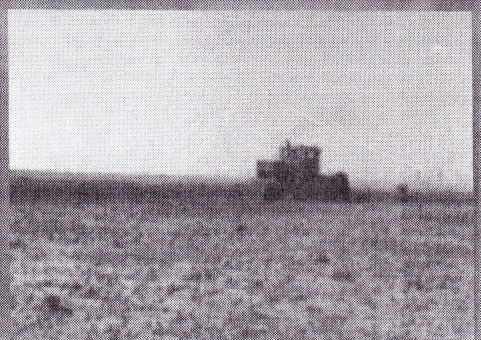


ФГБНУ «Прикаспийский НИИ аридного земледелия»

**СОВРЕМЕННОЕ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ
СОСТОЯНИЕ ПРИРОДНОЙ СРЕДЫ И
НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ
АСПЕКТЫ РАЦИОНАЛЬНОГО
ПРИРОДОПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ**

**II Международная научно-практическая
Интернет-конференция**



с. Солёное Займище, 2017

Подводя итоги, можно сказать, что реализация проектов в области туризма в туристических местах и о его ресурсах, нужно по больше информировать об этом местное население. Посредством этого в Узбекистане будет развиваться туристический бизнес, т.е. увеличение числа внутренних туристов, который поможет превратится местности в крупные экологические зоны для эко туристов.

Список использованной литературы:

1. Ш. М. Мирзиёев президент Республики Узбекистан, указ президента республики Узбекистан, “О стратегии действий по дальнейшему развитию республики Узбекистан”, г. Ташкент, 7 февраля 2017 г., № уп-4947
2. The International Ecotourism Society, Ecotourism Statistical Fact Sheet, 2000
3. UNWTO, Tourism highlights 2016- [www2.unwto.org](http://www.unwto.org)
4. [http://www.eco-business.com/news/eco-tourism-better-for-the-planet-better-for-you//](http://www.eco-business.com/news/eco-tourism-better-for-the-planet-better-for-you/)
5. <http://lex.uz>
6. www.uzbektourism.uz

CONCEPTION OF ZONAL POLICY FOR UZBEKISTAN

Hamraev Halim, PhD, Faculty of social-economy
Bukhara State University, Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan, as many other former socialist states, is undergoing market economy transition reforms, and leaving elements of command economy behind. One of the main issues of the transition periods is liberalization of society, including its economic aspects and this process is not moving straightforward. This process is moving difficultly especially in Uzbekistan. That's why at the mean time, one of the missions to accelerate the economic development is to strengthen the liberalization of society, including liberalization of economy. To do so, it is important to create free economic zones, which is one of the widely used methods. Consequently, zonal policy must be one of the key directions of the Uzbekistan policies.

Key words: Free Economic Zone, Zonal Policy, zonal Administration System, Free Tourist Zone, Introduction

Zonal policy is the creation of free economic zone (that is FEZ) and the collection of measures such as to learn thoroughly the potential of region, net sphere and separate companies and by giving them more freedom to develop the realization system of this potential which government conducts.

As the process of liberalization has been going on in developed countries for at least 2-3 centuries, the zonal policy is not so actual for them. But for countries whose economy is in the transition period, in our view, the policy of liberalization, is very important and an integral part of policy of reforms. In liberalizing the society of Uzbekistan, as being the main part of the liberalization policy, zonal policy plays most important role.

Section

The importance of FEZ in contemporary economics could also be seen by their spreading across the globe. Nowadays FEZs exist in all continents and regions of the world. All countries that have taken their path towards economic development are intensively exploiting the possibilities and opportunities of creating FEZs. The chart given below proves this statement. It is clear that in 65.6 % of all the countries, i.e. 143 of 218 countries have FEZs. Upon analyzing the distribution of FEZs around the world, we have approximately divided the countries into six regions. The largest ratio of FEZs is observed in Latin America and in developed countries (respectively 91.1 and 87.5 percent). In late years this institution is incoming into the transition economies in high temps. Africa remains the underdog of this list, possessing 24.1 percent of the total value.

Section

Uzbekistan should work out upon its own zonal policy, and have a concrete programme to found and set the FEZ, and this program must be directed to use successfully taking into consideration the geographic and economic position of Uzbekistan as it is situated in the crossed area of the three giants - China, India and Europe as they are economically developed countries in the universe.

