

ENSURING THE ECOLOGICAL SITUATION AND ECOLOGICAL SAFETY

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Abstract: In this article, the author discusses the current attention paid to natural monuments, the use of natural monuments for scientific, aesthetic, cultural, travel, ecotourism, recreation, and educational purposes.

Keywords: Natural monuments, state monuments, teshikhtash, dalvirzin tepa, ecosan, ecology, tourism, natural ecotourism.

Great attention is paid to natural monuments, and among them, objects that are ecologically, scientifically, aesthetically, culturally unique, complementary, and of natural origin are selected and declared as State Natural Monuments.

Natural monuments that are subject to state protection are constantly being protected. In the republic, such monuments exist in all regions, and they are always preserved as important monuments.

For example, in Samarkand, the oldest city, Afrosiyob, is preserved, or in Urgut, a thousand-year-old plane tree. In the Boysun district of Surkhandarya region, in the village of Sayram, millennium-old plane trees were once used as a school. Similarly, springs, fortresses, etc. are protected as natural monuments.

There are several springs that are preserved as natural monuments, which have been protected by the state for many years. Such springs are located in the center of Nurota district of Navoi region and in Namangan region. In the Omon-Koton area of the Urgut district of Samarkand region, as well as.

In the village of Sarmishsoy in the Navoi region, there are ancient stones with drawings, which are also protected as natural monuments. Such stones can also be found in other regions of the republic.

Natural monuments are used for scientific, aesthetic, cultural, travel, ecotourism, recreation, educational purposes. There are many such natural monuments in Uzbekistan: the Teshikhtash cave, where the remains of ancient people were found, Dalvarzin Tepa, Sairob, Boysun, ancient plane trees in Khojakent, Koytash, Kirqqiz, Adamtash, paintings on the rocks in Khojakent are among them.

More than 400 natural monuments are registered in our country, which are protected by the state. The development of ecotourism in the country plays an important role in the process of positive socio-economic and ecological changes. As experience in many regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan shows, ecotourism is a positive eco-business that contributes to the increase in the number of jobs, the restoration and preservation of natural ecosystems, which, in turn, indicates the need for the widespread distribution of ecotourism in Central Asia.

One of such organizations is the National Company "Uzbektourism". The "Ekosan-tur" center, established in accordance with the recommendations of the 1st International Conference "Ecotourism and the Great Silk Road", held under the leadership of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FRG) and the International "Ekosan" Foundation. Specialists in the tourism industry, nature conservation organizations of Uzbekistan and other Central Asian countries, consultants are involved in the development of the center's activities. Business structures and local

authorities operating in ecotourism facilities in the regions, as well as local self-government bodies, are also involved.

When developing and developing a marketing strategy for ecotourism routes, the center takes into account the mandatory preservation of ecological resources in their integrity and the inadmissibility of their degradation.

In this regard, the nature conservation legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the norms adopted in international agreements in the field of environment and sustainable development, positively contribute to the center's achievement of its goals.

There are many problems associated with the development of ecotourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In particular, the involvement of the local population in ecotourism activities, the lack of qualified specialists, and the lack of awareness of potential tourists in many countries about the unique natural and landscape opportunities of the Central Asian region for ecotourism.

In order to address these and other issues, meetings are being held with the local population (neighborhood) on the sustainability and advantages of ecotourism. Biogeocenosis in the natural ecosystem, preservation and restoration of biodiversity, development of social infrastructure, water conservation. Taking into account the results of ecotourism activities, it can be noted that ecotourism is an important factor in the sustainable development of tourism in Uzbekistan.

Ecotourism makes a turn in the minds of local residents about the need to preserve nature, reduce deforestation, and participate in the restoration of degraded natural ecosystems.

Ecotourism activities are helping to significantly expand the ecological knowledge of the population, which leads to an improvement in the socio-economic status of the population of this region. As a result of its development, humanity has created an artificial environment for its existence, but living in the real nature is its dream, which is why it is drawn to nature.

People's attitude towards nature is not only about preserving nature, but also about preserving the entire planet. When people become in harmony with nature, when they understand nature, ecotourism should be organized. Because ecotourism teaches people to look at nature with different eyes, to preserve it, to appreciate it.

Ecotourism accounts for 20-60% of international tourism, depending on the country, some of these tourists study wild flora, others study fauna, oceans and seas.

Ecotourism creates both dangerous situations and peaceful relaxation. During the trip, people should absolutely not harm nature.

Ecotourism has a number of its own rules.

- Ecological tourism demonstrates people's love for nature, and they satisfy their desires through ecotourism.
- During the trip, tourists mainly get acquainted with living nature and local traditions and customs of the areas they are exploring.
- Ecotourism never harms nature and biodiversity, and is one of the methods of nature conservation.

As a result of ecotourism, it is possible to collect money from tourists for nature conservation and use it for nature conservation purposes, while this nature is preserved and preserved so that everyone can come and see it.

In Uzbekistan, a number of works have been carried out in recent years to form ecotourism. The Tashkent State University of Economics and the Faculty of Tourism of the Service Institute in Samarkand are training specialists in this field. All natural monuments existing in our republic have been taken into account and are protected as unique monuments.

Carrying out effective work on the organization and formation of ecotourism in the nature of Uzbekistan and the development of international tourism are one of the important tasks of the present time.

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