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Recreation and tourism improving the methodological framework for the development of ecotourism in the regions

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Abstract

Importance: Today, the ecological problem is one of the global problems not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the world. Using natural resources of the region to preserve ecology, the development of ecotourism is a good result, and direct environmental protection. Development of ecotourism in the region is important not only for environmental protection, but also for improving the socio-economic situation of the local population. In this article, we have tried to analyze the systematic approach to ecotourism.

Objectives: Today, as a result of air pollution, an average of 4.3 million people worldwide die every year (Kuwait, Croatia). The use of chemicals has increased dramatically recently. Currently, more than 400 million tons of vehicles and food are used on Earth. The use of toxic chemicals in some countries has increased cancer by 20%. An estimated 47,000 people die from chemical poisoning every year. In industrialized countries (China and India), the atmosphere is poisoned and has a major impact on the environment. The above argue that spontaneous areas should be safeguarded.

Methods: In the process of studying the problem of ecotourism development in the regions, systematic analysis and regional methods were used.

Results: The Pop district of Namangan region has a unique ecosphere. Using the natural potential of the region, it is possible to achieve the economic development of the district in the future. The aforementioned figures and figures state how environmentally friendly zones are so important to human life and how they live and how important it is to maintain a healthy lifestyle, to adapt to the standards.

Conclusions: According to the results of research, strategies for the application of public and private partnership mechanisms have been developed to accelerate the development of ecotourism in the regions. For the development of ecotourism in the region it is necessary to create wide opportunities for the establishment of ecotourism objects, legalization, and development of tourism for private entrepreneurs. In future, it will be possible to create socio-economic development of the regions, create new jobs, based on the capacities of our regions.

Keywords: Ecotourism, Ecotourism Objects, Pop District, Ecotourism Infrastructure, Likert Scale

Introduction

The Strategic Action Plan for the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 focuses on the further modernization and liberalization of the economy, including the accelerated development of the tourism sector. According to the World Tourism Organization, Uzbekistan occupies the 15th place on the world touristic potential.

Today, international cooperation in the sphere of tourist activity of the country, first of all, expansion of cooperation with the UN, World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), international and national tourism organizations of foreign countries, active participants of regional and global tourism services, universal international conventions and participation in transactions, the introduction of international and interstate standards and norms in the practice of tourism activities the tank forecasts international tourism to provide rapid access to

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the market. Over the past five years, tourism in our country has been paying great attention to the strategic sector, and a number of Decrees of the President the country have been approved and put into practice. In particular, according to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from December 2, 2016 N UP-4861 "On Measures for Provision of Accelerated Development of the Tourism Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan", dated February 3, 2018, PF-5326 "On Creating Favorable Cases for Tourism Capacity Development in Uzbekistan About measures for development of access tourism ", from February 7, 2018 N PD-3514 " On accelerated development of domestic tourism ", dated February 7, 2018" On additional organizational measures ", February 6, 2018, On measures to ensure resolution of this activity, other normative-legal acts related to implementation of the tasks outlined in this sector plays an important role in the development of the country.

It is also important in the Strategy for the five main priorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan: "Accelerated development of the tourism industry, its role and contribution to the economy, the diversification and quality of tourism services, the expansion of tourism infrastructure" and "ensuring people live in an environmentally sound environment". We believe that it will be an important basis for the accelerated development of the tourism (ecotourism) network in our country.

Currently, Uzbekistan is one of the leading countries in the area of environmental sustainability and environmental protection. Today, the ecological direction of tourism is regulated by the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, "On protection and use of wildlife", "On protection and use of wildlife" and "On protected natural territories".

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further increase the responsibility of the local executive authorities in the development of tourism", "On improving tourism infrastructure in economic, environmental, social, cultural and other spheres, Determination and Implementation of Specific Actions to Improve Their Improvement. "has identified intensive tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan plays an important role in the development.

It is also envisaged to implement the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan №PP-5326 of February 3, 2018 "On additional measures to create favorable conditions for the development of tourist potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan", as well as one of the most important factors of sustainable socio-economic development of the regions domestic tourism development, providing citizens with the cultural heritage and natural resources of the country, there are many reforms in our country.