For entering the zonal policy the real life the country must fulfill the following measures, firstly:

- 1) The government decree on regional policy.
- 2) The foundation of committee which governs regional policy, the creation of regional management, and to determine their rights and duties, and the field of competence.
- 3) To establish and admit the regional law on regional system of management, the system of imposing regional tax, regional passport, the system of visa, regional money and the system of currency, regional labor, social and other relations which control them.
- 4) To work out on a FEZ program over the country and confirm it by the government. We think that we should begin with the creation.

Firstly, in the program should be determined clearly, the possibility of the foundation FEZ types (nowadays more than 40 types such as the free customs areas for Uzbekistan, free trade regions, free industrial - trade zones, techno - parks, and business incubators).

Secondly, taxes, economical, administrative and foreign trade privileges which are given to FEZ must be explained clearly.

Thirdly, the creation of FEZ management and requirements to its every part should be defined. There must be method or style which determines the usefulness of FEZ activity. It gives the possibility to evaluate the employees who are engaged in FEZ by the main numbers.

Foreign businessmen usually come to the region, when the necessary infrastructure is ready. The expenses of infrastructure are considered as the main part of the expenses for creating and making activity of FEZ. That's why 80 percent of investment which is given to FEZ coincides to the inland resources. In Russia and some other countries they had a wish to cover the main part of the initial expenses at the expense of foreign resources. The foreign businessmen did not understand and confirm it.

In issue of the system of regional management, there are a lot of successful and unsuccessful experiences in creating FEZ the experts of UNO came to some conclusions. One of them - it is necessary to determine the role and the place of central and local government in planning, creating, programming regions and in their activity.

Initiative can be both in the hands of local government and central government bodies. Foreign experience shows that is not so important. In some countries central government organs (The Ministry of Industry, The Ministry of Finance, Plan Union, Special Administration and others) control the administration. Because they have a great experience in realizing important project, and they are competent in foreign economic relations. And besides it (China, USA, Poland, Malaysia) FEZ are absolutely under authority of local government and are winning good advances. Special administrative structures for management of FEZ are created by local government organs in many countries. In others commercial enterprises are involved in management. But their activity is center the control of local government. In a number of countries the responsibility of management is imposed to customs, tax and other organs. The management of FEZ in area level creates rivalry among regions. And this will have a good influence on the activity of regions. China is experienced country in zonal management. If FEZ are organized not in totalitarian way, but in independent ways, it will give better results. That's why area administration of country must take into consideration this fact. Otherwise, this institution can't be the same in regions, net and branches. That's why, regional governments, ministries, enterprises and their structures can't be the similar. So, they shouldn't work according to any optimal ratio created by higher organs. And only market relations can show this optimal ratio. The enterprise ministry or convention which chooses such

kind of optimal ratio, form, structure rightly can work successfully and can win rivalry struggle. FEZ must have a special administration structure as relatively autonomous regional holding. It must provide the whole complex economical functions of the area enterprises and the interrelation between the central government and regional organize a small committee in the cabinet of ministers in order to carry out an area policy. This committee must consist of the following sectors.

1. The sector of macro environment and investment environment development for FEZ;
2. The sector of creating microenvironment for FEZ;
3. The sector of learning and distributing the experience of FEZ;
4. The sector of management of FEZ;
5. The sector of financial control of FEZ;

FEZ must be arranged in macro-level. The committee must have independence and deal with the problems of central government organizations and FEZ administrations.

It is necessary that this organ must not carry out its function with administrative measures. The legal base of controlling regions by the government must be the law about FEZ. The functions of the committee are the following:

- To learn foreign experience in creating FEZ and to study whether it is suitable to the condition in Uzbekistan.
- To work out the conception of creating FEZ, in Uzbekistan.
- To investigate the comfort of FEZ in modern business and small innovation business and to explain its seriousness.
- To develop the formation of convenient investment atmosphere in the country.
- To prepare specialists for FEZ, besides to involve the experienced foreign experts, and to work intensively in regions.
- To determine the factors which hinder the FEZ in society and economy, it would better - work constantly on making suggestions according to the reforming of government and private factors which hinder to the activity of FEZ.

