field of life because it is widely used in order to get clear data and GIS support the citizens of world with every single information without being attached to thid place.

Conclusion

According to given ideas above GIS created huge and wide opportunities to make an improvement in tourism it degrades some obstacles between boundries which is important and it opens a way to increase tourism service. And this trend is becoming more glanced as compared to past which means countries began understand the clear meaning of GIS system and this system can be used every part of world and it is really acknowleged way to improve the real meaning of tourism.

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