



TA'LIMDA YANGICHA YONDASHUV- INNOVATSIYA SARI QO'YILGAN QADAM

XALQARO ILMIY-AMALIY KONFERENSIYA



MATERIALLAR TO'PLAMI

**Ta'limda yangicha yondashuv –
innovatsiya sari qo'yilgan qadam**

xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya



**TA'LIMDA YANGICHA YONDASHUV – INNOVATSIYA SARI
QO'YILGAN QADAM**

**НОВЫЙ ПОДХОД В ОБРАЗОВАНИИ – ШАГ К
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**NEW APPROACHES IN EDUCATION – A STEP TOWARDS
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Qo'qon – 2024

Ta'limda yangicha yondashuv – innovatsiya sari qo'yilgan qadam

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THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF ECOTOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN USING INTERNATIONAL METHODS

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Abstract. The development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan, utilising international methodologies, not only presents an opportunity to promote sustainable tourism but also holds the potential to contribute significantly to the preservation of natural and cultural resources. With its rich biodiversity and historical sites, Uzbekistan can create a balanced tourism approach that supports economic development and environmental conservation by adopting international ecotourism models and integrating local participation. This potential offers a hopeful outlook for sustainable tourism in Uzbekistan.

Introduction. Ecotourism, as a sustainable tourism model, focuses on promoting travel to natural areas, preserving ecosystems, and supporting the well-being of local communities. With its unparalleled environmental and cultural heritage, Uzbekistan is uniquely positioned to leverage ecotourism as a driver of economic growth and conservation efforts. However, ecotourism development in Uzbekistan requires careful planning, infrastructure development, and community involvement, aligning with international standards [1, 23 p].

The global growth of ecotourism, driven by concerns over environmental degradation and unsustainable mass tourism, has shown the potential for countries to harness tourism for environmental protection and local empowerment [3, 27 p]. This paper examines the development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan using international methods, focusing on planning frameworks, and specifically addressing challenges such as [specific challenges] and best practices from other countries such as Indonesia and Turkey, including [specific best practices] [2, 45 p].

Materials and Methods. This research adopts a comparative case study methodology, examining successful ecotourism models implemented internationally, particularly in countries with similar ecological and cultural settings. The data were collected from academic papers, government reports, and field studies focusing on ecotourism in developing countries [1, 39 p]. The primary focus is on models used in countries like Indonesia, Costa Rica, and Turkey, which have successfully integrated ecotourism into national strategies.

Moreover, this study includes an analysis of Uzbekistan's current ecotourism initiatives. It evaluates the potential of applying the European Tourism Indicator System (ETIS) to assess the sustainability of tourism in Bukhara, a UNESCO World Heritage site [1, 22 p]. This approach allows for a practical evaluation of tourism's impact on the local environment and economy.

Analysis of Uzbekistan's Current Ecotourism Initiatives and Evaluation of the Potential of Applying the European Tourism Indicator System (ETIS) in Bukhara. Uzbekistan has begun to take significant steps toward developing its ecotourism sector, recognizing the potential of its diverse natural landscapes and cultural heritage as key assets. The government has prioritized the development of tourism infrastructure in protected areas and rural regions, aiming

to integrate sustainable tourism into its broader economic growth strategies. However, despite these initiatives, the country's ecotourism sector is still in the early stages of development, with several key challenges to address.

One prominent initiative is the establishment of nature reserves and national parks, such as the Ugam-Chatkal National Park and the Nuratau-Kyzylkum Biosphere Reserve, which are being developed as ecotourism destinations. These areas offer opportunities for wildlife observation, hiking, and cultural exchanges with local communities [5, 61 p]. However, the lack of comprehensive management plans, inadequate infrastructure, and limited marketing of these destinations have hindered their full potential [3, 44 p].

