

**PROBLEMS OF EFFECTIVE USE OF ENVIRONMENTAL TOURISM RESOURCES
IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GREEN ECONOMY IN UZBEKISTAN**

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Abstract

The article explores the problems of effective use of environmental tourism resources and their solutions in the development of the green economy in Uzbekistan. In particular, issues of the importance of ecotourism in the protection of the environment and the rational use of Natural Resources, the effective use of the ecotouristic capabilities of the regions in the formation of a "green" economy have been scientifically analyzed. Scientific proposals and conclusions on the development of the field are also presented.

Keywords: Ecotourism," green " economy, ecotouristic opportunities.

Introduction

The transition to a green economy is an urgent task for the hospitality and tourism sector in Uzbekistan. The main goal of the introduction of green technologies is to reduce the level of consumption of energy and natural resources, reduce waste and prevent negative impact on the environment, while maintaining comfortable living conditions for guests and, of course, increase the profitability of the business.

In order to develop environmental tourism in the country, increase the employment of the population in this area and, accordingly, maintain natural peat diversity, that is, BioBalance, prevent climate change, consistent work is being carried out on the introduction of new mechanisms of communication of state bodies with the population in the field of development of environmental tourism. At the same time, a number of systemic problems and shortcomings in the field of creating a holistic system of wide implementation of modern innovative platforms in practice, managing and implementing information technologies and communications in order to develop environmental tourism are hindering the rapid development of this industry, the provision of quality information services. On March 30, 2023, under the presidency of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, a video projector meeting on the development of the country's tourism was held. A unified economy will not be stable. Therefore, in our country, measures are being taken to reform the economy structurally and develop it extensively. In particular, tourism is defined as one of the driver areas, creating the necessary conditions. For example, visa issuance to tourists has been relaxed. Queues and inspections at airports were eliminated, green corridors were made. Currency exchange became unobtrusive. It was also noted that it is possible to explore reservoirs, forestry lands and establish tourist zones on safe lands. Proposals were made to develop "safari" tourism in the desert regions of Karakalpakstan, Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Navoi, Surkhandarya, Fergana and Khorezm. Also, the implementation of innovative digital platforms in the development of environmental tourism is one of the pressing issues.

In the period of 2019-2030, the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to a “green” economy, which was established by the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan PQ-4477 of October 4, 2019, has been introduced a number of tasks on adaptation and mitigation of the consequences of climate change, improving the efficiency of Natural Resources and preserving natural ecosystems. Also, the 15th goal of national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development in the period up to 2030 is to “protect and restore land ecosystems, promote rational use of them, combat desertification, stop and reverse land erosion, stop the process of biodiversity extinction”. This, in turn, is due to the effective use of the tourist-recreational opportunities of the regions and the development of ecotourism.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on January 28, 2022 - PF-60 on the development strategy of the New Uzbekistan for 2026, decrees PF-5326 of February 3, 2018" on additional organizational measures to create favorable conditions for the development of tourism potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan", decree PQ-2731 of January 18, 2017"on the state program for the development of the islet region in 2017-2021, Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 3, 2018 “on measures to develop ecotourism and improve the arrangement of allotments within the water protection zones of reservoirs” No. 978, and the implementation of tasks set out in other regulatory legal acts serves to develop ecotourism in Uzbekistan.

It requires a thorough study of the origin and formation of ecotourism in the world in determining the purpose of ecotourism. Currently, ecotourism is a rapidly developing direction in World Tourism. At the same time, ecotourism requires understanding the meaning and essence of the fact that humanity is one of the ways of salvation in finding solutions to even the most severe planetary environmental problems of the 21st century. Many types of Tourism indicate a direction or a purpose in terms of their subject or designation.

According to the analysis of scientific research in the field of development of ecotourism services in the service sector of the economy in the world by 2027, the volume of the world ecotourism market is predicted to reach us \$ 878,760 million from US \$ 351,000 million in 2020 and increase by an average of 14% over 2021-2027.

In the United States, reserves were formed in the XIX century, and ecotourism in the country is much better developed. The U.S. leads in revenue from visitors to protected natural areas. Next are Avtralia and Kenya. Laos, Costa Rica, Peru, Nepal, Ecuador, India, the Philippines are areas of ecotourist focus. Protected areas in Europe account for 37% in Germany and 13.9% in Russia. Finland, Norway and Iceland are considered attractions for “green” tourism.¹

The non-implementation of holistic scientific research on scientific and practical issues of the development of ecotourism, competitiveness of tourist services, the effective use of organizational and economic factors of the Republic of Uzbekistan directly with a specific level of socio-economic development, environmental situation and mentality served as the basis for determining the direction of research.