The Nobel Prize winner, the great French writer Anatol Franz said: "Sometimes a day spent elsewhere gives more than 10 years of home life" and, as we analyze these points, we will clarify the importance of ecotourism's positive impact on human consciousness. A traveler will appreciate every moment and world will change. Unless you become a true ecosystem, you can not figure out what it is, how it feels, and how it changes. Hence, with this guide you will be able to choose to visit the area you like.

The traveller will value every minute, the world will change. Unless you are a true ecosystem, you cannot understand how every person feels, or changes.

There are more than 7,300 cultural heritage sites in the country and most of them are included in the list of UNESCO. At the same time, it is possible to open new tourist routes using the unique nature of our country and the opportunities of recreation zones. Indeed, as President emphasized, as a result of the measures envisaged in the country, we will be able to increase the share of the tourism sector in the state budget.

The report of the World Tourism Organization outlines 10 programs for sustainable tourism development, highlighting the need for "climate change, waste management, sustainable use of land, biodiversity and conservation of protected areas" for the development of ecotourism. Therefore, in the development of ecotourism it is necessary to maintain ecosystem stability, to establish biodiversity and conservation of natural monuments, to develop strategies for sustainable ecotourism development.

The well-known Russian ecological researcher Drozdov A. [1], [2], [3] proposed to develop the concept of modern ecotourism and to implement its implementation: global, regional and local tasks in the science, education and practice system. He listed the main tasks of the ecological imperious and recreational geography. Concepts, principles, symbols and shapes in the creation of ecotourist concepts and their analysis from the tourist point of view.

"Ecotourism is an integral part of the natural tourism infrastructure, not just the idea, but the specific habit of general tourism, its impact on the environment (negative, neutral and positive) maybe. But, in our opinion, the positive impact of ecotourism is, first of all, a less attractive tourist destination aimed at preserving the environment and ecology.

Ecotourism is a type of tourist attraction that offers unique ways of interacting between people and the environment and ways to reduce the negative impact of this interaction. [4] As the ecotourism accelerates rapidly in the regions, the environment itself, the atmosphere, the environment improves, that is, the nature itself has self-repayment and self-restitution.

According to sociological surveys conducted by the Uzbek tourism national company, 41% of tourists visiting the country express their desire to visit the nature and protected areas of our country [5]

O. Khamidov, N. Tukhliev, T. Abdulla Eva and M. Usmonov on ecotourism marketing, management and economic issues in Uzbekistan. Scientific and theoretical foundations of ecotourism were studied by A.N. Nigmatov, N.T. Shamuratova and M. Hashimov.

Specifically, (A. Nigmatov, N. Shomuratova, 2011). Based on the above-mentioned definition of tourism, ecotourism - from 24 to 6 months in a temporary place of residence, from ecosystems to the protection of the environment, the rational use of natural resources and the restoration of disturbed natural disasters, systematic organization, maintenance and accountancy of different types such a concept conforms to its requirements for Sustainable Development education [6]. OX Khamidov - the result of "double gain" (both health and environmental protection, as well as economic benefits and efficiency); [7] describes tourism as a tourist destination that gives them access to significant environmental and economic outcomes.

When analyzed globally, Lyu Tsziny [6] in China recommends financing of scientific research and development of ecotourism on a national scale, obtaining

concrete proposals from them, carrying out tests at the precincts and creating close and long-term projects of measures. Fu Botsze ^[9]. The development of ecotourism development should be based on creating a national zoning concept.

Ukrainian specialists ^[10] have raised the issue of environmental zing the sanitary, recreational and recreational facilities located in the mountainous areas. Prior to inviting local residents and tourists who came to the eco-resort to cure them, they advised them to provide environmental information. In order to preserve wildlife objects, the British scholars have emphasized the importance of shaping their love for nature through the organization of living spaces that are associated with nature and living organisms in recreational and summer children's recreational sites.

