

# Kazakh Ablay khan University of International Relations and World Languages



Project work

## Theme: “International tourism in Kazakhstan” ”

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- ✓ **The project theme** «International tourism in Kazakhstan »
- ✓ **Problems:** Problems with tourism in Kazakhstan.
- ✓ **The idea of project:** : Give the ways for changing the situation with tourism.
- ✓ **The aim of project:** To present the main tourist attractions in Kazakhstan
- ✓ **The result of my work contains:**
  1. The history of tourism in Kazakhstan.
  2. To give an analysis of nature-based tourism.
  3. To give an analysis of trekking and winter sports.
  4. To give an analysis of ethno tourism.
  5. Way of transforming Kazakhstan into an attractive tourism destination





- \* Kazakhstan since independence has opened the world their sights. Before that, it was a trade secret area where the minerals were extracted. This Soviet Union has closed a real country, and under the impression it was hard to believe that Kazakhstan - is an original and very beautiful place.
- \* Kazakhstan has a long and rich history associated with numerous nomadic peoples, as well as large states. The rich history of nomadic peoples and states unfolded against the backdrop of beautiful nature in Kazakhstan: the steppes and semi-deserts, huge mountains, great lakes and the coast of the Caspian Sea. Anyone who arrives in Kazakhstan, in Almaty, straight from the plane can appreciate the beauty of nature of Kazakhstan, the majesty of the mountains of Trans-Ili Altai



# \*SIGHTSEEING







- \* The Republic of Kazakhstan - is an open air museum. In this country there are beautiful natural attractions, such as a lake covered with legends Burabaj Kokshetausky in the area, alpine meadows Zailiyskii Alatau, the majestic scenery of the river canyon Charyn.
- \* Almaty is one of the most beautiful cities in Kazakhstan. Located in the mountains of Trans-Ili Alatau, it impresses with original architectural ensembles that combine elements of traditional style with the latest in building constructions. Not far from the city is a unique nature reserve covering an area of 90,000 hectares.
- \* Medeo and CHimbulak is a picturesque valley, situated 15 km from Almaty. In addition to beautiful nature, there are a lot of attractive - for example, a huge speed skating rink Medeo.



# \*TREKKING



Trekkers, Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains  
Alexandr Yermolyonok

\* Mountainous areas, most of which are of course perfectly suited to ecotourism, are equally popular among trekkers. The Tien Shan, the Altai, the Kazakh Melkosopochnik and the Mangystau mountains all offer excellent trekking opportunities, but the most popular location is the northern Tien Shan, especially the Zailiiskii Alatau and the Kunghei Alatau, where hikes are of various levels of difficulty from category I to V. There are more than 100 mountain passes in the area, varying in the degree of challenge they present from non-categorized to level 3B. These treks usually begin in Almaty. In the Jungar Alatau there are hiking routes of categories I to IV. Passes vary in difficulty from class 1A to 2B. Trekking is also popular in the western Tien Shan and the Talas range, the latter on the border with Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. East Kazakhstan's Altai mountains are another popular trekking destination. Trekking in Kazakhstan usually entails overnight stays in tents: hotels are not available in the mountains. Although pitching a tent does not usually attract a fee, there may be special restrictions in protected areas. Restrictions may also apply to fires for cooking. Trekking usually takes place between May and September, but the best time for hiking in the mountains is in high summer, the second half of July and the first two weeks of August.



# \* HUNTING





\*Kazakhstan has been a popular hunting destination for quite some time. Licences are moderately priced by western standards, and the range of fauna unique. Hunting trips can be organised to more or less any part of the Republic. The most popular places are central Kazakhstan, the Ustyurt Plateau, Semirechiye and the flood-lands of the River Syr-Darya. In autumn and winter wolf-hunting takes place all over the steppe. Such a trip will typically cost about \$3,000, this price - and all given in this paragraph - being an approximate figure for the tour as a whole. The most expensive hunting trips, at between \$11,000 and \$20,000, are those for Alpine ibex (*Capra ibex*), argalis (*Ovis ammon*) and Transcaspian urials (*Ovis vignei arkal*). These hunting expeditions take place between July and December. Hunting for Karaganda argalis (*Ovis ammon collium*), limited to the months between September and December, are about the same price. Hunting for waterfowl and other game such as duck and pheasant is far less expensive, at between \$1,500 and \$2,500. The best seasons are autumn and spring.

# \* FISHING





# \* FISHING

\* No such administrative hurdles confront the foreigner visiting Kazakhstan to fish in the Republic's great variety of rivers and lakes: the sport is more or less unregulated. The sazan (*Cyprinus carpio*), the zander (*Stizostedion*) and the cat-fish (*Silurus glanis*) are caught almost everywhere and can be very big - some fish weighing up to 300 kg. In the south the barbel (*Barbus vulgaris*), the grass carp (*Ctenopharyngodon idella*), the marinka (*Schizothorax*) and the silver carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*) can all be found. In Semirechiye trout (*Salmo faria*) is abundant, and the west is famous for its sturgeon (*Acipenser*). One of the most fascinating fish in Kazakhstan is the relic snakehead (*Channa*), which can weigh up to 17 kg. The fish is famous for its revolting appearance - a huge head out of all proportion to its body, with jaws that open up to an angle of 90 degrees - and its hardiness: it can survive the winter in the silt of frozen reservoirs and can also crawl from one lake to another.