



Ecological Tourism In Uzbekistan

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the theoretical and practical issues of ecological tourism in Uzbekistan, its development strategies and problems, legal basis, development trends and factors affecting it. Issues of management and development of the potential of ecological tourism resources in Uzbekistan, formation of the infrastructure of ecological tourism, strengthening its legal framework were analyzed. Information was also given about the rich ecotouristic facilities of Uzbekistan and the work carried out in the field of their improvement.

KEYWORDS

Ecological tourism, policies on the development of ecological tourism, the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On tourism", presidential decrees adopted for the purpose of Tourism development, development of the infrastructure of ecotourism, object of ecotourism, planning of ecological trips, ecological system, environmental consciousness and culture, environmental education.

INTRODUCTION

Today, ecological tourism is one of the areas that, in combination with other types of tourism in the life of the society, is rapidly developing and brings a high income.

Ecotourism covers a wide range of non-stop tourist attractions, ranging from large-scale tourist attractions to national parks and nature reserves.

Tourism in our country is often limited within the framework of our ancient cities, historical and cultural monuments, said President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, while there is a great potential for the development of tourism in the unique nature of our country, national reserves, mountainous areas. In particular, the development of medical tourism, visiting tourism and ecotourism gives a great impetus not only to the economy, but also to the development of social spheres. [1.38]

Nature conservation and Environmental Protection, which are the main objects of ecological tourism, have become one of the most pressing issues today. Man can not always live in the conditions of large megacities, urbanization, rapid development of industry and an informed society. For Man, the picturesque meat of nature is finally as important as mountains, rivers, forests, the world of animals and plants for him to rest, to restore his strength and health. Therefore, today, ecological tourism has developed in Uzbekistan in connection with a number of types of National Tourism, and recreational tourism, recreational tourism, excursion tourism, adventure tourism, exotic tourism, extreme tourism, and so on. Uzbekistan is a country with great potential on the issue of the development of ecological tourism. But at the same time it is important to pay attention to the issue of increasing environmental awareness and culture, literacy of the population.

Uzbekistan is a state with a huge potential in the field of Tourism, - says the president of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev, - there are more than 7 thousand 300 objects of cultural heritage in our country and many of them are included in the UNESCO list. At the same time, it is possible to open new tourist destinations,

taking advantage of the unique nature of our country, the possibilities of beautiful recreation zones. With the active involvement of world brands in this sector, we should pay special attention to the development of tourism, environmental, educational, ethnographic, gastronomic, tourism and other sectors of this sector. In this regard, we should take into account that the application of public-private partnership relations opens wide opportunities for the development of the industry. [2.128-129] Today, the main condition and problem of managing and developing the potential of ecological tourism resources in Uzbekistan is to develop them on the basis of preservation and protection. Protected natural areas in Uzbekistan are characterized by its landscape, diversity of flora and fauna.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Ecological tourism is associated with nature Bay travel and active recreation in connection with natural and cultural landscapes. Ecological tourism is a direction for tourists to get acquainted with interesting natural objects and landscapes, along with preserving nature, Organization of nature protection is also organized in connection with ecological tourism. The development of ecological tourism gives Uzbekistan the opportunity to attract a large number of tourists, to receive appropriate income, to provide the population with work, to preserve nature and spend a certain part of its income more and more natural resources.

In the process of developing the modern concept of ecotourism in Uzbekistan, the development of the strategy and tactics of the development of ecotourism in the first place is

an important issue, the following are the strategies for the development of ecotourism.

- Creation of descriptions of the nature regions in Uzbekistan and the use of ecotouristic resources in these nature regions in ecotourism;
- Development of programs for the development of ecotourism in the regions on the basis of the "state program for the development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan";
- Acceptance of the requirements for sustainable development of ecotourism developed by the International Organization of ecotourism;
- Study of modern technologies of advanced experience of developed countries of ecotourism and introduction in national tourism;
- Introduction to the training of highly qualified ecotourism specialists.

At the same time, today in Uzbekistan there are important tactical tasks for the development of ecotourism, these tactical tasks include the following.

- Systematic training of specialists on ecotourism in Uzbekistan;
- Development of competitive tourism products and tour programs for the domestic and foreign tourism market in terms of ecotourism,
- To gradually ensure the movement of the ecotourism of Uzbekistan in the International Ecotourism market on ecotourism resources in the regions of nature;
- Formation and implementation of a reliable assessment policy on the location and use of ecotouristic resources in the

regions of nature in the development of ecotourism;

- Support, organization and development of entrepreneurship, initiative on the basis of State preferences in ecotourism development in ecotouristic resources in the regions of nature;
- Creation of excellent information advertisements on ecotourism's ecotouristic resources in the natural regions of the world and their introduction into the tourism market .[3]

According to the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on Tourism"(New Edition), tourism is divided into cultural historical, pilgrimage, ecological, educational, ethnographic, gastronomic, business, social, sports, medical, youth tourism, agrotourism and other types of Tourism, depending on the specificity, theme, duration, methods of movement and other features of the species, and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall ensure rational use of tourist resources, natural and, the environment is also considered to be a competent state body [4], which takes measures to ensure the protection of the natural environment.