However, experts have proved that nature can contribute to the development of tourism industry by paying itself together with such miraculous protection and self-defense, as an effective means of attracting capital in ecological tourism - environmental protection. ^[12] So, at the same time, tourists are eager to have a realistic view of nature, quiet and quiet than crowded places, and agree to pay more than 20% for such sites. Taking into account how useful it is for human health, it is up to tourists around the world to show and protect such areas.

From ecological tourism to relatively small countries today, Kenya, Costa Rica, or the Middle East and some Arab countries bring significant gains to the economy of some European countries. According to analysts, today, the income from ecotourism in the world tourism market is 10-14%. ^[13]

Studying the experience of Kenya alone, Kenya has been devising strategies for large-scale investments in 1996, and has now been able to attract most of the eco-tourists around the world. ^[14]

Malaysian scientist Mohdi. R., who has a strong stretch of development in this direction. Jacob, Sh. Ahmed asserts that some local residents can lease their land as an ecotourism object and create green areas, with the local population being able to generate a large source of income every year for lease or sale of birds. ^[15] In our country, all activities related to fishing and eco-tourism can be combined with the local population. They are more economical to them.

Today, the promotion of advertising programs in Uzbekistan or in its regions is crucial in the global tourism market. ^[16] A number of research studies have shown that, including I.I. Pirojnik (1985), R. Scientists such as Davidov (1990), A.V. Drozdov (1999) ^[2], S.R. Erdavletov (2000, 2016) believe that, first of all, for the development of state-wide tourism it is necessary to study, evaluate and develop their tourist and Eco touristic capabilities in the context of certain administrative or natural unions should be disclosed ^[17].

Fennel D.A (2008) ^[18], Keyser. X (2009) ^[19] considers ecotourism related points on the Likert scale and allocates five important aspects;

1. **Non-critical** = Ecotourism literature, the peculiarity of construction objects for the sustainable development of ecotourism;
2. **Not so important** = To provide a certain amount of economic benefits to the local population;
3. **Important** = Environmental impacts;
4. **very important** = Ethical rules of tourism;

5. **Implementation** = Of measures to improve the experience, policies and legislation of ecotourism development;

Wright. P.A. (2003), notes that sustainable ecotourism is part of a tourism paradigm, and all of its trends are of great importance, but it is a peculiar ecotourism that requires less money and less cost to accomplish its goals in tourism. Similar ecosystems are located in the north-western part of Pop district of Namangan Province, which is named after Arashan Buva, located on the slopes and slopes of the Western Tien Shan Mountains. This mini-ecosystem is divided into two types, respectively. 1. Pedigree ecosystems 2. The mountainous slopes ecosystem. ^[16] The absolute height of the territory is between 2400 and 4008 meters. In this specific ecological area, the climate is low (in the summer, +20 + 22 ° C, -3-15 ° C in winter and 400-500 mm in winter), 70-75 percent of which are snow in the northern slopes, and on the north-western slopes snow persists continuously, and on the southern slopes covering the surface for 7-8 months. In the foothills of the northern slopes where the snow leaks from the north, in thin layers of mountainous gray soils, the mammals of the world's wildlife, such as the giant, black, red and red wolf, From the bird species: mountain rock, jungle, eagle, sorghum created their habitat. Anthropogenic pressure was minimal in combination with natural conditions.

Lakes (Arashon, Zikirkul, and Kelimchek), low lakes (Arashon Lake) and Betapane swamps occur in lowlands. The Arashon Mountain Valley has a naturally-occurring and healing "Arashon spring". In this ecosystem there are: mammals, gulls, jackals, wildlife, wild boars, wolves and foxes; From the birds - mountainous mulberry, quail, lochin, towel, jellyfish, chicory, sorghum. From the floristic sources grow walnut, dalachoy, mountain rhinoceros, mountain pepper, mountain pea, rhinoplasty, hawthorn, spruce, sparse juniper, rhizome, hydrophilic plants. This ecosystem is used extensively in seasonal livestock, hunting and mountain-gardening.

For the intensive development of ecotourism in these regions at the international level:

We believe that further improvement of the application of public and private partnership mechanisms in the field of tourism (ecotourism) will be a good result.

