



The Essence of Ecotourism in Uzbekistan

¹ **Raximov Zafar Odilovich**

² **Abdurasulov Shovqiddin Erkin o'g'li**

*Received 16th Apr 2022,
Accepted 19th May 2022,
Online 3rd Jun 2022*

Annotation: In the article, the development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan will be discussed. The meaning of the idea of ecotourism is established based on the essence, object, and subject of the notion. Ecotourism has been demonstrated to be essentially a direct relationship with nature, a sense of its beauty and negative aspects, an active repose in the bosom of nature, and an understanding of the need of geotism preservation and restoration for people.

Keywords: ecotourism, tourism, ecology, environmental protection, ecotourism object, and ecotourism subject.

¹ Associate Professor of Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service.
email: zafar_r80@mail.ru . (O'zbekiston Respublikasi).

² Doctoral student of Samarkand Institute of Economics and service.

Introduction. Tourism is one of the most significant aspects of the contemporary economy, as it aims to meet people's wants and improve their quality of life yet, unlike many other sectors of the economy, it does not deplete natural resources. Ecotourism has grown in popularity around the world in recent years. Ecotourism is unique in that it minimizes negative impacts on the environment and encourages tour operators and guests to protect the environment and promote socioeconomic development.

One of the characteristics of tourism is that practice takes precedence over science. Ecotourism, of course, is no exception. Ecotourism, for example, has had formal tourism industry status since 1990, allowing it to host the biennial International Symposium "World Congress on Adventure Travel & Ecotourism" and to organize non-profit organizations. Hundreds of ecotourism organizations have been founded throughout the world in the last 20 years, and it is fast improving as one of the key sources of livelihood in more than 120 nations, particularly in the developing countries of the third world.

Ecotourism is not only a section of the tourism market, but also a concept, according to the United

Nations. Ecological tourism is a shining example of how nature, sport, and ecological can all work together to improve man's spiritual and physical strength. Ecotourism and environmental education are indistinguishable. Ecotourism is a single focus of significant interest in the preservation of the tourism industry's primary resource – the natural environment or its constituent parts (monuments of nature, some species of animals or plants, etc.). When local communities are active in the ecotourism process, they will be more interested in managing rather than retreating from these resources. All of this makes it very significant in today's world.

The state Environmental Protection Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been directly under the control of the parliament since 1993. There are hundreds of private farms and dozens of tourist companies. However, ecology, including ecotourism, science, and education continue to fall short of modern expectations.

Ecology has evolved into not only a distinct subject of study, but also a system of disciplines. Ecotourism is also on the verge of establishing itself as a new scientific direction inside this system. In the last 15-20 years, ecotourism science and education have been increasingly popular in the Russian Federation. The Department of Environmental Tourism has been established at the Russian Academy of International Tourism, and specialists are being trained.

Material and methods. Methods including systematic, functional study of issues related to the development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan, scientific abstract thinking, and logical approach were employed in the article.

Ecotourism research in Uzbekistan does not satisfy modern standards. Tuxliev N. (2001), Rakhimov Z.O. (2011-2022), Teksanov A. (2005), Abdullaev T. (2006), Khaitbayev R. (2021) are directly responsible for its economic qualities. It is also possible to meet in scientific work. In the coming years, it will also be studied in terms of its geographical characteristics (Nigmatov A., Shamuratova N. 2005 - 2017). However, no unified point of view on ecotourism has emerged in scientific publications to far.

Results. The term "ecotourism" is made up of two words. In French, tourism - tourisme refers to travel, recreation, sports, and general physical education, as well as the accomplishment of political and educational obligations.

Ecotourism refers to a person's impact on the environment through travel, or, in a broader sense, a person's journey in locations of permanent residency for recreation, sports, wellness, educational, and spiritual (general physical) work. Protection of the environment's ecosystems, wise use of its resources, and rehabilitation in the event of destruction.

Ecological travel, one of the most popular new forms of modern tourism in the last decade, has grown rapidly around the world. It is also an effective tool of environmental protection and a solid foundation

for Sustainable Development.

The object of ecotourism is a reality object that the tourists do not live in; it is not connected with their consciousness, but with tourism, that is, natural objects and monuments; natural areas that need to be protected, including Specially Protected Natural Areas; natural Kompleks, and cultural natural objects. These natural objects are divided into two categories: ecotourism objects and objects that have changed as a consequence of human (anthropogen) activity or natural processes and phenomena; and objects that have changed as a result of human (anthropogen) activity or natural processes and phenomena (disasters). The protection and preservation of the natural environment, the restoration of devastated forests or natural systems, and the successful and reasonable use of natural materials by tourism businesses are all directions in this area.