According to the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the strategy of actions for the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan", the rapid development of the tourism industry, increasing its role and share in the economy, diversification and quality improvement of tourist services, expansion of tourism infrastructure [5.17], is one of the priority directions of development and liberalization of the economy.

Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on measures to ensure more effective organization of the process of

acquisition of rights over land parcels and other immovable property as part of the South Caucasus pipeline expansion project more ... ”, On February 3, 2018, the decrees of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on additional organizational measures for the creation of favorable conditions for the development of tourism potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and "on additional measures for the rapid development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan" were adopted. According to the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on development of the tourism sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025" has been introduced as an appendix to the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On development of the tourism sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025", according to this concept the, the development of new tourism programs [6], taking into account business practices and others), has been established.

RESULTS

In 2019-2025, the following action plan for the implementation of the concept of development of the tourism sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019 was adopted. For the implementation of ecological tourism, the organization of protected areas in state nature reserves (with the exception of Surkhon and Kitab reserves), as well as the allocation of the Zamin National Nature Park to the following areas, having identified land areas:

the territory of the resort is a heavily guarded territory, it is forbidden to carry out any economic, including recreational activities; the territory of the resort is a territory reserved for continuous and short – term recreation, it

is envisaged to organize excursions and educational tourism with the necessary conditions for visiting tourists; the territory of the resort is a sanatorium-a territory intended for.

Development and implementation of measures aimed at the development of recreational tourism around Idarkul (Jizzakh and Navoi regions), Ta'dakul (Navoi region) and Uchkizil (Sorkhondarya region) lakes on the basis of the results of cross-border transfer of possible areas and objects for the development of Tourism [6.] planned. These activities create great opportunities for the development of ecological tourism in Uzbekistan.

Ecotourism is only an object of planned tourism. Because in ecotourism, a route plan is drawn up, in which there is little impact on the individual nature in advance, and these routes are carried out in specially selected "ecological cuttings" in specially protected natural areas (AMETH), in which the stops of tourists are planned and their impact on nature is calculated. The development of ecological tourism requires tourists to raise environmental awareness and culture. Individual tourists and amateur tourist groups organize trips without damage to nature on the basis of permission in the process of entry into specially protected natural areas (AMETH).

At present, there are four types of ecotourism, these are: 1. Scientific tourism, 2. Types of study of Natural History, 3. Adventure tourism and 4. A phrase from a separately protected tourism. In scientific tourism, tourists conduct field observation and scientifically study nature. It can be birds, plants, mountains, rivers, forests, caves and

other objects of nature. And types of study of Natural History are trips made by a tourist to study the environment and local culture, which are often organized in nature reserves and national parks. Adventure tourism consists of tours that include all types of active movement, and this tourism includes attractions such as mountaineering, hiking in the rocks, hiking in the mountain, pony riding, water skiing, mountain skiing and horse riding. Tourism, which is protected separately, organizes separate trips to natural areas, and this tourism is considered the main type of ecotourism. [7.10-11]

Today, many types of tourism are growing by 5 percent per year, while ecotourism is growing by an average of 20-30 percent per year. Despite the fact that ecotourism is a new and young direction of Tourism, its popularity is 2-3 times faster than other tourist destinations. In Uzbekistan there are 60 forest farms and more than 400 unique monuments of nature. Each region of Uzbekistan has its own unique potential, art and culture, osori-wastes, national dishes, reserves, nature, flora and fauna, specialized farming and horticulture, national customs, and with reasonable use of these it is important to develop the ecological direction of Tourism. Ecotourism is a kind of travel that allows a person to restore health, relax and receive additional income from the local population.

In the conditions of the current stage of human society, industrialization, globalization and informatization, the development of techniques, the national economy and the chemization of everyday life, a sharp increase in the number of inhabitants on earth, the balance between nature and man is disrupted, and the process of contamination of land, water and air at a level harmful to human life

has begun. The interest and dignity of people in relation to the part of nature that has not been affected by man, in fact has been preserved, to the "virgin nature" in the conditions of the occurrence of an environmental problem, tension. And this situation has led to a surge of interest in ecotourism in different countries. Today, great attention is paid to the issue of how ecologically clean regions play an important role in human life, way of Life, Health and longevity. This urgent global issue sets on the agenda such tasks as the reproduction, preservation, improvement of environmentally friendly regions. Uzbekistan has great potential in this issue.

