



The Essence Of Recreational Tourism And The Current State Of Its Development

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the conceptual directions of improving the quality of services in eco-tourism and scientific-theoretical and methodological issues of its evaluation. It shows the factors affecting the quality of tourism services, the specifics of hotel services, the system of indicators that reflect the quality of service in eco-tourism, the content and ways to determine them.

KEYWORDS

Tourism, ecological tourism, hotel, service, service, quality, quality of service, quality of service in hotels, system of indicators of quality of service in hotels, recreational tourism

INTRODUCTION

In the current pandemic, the tourism industry is developing very slowly. The pandemic caused an economic crisis in 185 countries around the world. This, in turn, has left countries facing many pressing economic and social challenges.

Life is a priceless treasure of a person and its preservation is a constant concern of man, a thought. Man's vital activity takes place in the environments around him. These environments are divided into three groups:

1. Natural environment (resources for human life).

2. Man-made environment (production activity created for human life).
3. Social environment (recreation, treatment, intellectual activity).

Each environment is also a sum of social relations. In this formation, the study of the set of dominant traits (strength, intelligence, deception, cunning, sensitivity, etc.) plays an important role. This is because the set of priority traits in a person determines his or her labor activity. Labor activity is often stopped, sometimes at fixed intervals, to restore the priority signs (resources) in a person-rest.

- A person's rest, in turn, ensures the safety of his life. This is because the human body, which is unable to replenish its resources, begins to resist the life activities it desires, especially full labor activities. Even in the interaction of the elements of human life (natural, man-made and social), life-threatening situations, events and other unpleasant, negative processes go hand in hand with it. □ In the natural environment - in the acquisition of food, in the search and acquisition of raw materials necessary for his life, and in the activities of the community, he is exposed to unexpected, sudden risks. Natural climatic events (storms, floods, fires, temperatures, cold, etc.), geological events (earthquakes, landslides, etc.), hydrological events (floods, monsoon fires, tsunamis, floods, droughts, etc.).
- □ In the man-made environment - processors (plants, factories, industrial facilities, processing plants, etc.) in the acquisition of material goods and resources ready for themselves are also exposed to life-threatening and harmful effects..

- □ In the socio-intellectual environment - a person faces more dangerous risks in the production of products of mental activity (fear, nervousness, increased pressure, impaired organ function, decreased rhythm, insomnia, etc.).

All of human relationships in life activity environments have a set of risks and detrimental factors that have their own characteristics. Man is forced to move from the need for material and non-material materials to the man-made environment, from the need for food to the natural environment, and from the need for self-government to the intellectual social environment.

As a result of human interaction with these environments, and as a result of the fact that the risks in all three environments go hand in hand with human activities, "negative effects" on human health begin to occur. A person who begins to feel the negative effects now begins to defend the "safety" of his health.

Scientific and practical views that recreational tourism provides these means of protection are becoming a priority in international

tourism^{1,2,3,4,5}. However, it should be noted that the definition of recreational tourism in our country is often misinterpreted. One of the main, objective reasons for this situation is the lack of mature researchers in this field yet. So far, tourism in Uzbekistan is understood to be recreational tourism for treatment, rehabilitation in health facilities with the help of equipment and medicines.

Therefore, there is a need to analyze the essence and content of recreational tourism. Recreational tourism is much better studied by Russian experts^{6,7,8,9,10}.

The word "recreation" is given in Latin as "recovery", in French as "recreation", "entertainment", "sightseeing", "entertainment". When describing recreational tourism, first of all, it is appropriate to cite the tariffs set for tourists in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Tourism". "A tourist is an individual who leaves (travels) from his place of permanent residence for a period of at least one year without engaging in paid activities (in the

country) for health, educational, practical or other purposes." Now in all types of tourism, the tourist rests in unique conditions. For example, in historical and cultural tourism, as well as in shrine tourism, as well as in ecological and other types of tourism. In the tourist activities of these types of tourism, recreation is carried out during the movement, during the cessation of movement.

In recreational tourism, the tourist's rest is carried out almost without physical activity. That is, in eco-tourism, the ecotourist movement travels in nature with physical movement, the pilgrim moves before the pilgrimage, rests after the visit, and so on. The tourist recreant, on the other hand, has a complete rest according to his wishes. In this regard, the perception of labor, leisure (leisure) time of recreation as the content of the social environment and the content of the biological environment of recreation, these environments to create recreational tourism prof. Aleksandrova A.Yu. well explained (Figure 1)

¹ Aleksandrova A.Yu. Geography of tourism. Moscow, "KnoRUS", 2010, p. 508-525.

² Kuskov A.S., Golubeva V.L., Odintsova T.N. Recreational geography, Saratov, 2010, p. 503..

³ Erdavletov S.R., Geography of tourism. Almaty, 2000, p. 8-65..