In addition, Uzbekistan's government has initiated community-based tourism (CBT) programs in rural areas, where locals are encouraged to participate in tourism activities and manage small-scale eco-lodges, homestays, and guided tours. These programs aim to provide economic benefits to local communities while promoting the conservation of natural and cultural resources. However, the scale and impact of these CBT initiatives remain limited due to insufficient training for local residents, lack of collaboration with international ecotourism operators, and the need for more substantial government support [2, 48 p].

Applying the European Tourism Indicator System (ETIS) in Bukhara. The European Tourism Indicator System (ETIS) offers a valuable framework for assessing the sustainability of tourism in Uzbekistan, particularly in key destinations like Bukhara. As a UNESCO World Heritage site, Bukhara holds immense historical and cultural value, but it faces increasing pressure from mass tourism, which threatens its cultural integrity and local way of life.

ETIS is a tool developed by the European Commission to help tourism destinations measure and monitor their sustainability performance. It provides indicators covering key areas such as environmental impact, social responsibility, and economic benefits [1, 22 p]. Applying ETIS in Bukhara could provide several advantages in terms of managing tourism sustainably:

Environmental Indicators: ETIS focuses on protecting natural resources by evaluating the environmental impact of tourism activities. This includes monitoring energy and water consumption, waste management practices, and preserving biodiversity. For Bukhara, applying these indicators would help minimize the environmental degradation associated with mass tourism, ensuring that the city's unique heritage is not compromised by unchecked tourist activities [4, 30 p].

Socio-Cultural Indicators: Bukhara's rich cultural heritage is a significant draw for tourists, but it also makes the site vulnerable to cultural erosion. ETIS includes socio-cultural indicators that assess the preservation of cultural heritage, the impact of tourism on local traditions, and community involvement in tourism management. By using these indicators, local authorities can develop strategies to ensure that tourism enhances rather than diminishes the city's cultural assets, while also fostering a sense of pride and ownership among residents [1, 45 p].

Economic Indicators: One of the key challenges facing ecotourism in Bukhara is ensuring that tourism contributes to the local economy. ETIS provides economic indicators to measure the distribution of tourism revenue, job creation, and the development of local businesses. For Bukhara, applying these indicators would help track economic benefits flow from tourism to local

communities, ensuring that ecotourism contributes to poverty alleviation and economic diversification in the region [5, 50 p].

Despite the potential of applying ETIS to assess and guide the sustainable development of tourism in Bukhara, several challenges need to be addressed:

- **Lack of Data and Monitoring Systems:** For ETIS to be effective, robust data collection and monitoring systems are required, which are currently lacking in Uzbekistan. The absence of consistent tourism data makes it difficult to accurately assess the impact of tourism on the environment, economy, and local communities. Establishing a national tourism database with specific indicators for ecotourism would be crucial for the successful application of ETIS [2, 47 p].
- **Stakeholder Collaboration:** One of the core principles of ETIS is stakeholder engagement, which involves cooperation between local authorities, tourism operators, community members, and conservation organizations. In Uzbekistan, there is a need to strengthen collaboration between these groups to ensure that tourism planning and management are inclusive and address the needs of both the environment and local communities [4, 57 p].
- **Capacity Building:** Effective implementation of ETIS in Bukhara would require training local officials, tourism operators, and community members to use the system and interpret its indicators. Without adequate training, the full potential of ETIS in guiding sustainable tourism development cannot be realized. International partnerships and capacity-building programs would be essential [10, 40 p].

Applying the European Tourism Indicator System (ETIS) to Bukhara offers a structured approach to managing tourism to balance economic growth with cultural and environmental preservation. By adopting ETIS, Bukhara can better monitor the sustainability of its tourism activities, ensuring that its status as a UNESCO World Heritage site is preserved for future generations.

To fully leverage the benefits of ETIS, Uzbekistan needs to address the challenges of data collection, stakeholder collaboration, and capacity building. By doing so, it can create a more sustainable tourism model that not only attracts international visitors but also promotes environmental conservation and improves the livelihoods of local communities.

The work learned from other countries that have successfully implemented sustainable tourism practices, such as Costa Rica and Indonesia, provide valuable insights into how Uzbekistan can adapt to its unique context. With the right policies and frameworks in place, Uzbekistan can position itself as a leading ecotourism destination in Central Asia.

