

ORGANIZATION OF ECO-TOURISM AND OPPORTUNITIES OF UZBEKISTAN IN THE FIELD**Nabiyev Nozim Orifjanovich**

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Abstract: Today, in scientific and popular literature, as well as in the mass media, there are many views aimed at revealing the role and importance of ecotourism. At this point, "What is the importance of developing ecotourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan?" the question arises. This article highly discusses about the significance of eco-tourism and its economic prospects in the country.

Keywords: eco-tourism, ecology, economic growth, financial stability, scientific experiences and etc.

In recent years, a number of scientific researches aimed at revealing the scientific and methodological foundations of ecotourism have been conducted in Uzbekistan, candidate and master's dissertations have been defended, and scientific and educational literature has been published. Theoretical aspects of ecotourism and local studies were studied in the traditional mentor-student system. However, the analyzes in this regard show the importance of training bachelor personnel who are familiar with nature and geosystems, who can lead a group in nature and in extreme conditions of nature, who have the qualification to provide first aid if necessary. The reason is that types of tourism such as historical tourism, religious tourism, medical tourism, cultural tourism is mainly conducted in urban areas, where tourist infrastructure and service facilities are sufficient, while ecotours are mainly conducted in nature and geosystems, most ecotours are characterized by extremity. In Uzbekistan, the methods of creating recreational zones will be simplified, and ecotourism will be further developed. The bill "On amendments and additions to certain legal documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan" considered by the deputies at the next plenary session of the lower house of the parliament refers to this.

There are several reasons for this: First, according to the information of international organizations and institutions, while most types of tourism are increasing by an average of 5% per year, ecotourism is increasing by an average of 20-30% per year. The scientific experience and conclusions of many experts and researchers show that, despite the fact that ecotourism is a new and young direction of tourism, its popularity is 2-3 times faster than other tourist directions.

Secondly, a base of certain achievements and experiences has been formed in Uzbekistan in such types of tourism as historical tourism, religious tourism, and cultural tourism. Thirdly, at the moment, there are about 800 tour operator companies, about 600 hotels, more than 30 protected areas (reserves, national parks, rare natural monuments, etc.), 60 forests jalikali, is operating. There are also more than 400 unique monuments of nature in Uzbekistan.

This document envisages changes and additions to the Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the laws "On Forests" and "On Protected Natural Areas". It is necessary for the effective and rational use of the land of the fund, the legal regulation of the issues of leasing land plots by the State Forestry Committee to legal entities and individuals on the basis of investment contracts or public-private partnerships. It was emphasized that the procedures for placement of bee families (hives) and farms by individuals in the plots of the forest fund should be simplified. This can be achieved only by

making changes to the relevant legislation. As a result of the adoption of this draft law, the effectiveness of the State Forestry Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan will be ensured. In particular, a legal basis will be created for the provision of unused forest fund lands to legal entities and individuals for the implementation of investment contracts or projects based on public-private partnership for a period not exceeding 49 years. Also, the procedures for creating recreational zones on the territory of the forest fund will be simplified, and new opportunities will appear for the development of ecotourism.

The development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan is not only to solve the problems of our spirituality, science, culture, enlightenment, nature protection, attraction of ecotourists, conservation of biological diversity, but also to improve economic issues, local socio-economic conditions. , providing the population with new jobs will greatly contribute to the growth of our country's economy. Our country is one of the countries rich in ecotourism resources and is a country that geographically links the mutual relations of Central Asia and the countries of the world. Therefore, we have great opportunities and potential to increase the domestic and international tourist flow and ecotourism flow. In the world, the only models or methods that are convenient for the development of ecotourism, which are directly compatible with the natural climatic conditions of each country and the use of their tourism resources, have not yet been developed. However, the use of national parks and state nature reserves in the development of ecotourism has been well researched.

National parks are natural complexes that protect the natural landscape and its biological diversity, one or more ecological systems, create and create opportunities for the recreation system of the population, and are used by many countries of the world in ecotourism, supporting each other. Currently, there are more than 3 thousand national parks in the world. There are many methods, methodologies and models for the use of national parks in the world. Such models are still being invented. In many cases, private financing is being promoted in the use of national parks in ecotourism. According to the principles of ecotourism, an ecotourist rests and pays a minimum tax for resting in the lap of nature. National parks, which are developing on the basis of national funding sources, operate mainly at the expense of sponsors in their own countries. Currently, the number of such countries in the world has increased to 30. Their annual income has exceeded 1 billion US dollars. Locally sourced national parks finance themselves mainly through profits from ecotourism. From the use of national parks in ecotourism, the Canadian state receives 250 million dollars, and the United States receives 870 million dollars. 316 million ecotourists visit Japan's national parks every year. Of these, 252.8 mln. Japanese, 6.2 mln. organizes foreign ecotourists. Currently, there are 4 models of national parks.

In the model of American national parks, protected areas are characterized by their large size and unique nature. For example, Greenland National Park - 70 mln. Central Kalahari Park in Africa - 5.2 million ha, Alaska National Park in the United States - 7.3 million ha, Bud Buffalo in Canada - 4.4 million ha, Gobi National Park in Mongolia - 5 million ha ha, the Kolyma National Park in Russia is 3 million ha. The United States of America was the first to establish a national park in this model. The United States government established the now world-famous Yellowstone National Park in 1872. The USA and Canada are expanding the areas of national parks within their territories, even though human economic activity is increasing in the use of this model. So far, Canada has expanded the national park area by 12%. These national parks are owned by the state, sometimes leased to large corporations, but the state retains the right to control the nature of the national park.

Funding for national parks in this model is very high. Both state and federal funds are allocated for the maintenance of national parks. In addition, private owners also contribute funds (half of the recreation services in national parks are in the private sector). That is why national parks of the North American model) are the richest national parks in the world. In the development of the national park, the governments of the USA and Canada cooperate on the basis of a mutual agreement, create modern, new technologies for the use of the national park in recreation and ecotourism.

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