In this regard, the tourism industry mainly operates at national, regional and local levels in the area of involvement of the public sector and the private sector into joint ecosystems, primarily in the area of hotels, restaurants, airports and road transport, travel agencies. Tourism activities mainly support the initiative of the private sector, but the state plays an important role in the development of the industry.

The economic climate affects tourism organizations in two ways. Factors that can affect the costs of the tourist organization, ie the factors affecting the nature of traveling and demand for ecotourism products are as follows:

- a) Customer's expenses
- b) Export demand
- c) Investment demand
- d) public expenditure

It is known that the client's expenses are actually one-time, income, interest rates, and savings are the economic environment. There are two key factors that affect the

demand of the tourism organization for export, so the first one is that the rate of exchange affects the value of exports abroad and the second is the economic growth of the countries.

The main signs of investment demand are customer spending, reserve value and interest rates. The role and extent of the state reflects two aspects depending on the economic situation. That is, the first one is the management and the other is the development of tourism. Key macroeconomic factors affecting vocation and tourism costs; interest rate, inflation, exchange rate and indirect taxes.

The role of the public sector plays a crucial role in the mechanism of tourism in the field of tourism (ecotourism). The state plays an important role in the control of tourism. It eases the situation, limits the state's unfair competition, and hampers the growth of the infrastructure through further improvement and incentives. Additionally, the state plays an important role in maintaining quality standards in hotel construction. The role of the state in tourism can be diverse, such as tourism planning, development of strategic projects,

concessions, including financial and credit relations and money supply;

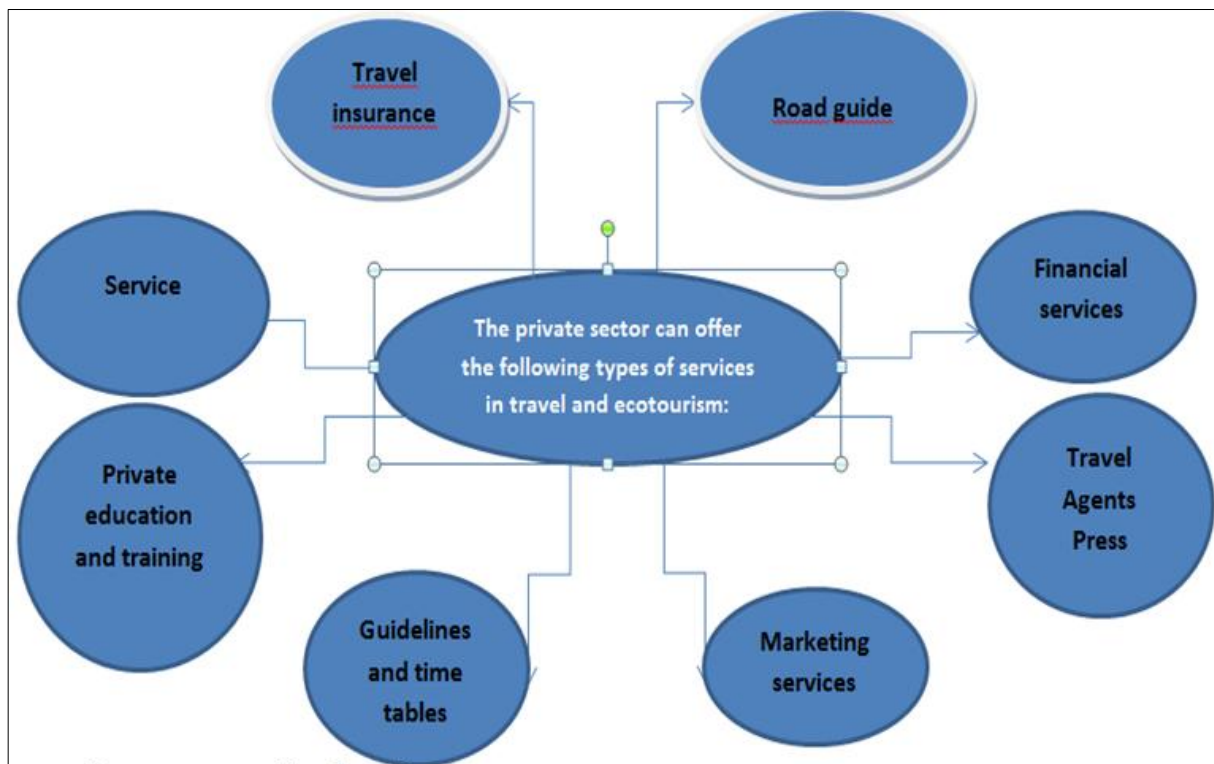
Controlling the components of the sphere of tourism;

- Sales of national and tourist products, export;

- plays an important role in supporting the main interests of tourism during the financial crisis.

