

## IMPROVING THE SYSTEM OF DEVELOPMENT OF ECOLOGICAL TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN AND ANOTHER COUNTRIES

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### **Annotation**

Ecotourism is one of the fastest growing types of travel in the world. Ecotourism is popular among those tourists who are concerned about the state of the environment and who want to learn more about the local ecology and culture. Although this does not require large-scale efforts and large investments, however, careful control is necessary in ecological tourism so as not to disturb the fragile ecological balance. The following article is devoted to the development of ecotourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Key words:** nature, biodiversity, ecotourism, conservation, reserve, sanctuary, preservation, ecotourism.

When talking about nature travel, the term ecotourism is often used. Meanwhile, ecological tourism, on the one hand, is a niche in the tourism market with high growth rates, and on the other hand, a concept whose position is wider than the concept of compatibility (meaning the positive impact of man on nature). The rapid growth of this type of travel in the world over the past decades is due not only to the deterioration of the environment, but also to the increasing "cultivation" of popular recreation areas - mountain resorts, warm sea coasts, the use of plains and woodlands for rural needs.

Ecotourism is directly aimed at the conservation of biological diversity, both directly - by the specific activities of tourists and guides (or vice versa, by inaction, for example, bypassing nesting sites and others), and indirectly - by financial support and improving the welfare of the local population - eradicating poverty, creating jobs, providing alternative types of farming. Thus, ecological tourism is closely connected with the protection of rare and endangered species, since many of them are exotic and become objects of ecotourism. This applies not only to animals and

plants, but also to the ecosystem and natural complexes in general. On the other hand, with inadequate planning of the tourist load, the growing popularity of “souvenirs” from wildlife can cause the extinction of certain species and the violation of natural components.

On an international scale, ecotourism was given great attention in the framework of the Quebec Declaration and in the “Code of Ethics for Global Tourism” of the World Tourism Organization, laws were adopted to encourage this tourism industry, which developed by leaps and bounds. To achieve the goals of ecotourism, the following tasks are required:

- development of the theoretical foundations of ecotourism education and practice;
- raising the ecological consciousness and culture of the people through ecotourism;
- establishing upbringing and education of ecotourism orientation;
- training and retraining of ecotourism specialists;
- development of special bills and legal mechanisms aimed at creating an ecotourism industry;
- comprehensive assessment and cadastre of ecotourism objects;
- establishing monitoring of ecotourism;
- zoning of the territory of Uzbekistan for ecotourism;
- conservation of biological diversity;
- study of the requirements put forward by an ecotourist in front of a natural area;
- identification of ecotourism opportunities in the area, etc., etc.

Based on the 6th article of the collection of legal acts on archives and office work, “The powers of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan for protection and exploitation are as follows :

- implementation of the main provisions of the state policy in the field of protection and operation of cultural heritage sites;
- approval of state programs in the field of protection, preservation and operation of cultural heritage sites;

- determines the procedure for the state cadastre of objects of material culture and keeping records of non-material objects of cultural heritage;
- determines the procedure for state control in the field of protection, preservation and operation of cultural heritage sites;
- determines the procedure for using the territories of objects included in the World Cultural Heritage List, as well as cultural heritage objects of Republican significance;
- determines the procedure for the creation and preservation of reserves and museum-reserves;
- determines the procedure for conducting a historical and cultural expertise of cultural heritage objects;

Strengths of ecotourism in the Republic: Uzbekistan has over 8,000 natural monuments and 38 million hectares of hunting and fishing grounds. The fauna includes 97 species of herbivores, 424 species of birds, 58 species of creeping animals and 83 species of fish. The flora has 4,100 plant species, more than 3,000 wild plants, of which 9% are endemic. There are 9 state reserves, 2 national parks, the Republican "Ecocenter Zhayron" specializing in the field of increasing the number of unique animals and 11 state reserves. The Republic, by its climate, demonstrates the beauty of all four seasons. Since nature reserves, sanctuaries and national parks are the main areas where ecotourism is organized, according to the results of the SWOT analysis, it is these areas that have become the strengths of our country. In terms of geography, Uzbekistan is located in the center of Central Asia, has common borders with 5 countries, is located at the crossroads of the Great Silk Road, in a region that acts as a bridge between West and East.

#### **REFERENCE**

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