⁴ Kopotova E.V. Rekreatsionnoe resursovedenie. Moscow, Sovetskiy sport, 1998, p. 401.

⁵ Hall C.M., Pfge S.J., The Geography of Tourizm and Recreation. London_N.Y.: Routledge, 1999.

⁶ Nikolaenko D.V. Recreational geography. Moscow, 2001.

⁷ Nikolaenko D.V. Cartographic research method in recreational geography. Recreational geography. Saratov, 2004, p. 25-36.

⁸ Кусков А.С., Гекубева В.Л., Одинцова Т.Н., Рекреационная география. Саратов, 2004, стр. 543.

⁹ Luk'yanova L.G., Tsybux L.I. Recreational complexes. Kiev, Veshcha school, 2004. pp.307.

¹⁰ Aleksandrova A.Yu. Geography of tourism. Moscow, "KnoRUS", 2010, p. 592.

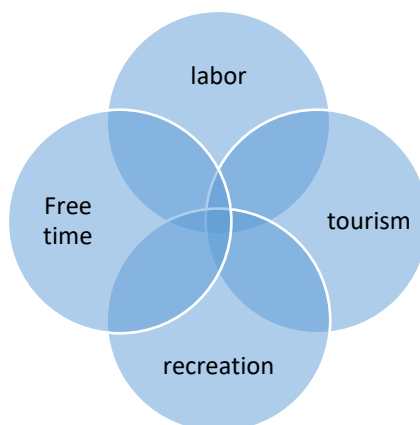


Figure 1. Connection of social and biological relations of time concepts through tourism.

Foreign experts also explain the interrelationships between the concepts of labor, leisure, recreation and tourism. However, the relationship here is expressed in a slightly more complex way. (Fig. 2).

In general, in conclusion, recreation is far superior to tourism. Because there is recreation in all areas of tourism. However, it is

also known as the “leisure industry” because it manages tourism routes based on tourism recreation.

The socio-economic nature of tourism, its wide continental boundaries and popularity are based on the concepts of "labor", "leisure", "recreation" and "tourism"..

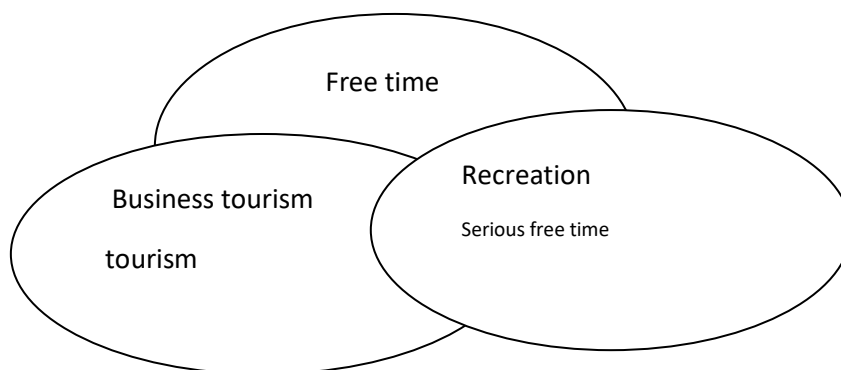


Figure 2. The relationship between leisure, recreation and tourism.

On this basis, the difference between tourism and recreation is that they pursue a common goal. Recreation As noted above, daily life encourages short-term rest within the confines

of life. Tourism, on the other hand, promotes entertainment, entertainment, travel, and recreation, which are elements of short-term

recreation and recreation, thus making recreation an important network.

From what has been said, it is clear that recreation cannot always be tourism as tourist activity cannot always be recreation (Figure 2). This is because in Buchism, work is completely separated from idle time (leisure), and as a result of the interrelation of leisure, recreation, tourism and business tourism, "serious leisure" is created (creative, intellectually rich work ability, increased professional knowledge, social work activity ensures that it is done on time).

Thus, the object of recreation is the standards, conditions and services that participate in various recreational activities of man, material objects, systems, processes and events, as well as the implementation of recreation..

The purpose of recreational tourism is to create conditions for mental and physical recovery. In this regard, the system of continuous use of short-term recreation is emphasized in the creation of recreational tourism.

The task of recreational tourism is the physical and mental rehabilitation of every member of society, the creation of tourist and recreational systems that restore the physical condition of a person through recreation. Therefore, the creation of tourist and recreational systems and the organization of recreational conditions in these systems is one of the most pressing issues in the development of recreational tourism.

In the creation of recreational tourism systems, of course, taking into account and relying on recreational activities in tourism, first of all, puts in order the development of the

required tourist and recreational infrastructure.

Recreational activities: first, a variety of recreational activities designed to restore one's physical strength in accordance with the standards of the cultural and social system of man; second, it is a spontaneous recreational activity initiative aimed at restoring a person's health and physical condition.

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