¹<https://plus-one.ru/manual/2021/08/24/chto-takoe-ekoturizm-sovremennaya-koncepciya-zelenogo-turizma>

THEMATIC LITERATURE ANALYSIS

Today, scientific-theoretical and practical-fundamental research related to ecotourism is carried out by various researchers in World Science. In particular, the research carried out on such issues as socio-economic problems of ecotourism, the impact of ecotourism on nature, the sustainable development of ecotourism, the possibilities of ecotourism are gaining importance. The research carried out by experts in the field is much closer to each other with the methodologies of implementation, although similar, but it can be recognized that their target and field of study are different. In particular, on the issues of the expansion of the possibilities of ecotourism, the sustainable development of ecotourism, the role of ecotourism, Mayra Sanchez Morgan, Harshavardhan Reddy Kummitha, Tuğba Kiper, I.P. Menbere, K. Miller, Ceballos Lascurain H. Scientific research carried out by researchers such as can be cited as an example.

F.T. Egamberdiev and H. Yo. In one of their scientific articles, the yakubjonovas said: "the ecological direction of tourism began, first of all, with practical work on a global scale. In the Scandinavian countries, where ecotourism is developing in an exemplary way on the same day, since 1972, citizens have spent the funds raised by organizing whale watching and studying for their protection. Later, ecotourist routes were developed in the country, citing as a reference that they spread to other countries of Europe, Asia, North American countries".

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The development of ecotourism in the republic requires additional efforts to protect the nature of the country and maintain environmental cleanliness. At this point, Natural questions arise: How can ecotourism be developed without harming the country's natural heritage and existing ecosystems? Is it possible to take two directions in harmony?

Due to the fact that Uzbekistan is located far from the oceans and seas, and the size of natural bodies of water is small, the optimal places for the development of ecotourism are reserves and areas located close to them. Today, the country has 7 reserves located in Tashkent, Jizzakh, Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Bukhara and Khorezm regions, with a total area of more than 188.33 thousand hectares. These reserves were established primarily for the purpose of protecting endangered species and plants.

Researcher M. Z. According to ruzimova: Uzbekistan is very rich in ecotouristic resources and opportunities. Eco-tours conducted by tour operators on routes such as "Tashkent-Chorvoq-Tashkent", "Tashkent-Bilirsoy-Chimyon-Toshkent", "Tashkent-Zomin-Tashkent", "Tashkent-Aydarkul-Tashkent", camel rides in desert regions, are gaining great attention and recognition from tourists not only from Uzbekistan, but from all over the world. According to the analysis, the tour operator firms that provide ecotourism services operate mainly within the Chimyon-Chorvoq Recreation Area. However, Uzbekistan's Hisor, Bobotog, Ko'hitangtog (Surkhandarya), Chaqchar (Kashkadarya), Nurota (Navoi-Jizzakh), Zarafshan (Samarkand), Turkestan (Jizzakh), Oloy (Fergana), Qurama, Chotqol (Namangan) mountains, Qizilqum desert, Qizilqum desert, dried bottom of the Aral Sea and kadiq salt lakes, Ustyurt plateau, Borsa kelmas Salt Lake, Mingbulaq the organization of complex and themed Ecotoures along the weaves, Muruntov Quarry and unique monuments of Nature on the shores of botigai, Aydarkul, Sea Kul, Amudarya and Syrdarya is not fully established. Speleotourism (cave tourism), rich in unique

charm and unrepeatable landscapes, has great potential in Uzbekistan. At the moment, there are more than 500 caves in Uzbekistan, according to which, due to the lack of sufficient tourist infrastructure, ecotours are not organized in any of them. In the steppe and lowland areas of Uzbekistan, there is a great opportunity to organize a camel walk aimed at watching Barkhan, dyuna, Tukay, shurkhok, taqir, wells, as well as meadows that demonstrate the local pastoralist way of living.

There is an opportunity to allocate 20 different views of tourism on a single ecological direction in the Kashkadarya region, which in its place will also positively affect the development of other areas (rural, forest and fishing).

The theory of ecotourism without the full study of Hali, new manifestations of it are emerging. Ecotourism's fiction's samaras in its organization is a difficult issue. From the experience of different countries, it is known that 95% of the income from ecotourism corresponds to the economic share of local regions (provinces and districts). In addition, the daily cost of ecotourists is 2-3 times more than that of other types of tourists. For example, if a tourist in Costa Rica, one of the world's leading ecotourism regions, spends an average of \$1,000 at an ecotourism destination, this figure is equivalent to \$400 in France. Another example: in Dominica, tourists pay 18 times more for small landings without harm to nature than tourist ships.

Conclusion

Improving the environmental knowledge of tour operators, employees of state authorities and the population operating in the Republic is another important aspect of the issue. The state committee for the development of Tourism and the State Committee for Ecology and nature protection can be recommended to develop a "road map" for the development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan. It is also necessary to develop ecotours in cooperation with the State Committee for Ecology and nature protection. To achieve all UN Sustainable Development Goals (in particular, in the field of environmental and economic stability), it is important to develop ecotourism as an alternative type of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan of course. In its development, it is not the opposition of the interests of Ecology and tourism, but, on the contrary, cooperation is important.

Since it is necessary to solve several branches and interregional issues in the development of ecotourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan, we recommend the creation of an ecotourism Association in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the main tasks and objectives of which are to develop ecotourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The purpose of the Organization of the Republic of Uzbekistan - natural and historical and cultural heritage in the region-to unite members and coordinate activities in the development of environmental tourism as an effective form of socio-economic activity in the region.

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