We need to estimate the resources needed to estimate the demand or potential demand of a given region and remember that these resources should be the best. The implementation of public sector ecotourism planning projects and the appropriate allocation of territories will be necessary. Stable and steady tourist flow reflects the attitude of citizens of the host countries towards their visitors. It is best for people with these guests to be polite and friendly, because the first impression is crucial to maintaining a long-term image of the country.

In terms of the public sector, tourism investment can be of varying levels. Public sector investment involves focusing on equity and leisure centers, museums, orphanages, computerized alarm systems, locking equipment and infrastructure.



Source: prepared by the authors

Fig 1: The Role of the Private Sector in the Development of Travel and Tourism.

In public and private partnerships, the private sector can offer the following types of services in the travel and ecotourism areas:

We believe that involvement of the private sector in ecotourism will bring significant benefits to society. When economic risks arise in the network, public sector managers and private investors will need to develop joint anti-crisis measures. Government, private investors, foundations and even pension fund organizations should pay partial costs for the construction and reconstruction of joint eco-regions. These public and non-profit partners reduce the risk for the private sector, as it helps to ensure profitability of the project and profitability of the market for equity sales. It is equally important for tourists to invest in equal amounts of

public and private partnerships to create suitable buildings (such as hotels, restaurants, and other eco-villages).

Holiday demand - The economic situation associated with the need, reason, desire, and its implementation depends on the freedom of travel. (Martin 2004) The emergence of a new demand factor in the direction of ecotourism is the first factor that influences the change in the wishes of travelers, the political situation, innovative technological innovations, and so forth. The second factor is the diversity of tourism, service quality, reserve action in the field, etc.

Economic uncertainty in ecotourism is the voluntary contribution of tourists. Tourists sometimes save money when choosing food, hotels. That is why this situation creates some economic uncertainty. But in spite of

economic uncertainties, the state and private sector partnerships are becoming increasingly sustainable, and this sector is likely to become one of the sectors where the economy can be further developed.

However, in order to attract more tourists to the country, tax cuts, simplification of travel, barriers to the industry, especially taxation and regulation are of great importance in our Republic. "... From January 1, 2021, Australia, Austria, Great Britain, Germany, Denmark For citizens of Spain, Italy, Canada, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Finland, Switzerland and Japan; Individuals traveling to the Republic of Uzbekistan, Indonesia, China (as part of tourist groups), Malaysia, the United States, France, Vietnam, Israel, Poland, Hungary, Portugal and the Czech Republic, reaching 55 years in the amount of the State Budget to be paid the entry fee; the document confirming the payment of entrance fee is set forth in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to ensure accelerated development of the tourism industry", dated December 02,

When we evaluate this field as a country's economic development, the recovery process in other sectors, such as securing employment, securing economic growth and building infrastructure, is slowing down.

The high unemployment rate primarily depends on the consumption of consumer goods related to the consumption of consumer goods, the high tax burden limits consuming costs, and so on. However, according to the analysis, it also changed the behavior of touristic consumers. Today, tourists are sensitive to high prices and are trying to save their time. Direct access to tourism and travel industry service providers and government agencies will be cost-effective, with the goal of creating conveniences for visitors, improving the infrastructure and infrastructure.

Nowadays, we have cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shakhrisabz, which serve the service providers of our country, who travel to our country, but we use the potential and natural resources of the "tourist corner" with eco-tourism facilities, it is possible to create in the Fergana valley.



Source: prepared by the authors

Fig 2: An investment project for the development of ecotourism in Pop district

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