Today, a lot of work is carried out in the field of ecological balance, preservation of the environment in Uzbekistan, the ecological direction of tourism is regulated in addition to the tourism legislation with the help of laws "on protection and use of Nature", "on protection and use of the animal world", "on protected natural areas". The main goal of the development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan is to establish control over the natural environment and increase the well-being of the population. The development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan is directly related to the development of other types of Tourism, and the development of tasty, ecologically clean, medicinal plants, Horticulture, Vegetable-Gardening, viticulture sectors, livestock, horse breeding, poultry, fisheries in Uzbekistan contributes to the development of Agrarian tourism. On the one hand, the creation of archazores in the mountainous regions of Uzbekistan, the organization of nuts, pistachios and tonsils also helps the development of ecotourism, on the other hand, provides the local population with

additional income. The development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan is also directly related to medical tourism, and there are more than 500 caves, lakes and rivers in the Republic, which are rich in healing mineral water and springs, distinctive charm and landscapes, as well as ecotouristic facilities with sand and healing mud. Tour operator firms operating services of ecotourism in Uzbekistan mainly operate within the Chimyon-Chorvak recreation zone, and include Hisar, Bobotog, Kohitangtog (Surkhandarya), Chaghchar (Kashkadarya), Nurota (Navoi-Jizzakh), Alay (Fergana), Kurama, Chotkol (Namangan) mountains, Kyzylkum steppe, Aral Sea-dried-up bottom and residual salt lakes, Ustyurt there are opportunities to organize meaningful and interesting ecosystems along the plateau, Borsa kelmas shurkhagi, mingbulak batik, aydarkul, Denizkul, Amudarya and Sirdarya Coast, Muruntov career and unique monuments. In Uzbekistan there are conditions for travel and organization of mountaineering in the Pyongyang, Zomin, Chotkol, Koksuv, Piskom, Turkistan, Hisar, Zarafshan, Alai, Kurama, Nurota mountains. There are also opportunities to organize rafting tourism and bathing areas in many rivers and shadows flowing from the mountains (Ugam, Chotkal, Piskom, Koksuv, Tupolondaryo, Shakhimardon, Sangzor, Zarafshan, etc.). Types of ecotourism are carried out mainly in the bosom of nature and in geotysms, and most of the ecotourses differ in their extreme nature. Useful aspects of ecotourism are that the health of a person who travels to the bosom of nature is restored, his opinion is increased, his worldview changes to the positive side. If the Traveler has a meaningful, productive rest in the bosom of nature, his work productivity will increase, the useful

working coefficient of labor activity will be higher. The development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan brings great benefit to society economically, helps to provide employment to the population living in certain regions, plays an important role in restoring the health of the population and tourists, increasing their social activity.

In Uzbekistan, exemption from payment of customs duties according to the lists approved in accordance with the established procedure for the construction, repair and equipment of dor (osma) roads, ski lifts, funicular and other similar objects and structures, as well as equipment for the repair and equipping of OEMs and spare parts, as well as aerostats (air balloons), motor boats and quadricycles for the formation

The Department for the protection of natural areas was opened in the State Department for the protection of nature of the Republic of Uzbekistan. At its "Gazyron ecomarkazi" was put the issue of establishment of a National Natural Park of 27300 hectares. For the development of ecotourism in the ecomarkas, it initiated the creation of a scientifically-economically-based project on the conservation and reproduction of rare pair-hoofed animals (Gazyron, Buxoro sheep, Buxoro bug, morhur) that are rare in Central Asia. In 2006, the committee built a hotel that was able to meet international requirements for the conduct of ecotourism fishing in the system of Aydar-Arnasoy lakes, located 65 km northwest of Jizzakh city. In the surkhondarya region Jarkurgan District (30 km north-east of Termez city) 1034 hectare "white top" Nature Park is being launched. In Uzbekistan, dozens of small and medium-sized business firms, such as "Ekosan-tur", "Elena-tur", "Malik-rabot", engaged in ecotourism, have been

established and are actively working. ...Now in Uzbekistan there are unique beautiful nature, landscapes, unique flora and fauna, archaeological finds of rare World importance, paleontological remains, Geological cross-sections that are rare in the world, which can attract the attention of citizens and foreign tourists. More precisely in our country more than 8000 natural monuments, 38 million of which are located in the country. more than hectares of hunting and fishing land, 24 species of herbivorous animals entered into the Red Book Of The Republic of Uzbekistan, 48 species of birds, 10 species of reptiles, 18 species of fish, 78 species of invertebrates, 270 species of plants are only three of us. In our republic there are 9 state reserve of 2164 km square, 2 national parks on an area of 6061 km square, breeding of animals entering into unique species the Republic gazayron ecomarkazi, 11 state order reserves on an area of 12186 km square. All this is 20520 sq. miles. or 5,2% of the territory of Uzbekistan [9].

CONCLUSION

Development of ecological tourism in Uzbekistan requires further development of educational, ethnographic, medical, rural, sports, treatment-health and other types of tourism, which is directly related to this tourism, and the development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan is carried out on the basis of the development of ecotourism on the basis of science, education, training and promotion. The development of ecotourism requires the training of such specialists as "ecotourist service", "ecotourist marketing and management", "ecotourism gidi", which is relevant to the sphere. To do this, it is necessary to create the necessary textbooks and educational literature on ecotourism, to raise the environmental awareness and

culture of the population, to give a wider range of information on ecotourism in the media, on the internet, to further increase the number of scientific, popular publications devoted to ecotourism. It is necessary to systematically establish the development of ecotourism, formulate the necessary infrastructure, organize and expand the activities of innovation clusters in the organization of tourist-recreational free economic zones.

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