It would be better to form a special administrative branch in provinces for realization of area policy in the regions. The main principal is to serve as a convenient tool in solving organizational problems quickly and cheaply for investors. FEZ must have a strategy and tactics all over the country for realization of the program of FEZ development of the central government, for creating guarantee mechanism to foreign investors, for forming the systems of finance - credit, customs currency of FEZ. In area policy not only the central governments benefits but also the local government must be taken into consideration. Otherwise, there will be a great hinder to the creation of FEZ. Generally speaking creation of FEZ, is not against the benefits of local government, on the contrary FEZ - are very admiring for local government, as it will open great opportunities.

Firstly it is possible to examine the model of solving economic problems in the country and in the regions. The region can serve as a centre of examining new forms learning, and distributing of foreign experience, and keeping the household. It is easier to solve the negative consequences of using market mechanisms in the region itself, because its limited with a small area.

Secondly, it gives a chance increase foreign investment into the economy of the country and the region.

Thirdly - it creates the opportunity to take new techniques, advanced technology and know-how's, and they give a chance to economy of Uzbekistan to solve all the technological problems during a short period of time.

Fourthly, areas give a chance to organize a new kind of producing industry, to : the potential of export, to increase the quantity of ready products, and the income of currency.

Fifthly, the relation of export and import in the regions will develop more quickly than on average indicators of republics;

And this gives the opportunity to involve the economy of country actively in modern international relations and joining the international labor divisions.

Sixthly, it gives a chance for creating technological centers for scientific inventions and bringing news quickly in the sphere of regions. Besides, it quickens the stream of the population

and production factors, and international low norms, business habits, behavior and techniques standards will adopt sooner.

THE TABLE IS TO BE PUT IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIRST PAGE.

Table. Global spread of free economic zone in the world.

Regions	Number of countries in regions	Countries, which have FEZ*	In percentage	Countries, which have not FEZ**	In percentage
Developed countries	32	28	87,5	4	12,5
Latin America	45	41	91,1	4	8,9
Africa	54	13	24,1	41	75,9
Asia	37	26	70,3	11	29,7
Oceania	18	11	61,1	7	38,9
Transforming countries	32	24	75,0	8	25,0
Summary	218	143	65,6	75	34,4

Permutation: * - countries, which have FEZ or used this mean in last ten years ** - countries, which have not FEZ or missing date. Table compiled by the author.

The experience of Ireland is very helpful for the most sector of the area management "Shannon" relying on the management of FEZ. Steven Dreivar considers the controlling the region like the development of half autonomous and formation the agency of marketing as the universal measures. The potential investors can not have enough information about FEZ without this agency. Besides it, if investor (foreign or native) is interested in any FEZ, mainly the privilege which gives the area and the following convenient, useful, possible information about the conditions must be taken.

- about the sufficiency of the experienced experts in the region;
- about what kind of real estate should be bought or can be taken by leasing;
- the condition of the railway, main auto lines, airports and the transport services, the level of their quality, is supplying with energy surely, and how the level of development of telecommunication lines.
- What kind of services for supporting activity in regions (juridical, counting - house, bank, advertisement) can be shown.
- is the area safely for living of foreign workers and their families.
- What are the laws and rules to protect the environment?
- How and from whom is possible to get the essential license and other documents;
- Do they require any agreement for controlling the activity (with the local government, the tax officer, the landowner).
- What is the importance of local law and the level of its working and others.
- Relying on the world experience, we can say this, the administrative organs of FEZ should how the following rights to control the economy of region on these matters.
- formation the antimonopolistic system for controlling the producing and selling goods in the region.
- For controlling the communal, everyday, social, transport services and defining the price for paid services like education and public health.
- Giving license, patent for building (reconstructing) offices;
- To close enterprises for producing prohibited products and without permission, and which don't follow the determined laws)
- Forming the policy of regional economy.
- It would better at the as following, the administrative functions between the country and in the administrative territory of FEZ.

The country appoints the general principles and the conductions of the region (the law of

organizing and liquidation, imposing tax, the order of currency and intercreative account the boards of custom offices). It creates the economical mechanism for solving all the negative results which may happen, to work out on mechanism differentiated tax, customs, credit, the policy of currency, and the influence to the attraction of foreign investors.

