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## WORLD AND UZBEK EXPERIENCE IN DEVELOPMENT OF ECOLOGIC TOURISM

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**ABSTRACT:** This article covers the experience of ecological tourism in the world and Uzbekistan, the Great Silk Road, UNESCO, green economy, "International Year of Ecotourism", the 99th session of the UNWTO Executive Board (Samarkand).

**KEYWORDS:** history of ecotourism, ecotourism, ecotourism development, young economy, International Year of Ecotourism, Samarkand summit, tugai landscape.

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**INTRODUCTION.** Tourism has been serving to strengthen the ties of friendship and brotherhood between the peoples of the planet since ancient times. People organized trips to explore new lands, study, observe and learn about the traditions of peoples, develop trade, and establish cultural and diplomatic ties. Our country is located at the crossroads of the Great Silk Road, where ancient caravan routes intersect, where cultures and civilizations meet. Our state plays an important socio-political role in this process.

An important event in the history of ecotourism is the holding of the 99th session of the Executive Board of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) in Samarkand. The conference, which took place on October 1-3, 2014, was attended by scientists from Asia, Europe, North and South America and Africa, leaders and representatives of leading international tourism organizations, experts from research centers and institutes, who developed promising ways to develop world tourism. The First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan I.Karimov delivered a speech on the topic: "The Great Silk Road - new prospects for the development of international tourism" [7; 6-10 p.].

**SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH METHODS.** "When we talk about the huge tourism potential of Uzbekistan, first of all, the most ancient civilizations and cultures formed and developed in the territory of our country, inscriptions and hieroglyphs on rocks, unique historical monuments, glorious and unique examples of material culture and architecture are the riches of our beautiful nature. We see this diversity as one of our greatest opportunities in this regard" This

is evidence of the great attention paid to the issues of ecotourism.

Ecotourism has been entering the global tourism industry since the late 20th century. Today, this sector of tourism has become one of the fastest growing industries. Today, ecotourism is one of the most lucrative industries in the world. Further development of this sector of tourism is very important not only in the effective solution of socio-economic problems, but also in overcoming environmental problems. According to the World Tourism Organization, the tourism industry currently employs more than 210 million people and generates revenue of \$ 770 billion a year. In this regard, the countries of the Asia-Pacific region, the Near East, the Middle East, as well as the European continent are leading. According to experts, in the field of tourism, the natural and adventurous tourism network of ecotourism is developing rapidly. In Canada, for example, total wildlife tourism accounts for 25% of domestic tourism revenue. The Canadian government earns \$ 1.7 billion annually from ecotourism taxes alone. This is 5 times more than the amount allocated by the government for the wildlife protection program [6].

According to the UN, Kenya receives 1.4 million tons of ecotourism annually. USD, Ecuador - 1.18 mln USD, Costa Rica - 1.14 mln USD, Nepal - 1.55 mln earns income in the amount of USD. However, these countries are much smaller in terms of area. The income of these countries from ecotourism accounts for 70-80 percent of the country's GDP. We have already considered the revenues of the major developed countries in this regard in the example of Canada (\$ 1.7 billion per year). At present, the world's tourism industry is the third largest source of income from international tourism after the automotive, oil and gas industries. In the process of ensuring the sustainability of ecotourism in our country, special attention is paid to improving the economic mechanisms of nature management, reducing the negative impact of the human factor on the environment, waste disposal, introduction of environmentally friendly, innovative technologies. As a result, the scale of projects aimed at the introduction of a "green economy" in production, the development of innovative technologies is expanding.

There are more than 8000 ecotourism-related natural corners, unique landscapes (tugai, desert, remnant mountains, lakes), unique flora and fauna, archeological monuments, sacred places of sacred significance, geological, paleontological monuments and similar natural monuments in our country. This indicates that the nature of the country in which we live is very rich in ecotourism facilities.

There are two models of ecotourism in the world: Australia-Canada and the classic - Western Europe. In the Australian-Canadian model, tourists are mostly made in the form of a trip to the virgin nature. This model of ecotourism was first established in the United States and Canada, but the most complete form of this model was established in Australia. That is why the name of this model is written starting from Australia. The basis of this model is to maintain the state of natural conditions.

From the 1960s and 1970s of the last century, ecotourism, in contrast to the mass beach form of tourism, became increasingly popular in the form of trips to national parks and wildlife parks, including for animal observation purposes. In connection with the threat of a global decline in the whale population in the United States, a new branch of the tourism industry is beginning to develop in order to track them down. This network has a very wide influence, and under public pressure, several species of whales are taken under strict protection by the state [2].

This model of eco-tourism development is in line with state policy and geographical and

environmental conditions. Extensive forests, many species of flora and fauna are preserved here. In this sense, ecotourism aims to know nature and protect it. In this case, recreation in nature is combined with educational, sports and aesthetic purposes [3]. Such tourism is often carried out in national parks, nature reserves, reservations and other areas related to nature conservation.

A striking example of eco-tourism of the Australian-Canadian model could be the Canadian Wood Buffalo National Park. It is not only the largest national park in Canada, but also the largest national park in the world (4.5 million hectares). The unique nature of Wood-Buffalo led to its inclusion in the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1983, and these areas attract tourists. When planning a tourist trip to this national park, it should be borne in mind that there is almost no transportation in Wood Buffalo. The National Park has created only one car route for excursions and there are many rules for driving in a car, the misconduct of tourists is punishable by large fines. But it should be noted that many eco-traps have been created for recreation and enjoyment of nature. You can also use short-distance walking traps or choose complex and long-distance walking traps. However, walking from such traps requires some experience [5].