Discussion. The first important step was the formation of a "consortium for the development of ecotourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan" in 2007, in collaboration with the governmental agency for nature protection and the National University of Uzbekistan, to carry out exploratory work in this area. The advantages, goals of National Ecotourism, organizational and legal concerns, gradual development, necessary steps for a bright future, as well as educational and socio-political issues, were all given special consideration.

Ecotourism is one of the most important elements in the chain of state educational standards conceptions, the development of visionary educational programs and plans, and the formulation of educational and educational literature issues.

The development of ecotourism supports the comprehensive system of environmental protection, biodiversity and conservation of unique natural areas, local population income conservation and is a promising market for investment projects.

At the present stage, Uzbekistan occupies one of the leading places among the countries of Central Asia in the popular directions of ecotourism. Speaking about the development of tourism in Uzbekistan, significant results were achieved in the country. Today, more than 900 tourist enterprises operate in Uzbekistan. The best geographical location of Uzbekistan at the crossroads of the Great Silk Road, the country's natural and climatic features, a unique network of protected natural areas and colorful landscapes open up great opportunities for the development of ecotourism directions.

Currently, the system of protected natural areas includes 8 nature reserves, "Saygochiy "ekseks (landscape) reserve, 2 Natural national and one national parks, 1 Biosphere Reserve, 12 nature reserves and "Jeyron ecomarkazi "breeding center of rare animals, 10 natural monuments.

In a word, at present, a material basis is being created in Uzbekistan for the development and formation of the scientific direction of ecotourism, the course of professional development, the economic network.

Conclusion. Ecotourism is primarily aimed at direct contact with nature, feeling its beauty and negative aspects, active rest in the bosom of nature and understanding how important the preservation and restoration of geotisms is for Man.

In order to realize the goals of ecotourism in the world, including Uzbekistan, the following tasks are required:

- to develop theoretical foundations of education and practice of ecotourism;
- to increase the ecological awareness and culture of the population through ecotourism;
- formation of education and education in the direction of ecotourism;
- training and retraining of specialists on ecotourism;
- development of special laws for the development of the legal tourism industry and its creation;
- to evaluate the objects of cadetotourism by means of cadastral survey and to evaluate them by means of;
- setting up monitoring of oq ecotourism;
- Zoning of the territory of Uzbekistan for ecotourism;
- conservation of Biological Diversity;
- nature's demand for the naturalist to study the Euclidean Euclidean;
- to determine the possibilities of ecotourism of the territory and others.

The performance of the above tasks is one of the opposing ways of ensuring the environmental rights of people.

References:

1. Rakhimov, Z. O., Haitboev, R., Ibadullaev, N. E., & Safarov, B. S. (2018). Tour operating. Study guide. *Tashkent: "Science and Technology*.
2. Raximov, Z. O. (2019). Entrepreneurship in tourism. Study guide. *Samarkand: SamISI*.
3. Raximov, Z. O., & Ismailov, N. I. (2021). Samarkand tourism destination: status and development. *European Scholar Journal (ESJ)*, 2(2), 62-64.
4. Raximov, Z. O. (2021). Socio-economic problems of hotel industry development in the field of tourism. *Monograph.-Samarkand: SamISI.-2021*.
5. Odilovich, R. Z., & Baxromovna, K. Z. (2021). THE IMPORTANCE OF HOTEL BUILDING ARCHITECTURE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN. *Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning (EJEDL)*, 2(04), 118-121.
6. Odilovich, R. Z., & Baxromovna, K. Z. (2021). ARCHITECTURE OF SAMARKAND IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM. *Innovative Technologica: Methodical Research Journal*, 2(04), 78-81.

7. Odilovich, R. Z., & Najmiddin, I. (2021). Problems of Development of Tourism Infrastructure in The Republic Of Uzbekistan After Pandemid. Central asian journal of innovations on tourism management and finance, 2(3), 16-19.
8. Рахимов, З. О. (2011). Туризм дестинацияларини ривожлантиришда муқобил стратегияларни танлаш. Экономика и финансы (Узбекистан), (7-8), 27-32.
9. Raximov Z.O., Ibadullaev N.E., Haitboev R. Turopercuting. Darslik. - Darslik. – Toshkent: «Innovatsion rivojlanish nashriyot-matbaa uyi», 2021, 396 bet.
10. Raximov Z.O., Norkulova D.Z. Mehmonxona xo'jaligida rejalashtirish. Darslik. – Samarqand: "TURON NASHR". 2021. 204
11. Raximov Z.O. Turizm rivojlanishida mehmonxonalar interer-dizayni. Monografiya. – Samarqand: SamISI, 2022. 212 bet.
12. Raximov Z.O., Norkulova D.Z. Turistik destinatsiyalarni loyihalashtirish. O'quv qo'llanma. – Samarqand: SamISI, 2020, 188 bet.