

ISSN (Online) : 2279-0667



Published by:-
www.tarj.in

TRANS Asian Journal of Marketing
&
Management Research (TAJMMR)

ISSN: 2279-0667 Vol 9, Issue 4, April Spl Issue 2020, Impact Factor: SJIF 2020 = 7.209

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PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT OF ECOLOGICAL TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses problems and prospects of development of ecological tourism in Uzbekistan. The difference between ecotourism and other types of tourism is that the guide and group guide act as nature consultants for tourists. Instead of giving preference to traditional amenities on eco-tours, they give priority to nature conservation, demonstrating to visitors the benefits of living in the "field" environment and limiting comfort in practice.

KEYWORDS: Ecological Tourism Ecotourism, Tourism, National Natural Parks.

INTRODUCTION

Ecotourism is a responsible trip to the natural territories, which contributes to the protection of nature and improves the well-being of the local population.

As you know, our country has broad prospects for the development of ecotourism, the deployment of a unique and sustainable network of ecotourism routes, attractive for all categories of tourists, with the further integration of the republic into the international market for such services. Today, Uzbekistan occupies one of the leading places in Central Asia in the popular areas of ecotourism.

It should be emphasized that this type of tourism is gaining popularity today - according to the forecasts of the World Tourism Organization, it is among the five main strategic directions for the development of tourism until 2020, and according to estimates, the share of eco-tourism in the total volume of the global tourism industry in recent years has reached more than 10%, and its growth rate is 2-3 times higher than the corresponding rate in the entire tourism industry.

MAIN PART

The development of ecotourism, in turn, provides comprehensive support for the environmental protection system, the conservation of biodiversity and unique natural areas, the maintenance of local incomes and is a promising market for investment projects.

The favorable geographical location of Uzbekistan at the intersection of highways from East to West and from South to northern countries, climatic features, a unique network of protected natural areas and a rich variety of landscapes open up wide opportunities for the popularization

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of ecotourism routes.

In Uzbekistan, there are 8 reserves, 2 National Natural Parks, the Lower Amu Darya State Biological Reserve, 9 state orders. The total area of protected natural areas is 20 520 km² (5% of the entire territory of Uzbekistan).

Travel destination - places with relatively unspoiled nature or preserved authentic life, also include adventure tourism (trekking, horseback riding, camel tours, bike tours, etc.). However, ecotourism, although it has an adventure element, does not always imply pure adventures. Therefore, we distinguish "adventure tourism" in a separate category as more active and associated with overcoming various natural obstacles and even with a certain share of extreme sports, extremely diverse and represented by the mountain systems of the Tien Shan and Gissar-Alai steppes, the Kyzylkum desert, tugai and juniper forests.

The purpose of such travels is to study the natural and cultural features, special attractions of manmade nature, unique landscapes, geomorphological, hydrological and other objects (mountains and canyons, caves, lakes and rivers), exotic biocenoses (juniper or tugai forests, flowering spring desert, Ustyurt plateau, etc.), endemic flora and fauna. During ecotours in Uzbekistan, tourists also get acquainted with the culture, history, ethnographic features of regions inseparable from the natural environment.

The tourism process does not harm natural ecosystems, totals more than 600 species of vertebrates, of which 97 species of mammals, 424 species of birds, 58 species of reptiles. The flora of Uzbekistan is represented by more than 4,100 species of higher plants. Some rare animals can also be observed in the eco-center "Dzheylan", Zerajshansky, Nuratinsky, Amudarya, Surkhandarya reserves. Here, work is underway on the reproduction of rare animals: Severstev rams, goat goats, gazelles (steppe antelopes), Przhhevsky horse, kulans, bustard-beauty.

It is economically beneficial for local residents to preserve nature and traditions. Careful attitude to forest vegetation, the preservation of biological diversity in the forest, the creation of artificial plantations carried out by people in different places of the globe are necessary conditions that ensure the conservation and restoration of highly productive biogeocenoses that regulate many natural processes in vast areas of the biosphere. However, forest destruction in many countries is still far ahead of restoration efforts. The conservation of ecosystems, currently carried out by humans, is aimed at protecting and restoring nature, maintaining the biological and structural diversity of the biosphere and improving the natural environment.

E.Yu. Ledovsky and co-authors (2002) note the following trends in the development of tourism, which contributed to the emergence and development of such areas of tourism activity as "ecological tourism":

- 1) Tourism has become a global phenomenon in the global economy. Its mass carries a significant threat to natural and socio-cultural complexes. At the same time, it became apparent that with a rational organization, tourism can provide real financial support for nature conservation and the preservation of unique natural complexes in their original form.

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2) It became apparent that the success of environmental activities is unthinkable on the basis of only prohibitive measures aimed, including, against the interests of the local population. Tourism, on the contrary, can create such conditions when concern for the conservation of natural territories and cultural heritage becomes economically beneficial for the local population.

3) There was a significant change in the priorities and aspirations of the tourists themselves. An increasing number of tourists from industrialized countries began to strive to visit territories with undisturbed nature. In contrast to the traditional beach-resort vacation, an interest in adventure, educational tours arose.

The proposed model allows you to determine the main content and organizational features of eco-tours, which will become the basis for their planning and management. For example, the organization of the first category of eco-tours (within the boundaries of the protected natural area - MEF) requires the participation of qualified guides responsible for ensuring strict observance of the rules of behavior of tourists in the environment, providing tourists with relatively simple infrastructure for accommodation and maintenance; foreseen

It is also important to promote the international cooperation of tour operators, ecologists and geographers. Often, large national and international environmental and environmental unions and foundations direct their efforts and funds exclusively to strict conservation of wildlife, to protect flora and fauna, without paying due attention to such an important means of environmental education as ecotourism. Meanwhile, in the buffer zones of biosphere reserves, as well as in other territories where traditional, indigenous forms of nature management are carried out and should be preserved, it is quite natural that environmental and ecological-tourist programs and goals can be combined.

The main problems of ecotourism. Underdeveloped tourist infrastructure in the regions. A small number of hotel facilities for tourist class accommodation with a modern level of comfort; insufficient investment in the construction and reconstruction of tourist facilities. The low level of tourist services; the discrepancy between the quality of the rendered tourist services of their cost; The high cost of hotel accommodation, food, transport and other services offered to tourists, significantly exceeding the average European level.

Insufficiently high level of transport organization. Insufficient state non-commercial advertising in some regions, the disappearance of traditional settlements and, as a result, the traditional way of life of indigenous peoples, their crafts and crafts. The inaccessibility and remote location of many protected areas from large centers and airports, the complexity and duration of the delivery of tourists to the territory, poor roads, the presence of seasonal difficulties with travel.

CONCLUSION

We believe that the development of ecotourism is the result of reforms carried out by our state in the development of domestic tourism. The main reason for the extreme demand in domestic tourism is financing by the state and trade unions.

Of course, amateur tourists and tourist athletes were not driven by environmental goals themselves, but many of them loved and cherished nature, although mass amateur and sports tourism often caused significant damage to ecosystems. In general, the nature of Uzbekistan

presents great potential for the development of ecotourism: the diversity, uniqueness, attractiveness and vastness of the Uzbek landscapes, not yet covered by urbanization processes, intensive agricultural production, etc., are very large.

Overcoming these obstacles requires considerable time and great effort. One of the possible ways is the development of economic mechanisms to effectively include the environmental benefits of a tourism product in its value.

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