Research by Canadian researchers has shown that wildlife-related tourism is only about a quarter of domestic tourism, which could generate annual revenues of \$ 660 billion to \$ 1.2 trillion. Thus, ecotourism can be a significant financial contributor to the region's economy and an important tool for conservation activities as well as conservation of natural resources [5].

The Western European eco-tourism model is specific to Italy, Spain, France, Germany and other countries. This model is mainly implemented outside the boundaries of protected natural areas and water bodies in cultural landscapes. In this case, the safety requirements in ecotourism are very high. The most important thing in this is to create maximum comfort for human life in nature. Such a model includes convenient hotels, camps, bridges, architectural structures, supermarkets, horse-drawn carriages and holiday homes, the development of the transport network, and more. Such tourism requires large expenses, but it brings high income. On the other hand, alteration and degradation of natural landscapes, urbanization, atmospheric air, soil and water pollution, loss of forests, etc. increase the risk factor for wildlife life. Today, this model is being implemented in Russia, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. However, the development of tourism in protected natural areas is still not at a good level [1].

Despite the fact that the coefficient of natural humidity is in the extreme state, tugai landscapes are the result of arid climates, full supply of riverbanks with groundwater and surface water in all seasons, as well as paragenetic and paradynamic interaction of fertile alluvial soils and various grasses, shrubs, trees and other components. Their presence in space and time is also closely related to the functional activity of rivers. The word tugai is the local name for all types of plants that grow in river valleys in desert and semi-desert zones. In some places, tugai is understood as a forest, shrub and plant that grows in river valleys. This is also emphasized in many literatures and encyclopedias [9; 5-452 p.; 11; 4267-4272 b.; 12; 60-63 p.].

The Zarafshan National Park is a unique tugai on the right bank of the Zarafshan River. The total area of the Zarafshan Nature Reserve is 2,352 hectares, of which 868 hectares are covered with tugai forests. This reserve area stretches for 35 km along the river bank with a width of 150 m to 1400 m. The climate of the reserve is typical of continental subtropics. The

air temperature reaches + 40°C in summer, and even -15-20°C in winter. The average annual rainfall is around 300–400 mm [12; 60-63 p. ; 11; 4267-4272 b.]. The vegetation consists of trees, shrubs and grasses such as poplar, willow, jiida, chakanda. There are 266 species of plants, 172 species of birds and 8 species of fish in the reserve. The Zarafshan pheasant, listed in the Red Book of Uzbekistan, is protected in the reserve, and the issues of its breeding in cages have been studied. There are now more than 4,000 of them, and they are also growing every year. Since 1996, the reserve has been working on air conditioning of Bukhara Bugusi (Khongul) brought from Badaytukay and Kyzylkum reserves. Rare plants such as Kesselring's prize, Korolkov sapsari, Oriental maple and Sumac tree are present in the reserve area [12; 60-63 p. ; 11; 4267-4272 p.].

**Conclusion.** The Zarafshan Nature Reserve is actively working to protect and restore tugai landscapes in the region, to study and analyze the processes of natural processes, to create a scientific basis for nature protection, to promote environmental knowledge among the population.

Due to the fact that Zarafshan National Park is located only 7-8 km from Samarkand, the development of tourism and recreation in this area is promising, as Samarkand is visited by 100,000 local and foreign tourists a year. In order for them to spend their time more interesting and fun, it would be expedient to include a travel route to the territory of Zarafshan National Park in the travel program. This is due to the following factors:

- 1) the object is located close to cultural centers;
- 2) there is an opportunity to acquaint tourists with the natural landscape and biodiversity of our regions through the organization of excursions along the ecological traps (paths) organized in the territory of the reserve;
- 3) it is possible to observe unique species of plants and animals, to enjoy them aesthetically;
- 4) It is possible to acquaint tourists with the Zarafshan river and its tributaries;
- 5) Bukhara deer (Khongul) volyeri (observation, photo and video shooting) is available, etc.

The idea of creating an ecological trail in the territory of the national park was developed by SA Abduvahidov and J. Khasanov [8; p. 5-88]. As they noted, the possible travel along the ecological trail consists of 3 routes: Route 1 is observation distance of Zarafshan golden pheasant up to 1 km; Route 2 is observation distance of Bukhara khonguli (steam) up to 3 km; Route 3 is a wildlife, plant observation and retail trail up to 5 km in the reserve area, as well as a waterway from east to west along the coast, and travel routes can be arranged along this route. The National Park has the opportunity to make a show of Bukhara deer (Khongul) (observation, photo and video). Walking through the tugai: observation of unique flora and fauna. Climbing along the Zarafshan River, observing the tugai forests and the distant landscapes of Turkestan and the Zarafshan Mountains, allow ecotourists to continue their journey through the tugai forest and walk to the stop. In general, it is expedient to consider the tugai landscape type, which is unique for the conditions of Central Asia, including the Zarafshan National Park as an integral object of ecotourism development. We noted above that this practice is widely used in countries around the world [7. 6-10 p. ].

In terms of caring for the preservation of nature reserves, national parks in their original form, our laws are not so perfect, as a result of which natural resources are becoming economically destructive. At the same time, it will be possible to solve the problem by allocating 10/1 of its territory as an order for ecotourism and declaring the rest inviolable.

Many existing nature reserves and national parks in the country have security (buffer) zones. These areas can be a convenient place to develop ecotourism. The issue of conservation of natural landscapes and their biological diversity, monitoring and optimization of anthropogenic loads on them is a prerequisite for this model of ecotourism.

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