Results. Uzbekistan has made significant strides in promoting ecotourism as part of its broader economic and environmental goals. Key initiatives include developing nature reserves and community-based tourism (CBT) programs aimed at integrating local communities into tourism activities. These initiatives have led to the establishment of ecotourism hotspots such as the Ugam-Chatkal National Park, the Nuratau-Kyzylkum Biosphere Reserve, and various CBT projects in rural areas. These areas offer opportunities for nature-based activities, such as trekking, birdwatching, and experiencing the local cultural heritage, all while promoting biodiversity conservation.

However, despite these efforts, Uzbekistan's ecotourism sector remains underdeveloped compared to other countries. Significant challenges remain, such as insufficient infrastructure, limited marketing, and a lack of comprehensive government support for ecotourism projects [2, 48 p]. The success of CBT programs, in particular, has been limited by the absence of proper training for local communities and the lack of collaboration with international ecotourism operators, which has restricted the potential for growth [3, 44 p].

Another challenge is the insufficient regulatory framework for managing tourism in natural areas. Without clear guidelines and management strategies, some of the country's most ecologically sensitive areas are at risk from poorly managed tourism activities, which could lead to environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity.

International Ecotourism Models

Several countries have successfully integrated ecotourism into their economic and environmental strategies. For example, Indonesia has focused on developing tourism villages, combining local participation and environmental sustainability [2, 48 p]. These villages integrate local culture with tourism activities, providing a source of income while preserving the natural environment.

Costa Rica, widely regarded as a leader in ecotourism, has established national parks that serve as conservation areas and major tourist attractions. The success of Costa Rica's model lies in its emphasis on environmental education, local community involvement, and strict regulation of tourism activities. Applying these models to Uzbekistan, particularly in regions like Bukhara and the Nuratau Mountains, where local communities depend heavily on agriculture, can provide alternative livelihoods through ecotourism.

Ecotourism Potential in Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan's rich cultural heritage and unique natural environments offer significant opportunities for ecotourism development. The country's numerous protected areas, such as the Ugam-Chatkal National Park and the Nuratau-Kyzylkum Biosphere Reserve, are prime locations for nature-based tourism. However, for Uzbekistan to fully realize its ecotourism potential, it must address several challenges, including inadequate infrastructure, lack of local community involvement, and better marketing of its assets.

International frameworks like ETIS can help Uzbekistan develop a comprehensive strategy for monitoring and managing tourism's impact on its natural and cultural resources. ETIS focuses on environmental sustainability, social equity, and economic performance indicators, offering a structured approach to tourism planning.

Discussion. International best practices and the unique needs of the local communities should drive the development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan. When properly managed, ecotourism can be an important conservation and sustainable development tool, particularly in regions like Bukhara and the Nuratau Mountains, where economic diversification is essential for local communities.

To ensure the success of ecotourism in Uzbekistan, it is crucial to involve local communities in decision-making processes and provide them with the necessary skills and resources to manage

tourism sustainably. This includes training local guides, developing eco-friendly accommodations, and creating programs that educate tourists about the local environment and culture.

Incorporating successful elements from Indonesia's tourism village model and Costa Rica's national park management strategies can help Uzbekistan develop a robust ecotourism sector that supports environmental conservation and economic development. Moreover, adopting ETIS as a monitoring tool will enable policymakers to assess the sustainability of tourism projects and make informed decisions about resource allocation and management.

Conclusion. Ecotourism offers a viable pathway for Uzbekistan to diversify its economy while preserving its natural and cultural heritage. By adopting international best practices and utilizing tools like ETIS, Uzbekistan can develop a sustainable tourism industry that benefits both the environment and local communities. The experiences of countries like Indonesia and Costa Rica provide valuable insights into the planning and development of ecotourism, and these lessons can be adapted to suit Uzbekistan's unique context.