- The administration of the region will take the responsibility of commercial risk and economical relations, determine the aim of creating this or that companies, to solve the very delicate sides of socio -- economical development of the area.

- Administrating and controlling the FEZ activity, are fulfilled by a special government organ. This organ can be the ministry of industry and trade (South Korea) or the special administration committee of FEZ (like China's Guan dun province). As above mentioned in Uzbekistan it would better to organize a special area organ. It must be as a form of the committee which will be rightly under the subordination of the president.

The Administrative organs of FEZ must look for the measures in order not to be under pressure of neither the local nor the central organs. On the contrary these organs can use the freedom which domains FEZ for their benefits. And this can start a conflict on the one hand between the administration of FEZ and local government, on the other hand between administration of FEZ and central government. For this:

- the principal of FEZ should be given the great privileges;

- To look for the measures in order not to put the administration of FEZ under the subordination to the interval parts of the hierarchy of state apparatus.

- The committee which can protect the advantage of FEZ in the country, must be the central organ with the great rights.

Nowadays, in condition of Uzbekistan it would better to appoint the principal of FEZ by the president.

For creating FEZ - we should use the model version, that is before we must organize small points and create the very simple forms of FEZ in these points; like customs area, business incubators and trade regions. After gaining the experience and the continuing the life cycle of FEZ then they must be developed and improved. At the next steps, there should be taken much attention to the technological investigation and developing the services of regions (there must take into consideration mainly - the developing the most important tourist regions).

In our opinion, regional policy of Uzbekistan must be administrated as following in order to satisfy the requirements:

- It must provide the whole economy of the country, with the economical stability, mainly the investors who work in FEZ and are interested in markets.

- To create the investment environment in order to attract the more investors in the whole area of the country and mainly in FEZ areas, and improve its attractiveness.

- To create the conduction which provides the sides who work in FEZ with a harmony of the advantages and improve them.

- To help provide the foreign investment to FEZ.

- To create the conduction in order to provide the active participation of native businessmen to FEZ and improve them.

Mainly the local government and local businessmen must be interested in talking benefits in a creation of FEZ.

Because, they have a great influence for formation of the convenient investment atmosphere.

From the optimal setting point of view of FEZ, we can divide the area of Uzbekistan into 5 regions conditionally:

1. Northern (the provinces of Tashkent and Syrdarya)
2. Western (the provinces of Andijan, Namangan and Ferghana)
3. Central (the province of Samarkand, Djizak and Navoi)
4. Eastern (the province of Khorezm and Karakalpak Republic)
5. Southern (the province of Bukhara, Khashkdariya and Surxandariya)

For Uzbekistan most perspective – the southern region, and tendency of Uzbekistan must be

routed for creation the liberate economical zone in southern region of republic.

Conclusion

As a conclusion, we could state that, in order to gain the intensification in liberalizing the society including liberalizing the economy of Uzbekistan, it is important to use one of the tested instruments of liberalization which comes up to be "creating free economic zones". And for that reason zonal policy should be one of the key directions of the Uzbekistan policy, and creating the FEZ should be one of the most important strategic tasks of the government. From this point of view, southern part of Uzbekistan is most matching region for creating the FEZs. It would be appropriate to rely on the module option in creating FEZs.

References

1. Economic and social effects of multinational enterprises in export processing zones. Geneva:1988-x.161 p.
- 2.Хамроев Х.Р. Зонал сиёсат: методология, хорижий тажриба ва қўллаш йўналишлари.Монография. Тошкент. "Фан" нашриёти. 2008й. 352 бет.
- 3.Войнов Н. О свободных экономических зонах постсоциалистических странах. //Ж: Российский экономический журнал.- 1997г. № 9. 110-112 с.
- 4.Друзик С.Я. Свободные экономические зоны в системе мирового хозяйства: учеб. Пособие. Мн.: «ФУА. информ», 2000г. 368с.

УДК 379.845

ОХРАНЯЕМЫЕ ПРИРОДНЫЕ ТЕРРИТОРИИ УЗБЕКИСТАНА, КАК ОБЪЕКТЫ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ТУРИЗМА

Таджиева С.У. – к.э.н., доцент, savora2002@mail.ru

Бухарский государственный университет, г. Бухара, Республика Узбекистан

Экологический туризм – это путешествия с целью изучения и сохранения природной и культурной окружающей среды. По сути это путешествия основной целью и объектом, которых является сама природа. В статье дано описание охраняемых природных территорий Узбекистана, а также их использование в целях экологического туризма.

