



THE OPPORTUNITY OF DEVELOPING ECO-TOURISM DESTINATIONS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE BUKHARA REGION)

Mukhamedjanova Makhfuza Bakhodirovna

Assistant of the Department of Economic Theory, TSUE

Shodmonov Ruslan G'olib o'g'li

Assistant of the Department of Economic Theory, TSUE

Abidova Shahnoza Abduvaliyevna

Assistant of the Department of Economic Theory, TSUE

Abstract

This article describes the role of the development of the eco touristic projects and its significance in the tourism economy, as well as the requirements to develop mechanisms for ecotourism. It also analyzes the activities of the unique flora and fauna of the Bukhara region, the directions of ecotourism and prospects for the development of the region too. The infrared ecosystem of each region is studied thoroughly.

The investigation provides an in-depth analysis of the activities of ecotourism destinations and resources, which are leading in the domestic and international markets and at present the indicators of ecotourism on the international market. Besides, the environmental resources and possibilities of their use in the country, the problems and solutions in the infrastructure of the regions are presented. The program offers an innovative development of the Eco touristic complex of the 12 destinations in Bukhara, which explains the stages of its use and the expected economic effect. As a result of problems of scientific research has been suggested by a wide range of possibilities.

Keywords: Ecotourism, destination, national park, water pool, desert, flora, fauna, investment, resource, agro-tourism, reserve.



Introduction

Ecotourism is a sub-component in the field of sustainable tourism. Ecotourism perceived potential as an effective tool for sustainable development is the main reason why developing countries are now embracing it and including it in their economic development and conservation strategies.

Ecotourism helps in community development by providing an alternative source of livelihood to the local community, which is more sustainable. It aims to conserve resources, especially biological diversity, and maintain sustainable use of resources, which bring ecological experience to travelers, conserve the ecological environment and gain economic benefit. However, achieving the aims in ecotourism depends on whether they are environmentally and ecologically sustainable and economically applicable.

Literature reviews.

Scientists M.B. Birjakov, B.Yu.Dedovskih, A.V. Drozdov, V.A. Kartalnov, G.V. Yakovenko have done much research on the development of the tourism industry and its regional problems. The role of eco-tourism in the development of the tourism industry in Uzbekistan and the role of eco-tourism in the residents. Abdullaeva, B. Berdiyev, T. Jumaev (2004, 2014), A. Saidov, I. Ivanov, U. Matyakubov, AN Nematov, T. Tashmurotov, B. Turaev, N.I. Tukhlov, O.I. , Hodjaev, V.A. Tsoy, R.Khadiev, N.Shamurotova and others.

Statistics and Analyses

According to information from the World Tourism Organization, today tourism is considered to be one of the most important social, economic and cultural spheres. In this sector of the economy, the total amount of revenues is trillions of US dollars, which means that annually more than a billion people travel around the world. (UNWTO, 2020)

Tourism estimates for 9 percent of the global gross product. Each of the 11 new jobs comes from the tourism sector. When it comes to the development of tourism in Uzbekistan, the country achieved significant results. Only, in 2019 more than 3 million tourists visited our republic. (UzA, 2019)

Uzbekistan has more than 900 tourist companies. Ecological tourism is gaining increasing popularity in the tourism industry. According to the World Tourism



Organization (WTO), it is one of the five main strategic directions for the development of tourism until 2020 and it is estimated that the share of eco-tourism in the total volume of the world tourism industry in recent years has reached more than 10%, and its growth rate in 2-3 times exceeded the corresponding rates in the entire tourism industry. (UNWTO, 2020)

The concept of ecological tourism is used quite widely but in completely different senses. Let's try to divide into the main groups:

Rests are in ecologically clean places, national parks, reserves in acquaintance with the wild nature. For this purpose, the vast majority of ecological tours are created. With their help, the material funds of national parks are created and maintained.

Educational and cognitive programs about wildlife which is endangered species of animals and plants. They are also created for the material support of natural areas that require the help of environmentalists.

Active rest. Direct participation of holidaymakers in works on certain projects of assistance to nature. Such participation can take place in different forms, depending on the volume and complexity of the work. (Briassoulis, 2002)

That is, it is possible to pay for the participation in the tour to the holidaymakers themselves, as well as payment to the participant, or participation as a volunteer, without payment, but for example, with free accommodation and meals.