To achieve long-term success, Uzbekistan must prioritize infrastructure development, community participation, and environmental education, ensuring that ecotourism contributes to the country's broader goals of sustainable development and conservation.

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111.	GASTRONOMIK TURIZMNING TURIZM SOHASIDA TUTGAN O'RNI Omonjon Umarov Qo'qon universiteti o'qituvchisi Parizoda Mirboboyeva "Mehmonxona va turizmni boshqarish" yo'nalishi talabasi	552-559
112.	THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF ECOTOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN USING INTERNATIONAL METHODS Khayrullaeva Nilufarbegim Nematillo kizi Lecter of BukhsU, Faculty of Economy and Tourism	560-564
113.	MEHMONXONA BIZNESIDA XIZMAT KO'RSATISH SIFATINI OSHIRISH STRATEGIYALARI Gulomqodirova Mamura Qo'qon universiteti o'qituvchisi Parizoda Mirboboyeva Qo'qon universiteti, "Mehmonxona va turizmni boshqarish" yo'nalishi talabasi	565-570
114.	KO'P TILLI TURIZMDA MADANIY IFODA Mulaydinov Farxod , Qo'qon universiteti Po'latova Ruxshonaxon , Qo'qon universiteti, Xorijiy til va adabiyoti yo'nalishi 2-kurs talabasi	571-573
115.	USING MUSIC FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES Mukhtorova Mokhigul Makhmudovna KU, teacher of Foreign Languages Department	574-577
116.	TURIZM XIZMAT KO'RSATISH SOXASIDA BIZNES PSIXOLOGIYANING TUTGAN ROLI Gulxon Melibayeva , Qo'qon universiteti o'qituvchisi Parizoda Mirboboyeva Qo'qon universiteti "Mehmonxona va turizmni boshqarish" yo'nalishi talabasi	578-581
117.	O'ZBEKISTONDA TURIZMNI RIVOJLANTIRISH ISTIQBOLLARI Rasulov Xamidjon Yakubovich , Qo'qon universiteti Xalqaro turizm va iqtisodiyot kafedrasini mudiri Musurmonqulova Noila Muhammadsodiq qizi , Qo'qon universiteti Turizm va mehmondo'stlik yo'nalishi 2-bosqich talabasi	582-586
118.	XX ASR SAN'ATI: O'ZBEK AYOLI MILLIY TAQINCHOQLARI MISOLIDA Turaboeva Yayra Rustajonovna , ADU tayanch doktoranti, Qo'qon Universiteti Andijon filiali katta o'qituvchisi	587-590
119.	SPORT BILAN DOIMY SHUG'ULLANUVCHI 8-9 YOSHLI YOSHLARINING FUNKSIONAL KO'RSATGICHLARINING XUSUSIYATLARI Alisher Mambetnazarov Arislanbayevich , 2-kurs Biologiya magistr, Qoraqalpoq davlat universiteti	591-594

VIII SHO'BA. ILM, FAN, INNOVATSIYA VA TADQIQOTLAR

120.	FURQATSHUNOSLIK TAKOMILIDA NURBOY JABBOROV TADQIQOTLARINING O'RNI Zebo Qobilova Qo'qon universiteti ilmiy ishlar va innovatsiyalar bo'yicha prorektori, filologiya fanlari doktori, professori	596-599
121.	A NEW APPROACH TO EDUCATION IS A STEP TOWARDS INNOVATION Azimbaeva Ranokhan Yuldashevna Assistant professor of the Department of Foreign Languages Education, Tashkent State University of Economics	600-603
122.	PLATAGON PLATFORMASIDA ANIMASION KEYS TOPSHIRIQLARI VA ULARNI AMALGA OSHIRISH YO'LLARI Muborakxon Ganiyeva Toshkent Xalqaro universiteti, p. f. n., dotsent.	604-607
123.	DIRECTIONS OF STRENGTHENING EDUCATION BRAND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES Shakirova Difuza Tulkunovna , TIU, head of Foreign Languages Department	608-613



PKP|INDEX

OJS
OPEN JOURNAL SYSTEMS