Ключевые слова: экологический туризм, принципы экотуризма, объекты экотуризма, охраняемые природные территории Узбекистана, туристская инфраструктура.

В настоящее время туризм является одним из ведущих направлений социально-экономической, культурной и политической деятельности большинства государств и регионов мира. Туризм как сфера хозяйственной деятельности, положительно влияет на внешнеторговый оборот государства, способствует повышению занятости населения, развитию инфраструктуры, а также формированию положительного имиджа государства. В сфере туризма тесно переплетены интересы культуры, транспорта, безопасности, гостиничного бизнеса, и других. С учётом внутреннего туризма, почти половина населения земного шара ежегодно становится туристами. Туризм занимает значительное место и в международных отношениях: из 7 млрд. человек на планете ежегодно около 1 млрд. ежегодно посещают зарубежные страны в туристических целях.

За последние годы в Республике Узбекистан уделяется огромное значение развитию туристской индустрии. Ежегодно страну посещает около двух миллионов туристов, туристической целью которых, в основном, является посещение древних культурных городов, таких как Бухара, Самарканд, Хива. Безусловно, эти города насчитывают тысячи памятников архитектуры, принадлежащие различным историческим эпохам. В тоже время в республике ярко выражена туристская сезонность. Основной турпоток приходится на весну (апрель, май) и раннюю осень (сентябрь, октябрь). В связи, с чем годовая загрузка гостиниц в

Горбунова К.О., Зализняк Е.А., Обеспечение экологической безопасности в РФ	113
Гафурова Ю.К., Узаков А., Экология в нашей жизни	116
Рамазонов Б.Р., Некоторые вопросы предотвращения отрицательных последствий опустынивания	117
Кадысева А.А., О новых перспективах развития биогазовых технологий в регионах с продолжительным морозным периодом	120
Андреева Н.А., Цианобактерии различных биотопов южного региона России	122
Абдурахманов М.А., Рахимов Я.Т., Сохранение биологических ресурсов Узбекистана	132
Абдурахманов М.А., Рахимов Я.Т., Охрана природы в новых экономических условиях	134
Рахимов Я.Т., Абдурахманов М.А., Использование вторичных ресурсов и проблемы повышения его эффективности	137
Хныкин А.С., Сезонная динамика численности и видового состава пауков околородных биотопов волгоградской агломерации	140
Ковригина К.А., Место зоопарков и океанариумов в системе экологического туризма	142
Рахимов А.Д., Мирахмедов Ф.Ш., Хатамова Н.Н., Мамадалиев М.З., Научные основы борьбы с ветровой эрозией на орошаемых землях Узбекистана	145
Башкирова Т.П., Оценка токсичности почв соколовских нефтяных ям методом биотестирования	147
Попова О.В., Карыгина Н.В., Львова О.А., Галлей Е.В., Яцун Е.В., Бедрицкая И.Н., Современное эколого-токсикологическое состояние водной среды Северного Каспия	150
Карыгина Н.В., Попова О.В., Галушкина Н.В., Львова О.А., Галлей Е.В., Яцун Е.В., Тарасова О.Г., Бедрицкая И.Н., Особенности гидрохимической и токсикологической обстановки в водотоках низовьев Волги в современный период	154
Файзиева С.А., Проблемы экологической безопасности Узбекистана	158
Файзиева С.А., Экология Узбекистана: проблемы и их решения	167
Muborak A.K., Khurshida B.B., The role of ecotourism to solve ecologic problems	171
Хайруллаева Н.Н., Conditions and features of development of sustainable nature-based tourism	174
Дронова Т.Н., Бурцева Н.И., Молоканцева Е.И., Многолетние бобовые травы в биоразнообразии растительного сообщества Нижнего Поволжья	178
Киличов М.Х., Особенности экологического туризма и экологические ресурсы	182
Hamraev N., Conception of Zonal Policy for Uzbekistan	185
Таджиева С.У., Охраняемые природные территории Узбекистана, как объекты экологического туризма	190