Ecotourism, according to the tasks set, is divided into the following areas:

hike (pedestrian, equestrian, camel) on a wild, relatively untouched by human activity, nature;

Familiarity with the unique world of flora and fauna; Cinema and photo shooting; Scientific excursions (botanical, zoological, geological, ethnographic, archaeological, ecological-cultural); sports (mountaineering, rafting, etc.);

Agro tourism (close acquaintance with the life and traditions of the rural population).

In our country, there are unique nature, landscapes (steppes, deserts, mountains, plateaus) attractive for eco-tourists, various rare flora and fauna, unique archaeological findings of world importance, paleontological remains, rare geological deposits, numerous natural monuments.



Table 1. Eco touristic destination in Bukhara

№	Address name	Area hectare	Location	Object classification	Infrastructure
1.	Specialized Jayran nursery	16522 ha	Bukhara district	To increase the number of rare endangered fauna intended. (Ceylon, Bukhara kong, Prejival horses, Pendants, Moorhead, Mountain sheep and others)	Tourist lounges, toilets, parking lots, drinking water, summer balconies, watchtowers.
2.	Zikri Natural Water pool	650 ha	Karaulbazar district	Industrial fishing. Fishing and fishing are organized for sports. (Blueberries, Pigs, White Silas, Ducks, Goose)	2 portable wagon-houses
3.	Devona natural water pool	1716 ha	Karaulbazar district	Industrial fishing. Intensive fishing and amateur fishing. (Cranberry, Lace, White Sila, White Horse)	1 portable carriage house, 1 kitchen, 1 lounge
4.	Khadija Reserve	4604 ha	Karaulbazar district	Industrial fishing. Intensive fishing and amateur fishing. (Cranberry, Lace, White Sila, White Amur).	1 portable carriage house, 1 kitchen, 1 lounge
5.	Karakul forestry	8275ha	Karakul District	Reproduction in the "Red Book" of Uzbekistan republic, sports amateur hunting on the farm.	1 portable carriage house, 1 kitchen, 1 lounge
6.	Zamonbobo natural and cultural monument	7,940 ha	Karakul District	Industrial fishing. Intensive fishing and amateur fishing. (Cranberry, Lace, White Sila, White Horse)	1 portable carriage house, 1 kitchen, 1 lounge
7.	1 st Contours of the "Karakir" natural watershed	9,000 ha	Peshku district, Karakak natural watershed	Fishing for industrial purposes. Sports and fishing are organized for amphibious fishing.	mobile vacation wagon-house, 1 kitchen, 1 black house (dormitory), 1 pond, 2 horses, 1 camel
8.	2nd Contours of the "Karakir" natural watershed	12,000 ha	Peshku district, Karakak natural watershed	Industrial fishing. Sports and amateur fishing are organized. (Cranberries, Leopards, White Silas, Ducks, Goose, Wild Toothless, Wild Rabbit)	Touristic complexes are being built
9.	"Peshku Karakir fortress" LLC	10,000 ha	Peshku district, Karakak natural watershed	Private hunting. (Wild swine, wild rabbit, fox, lizard, badger, duck, goose, scallop, coral reef)	1 portable carriage house, 1 kitchen, toilet, tractor, Niva, UAZ
10.	Oghitma natural watershed	10,850 ha	Shafirkon-Gijduvan districts	Industrial fishing. Fishing and fishing are organized for sports. Healing hot springs. (Blueberries, Pigs, White Silas, Ducks, Goose)	4 portable carriages, 2 kitchens, 4 restrooms, toilet

Conclusion

At the end, the development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan will make a huge contribution not only in preserving science, culture, education, nature, addressing issues of attracting eco-tourists to our nature, preserving and increasing the world of rare animal plants but also in addressing economic issues - improving the social conditions of the local population, providing them with jobs, as well as raising and making a certain financial contribution to the economy of our country.



As a result of numerous scholars and researches we can say that to further develop the past, present and future of ecotourism, we need to bring in many scientific centers and investment programs in our country. Among these activities is the foundation for socio-economic and cultural development in our regions, the love for the environment and the environment among young people.

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