

Some Issues of Creating the National Model of Development of Ecotourism in Uzbekistan

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Abstract:

The relevance of eco-tourism development, its importance, its organizational legal basis, its regional features and models of the United States of America, Europe, Asia and some countries are analyzed in this article. There are also scientific recommendations for the development of the national model of eco-tourism in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: *eco-tourism, national model, reserve, national park, special program.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays the eco-tourism is one of the fast growing tourism industries. This sector contributes 4% to the global tourism industry, with \$55 billion in eco-tourism services and its annual growth is 30%. Experts predict that this indicator will become one of the main strategic directions of the global tourism industry by 2020 [6]. Uzbekistan is one of the tourist countries that rich in historical and cultural monuments. In addition, its natural and eco-tourism potential is under-utilized in the regions for tourism purposes. For this purpose, the creation of the national model of eco-tourism development based on foreign experience is one of the pressing issues.

Developing eco-tourism, adopting internationally recognized salvation routes and using the best practices is important for degradation of natural resources, the ever-increasing environmental situation on the planet's boundaries, prevention of natural crises and for preserving the environment for future generations.

The mainpart. The development of eco-tourism in Uzbekistan will not only solve the problems of our spirituality, science, culture, enlightenment, nature

protection, attraction of ecotourists, conservation of biodiversity, but also improvement of economic issues, local socio-economic conditions, providing new job places to the population and contributing to the economic growth of our country [5].

The main part. Our country is among the countries rich in ecotourism resources and it is a country that has geographically linked relations between Central Asia and the world. That is why we have great potential and opportunities to strengthen both domestic and international touristic flows and eco touristic flows [2]. So far, there are no suitable models or methods for developing eco-tourism in the world that are directly applicable to the natural climatic conditions of each country and to the use of their tourism resources. However, the issues of the use of national parks and the state natural reserves in the development of eco-tourism have been well researched.

National parks are natural complexes that provide comprehensive protection of the natural landscapes and its biodiversity, one and more ecologic systems, opportunities for creating, forming recreational system of the population and it is used by many

countries around the world in ecotourism, support each other. There are currently over 3,000 national parks in the world [4]. There are many methods, techniques and models in the use of national parks in the world. Such models are still being invented. In many cases, private financial support is being promoted from the use of national parks in the eco-tourism around the world. According to the principles of eco-tourism, the ecotourist is on vacation and pays a minimum tax for nature recreation.

Based on national funding sources, developing national parks are primarily funded by donations in their own countries. Today the number of these countries increased to more than 30 countries in the world. Their annual income exceeded from \$ 1 billion. Local-income national parks fund themselves primarily from the benefits of eco-tourism. The use of national parks in eco-tourism benefits Canada \$ 250 million annually and the United States \$ 870 million. 316 million eco-tourists visit Japan's national parks every year. Of these, there are 252.8 million Japanese; there are 6.2 million foreign ecotourists [6]. Currently, there are 4 models of national parks. The separation of these models as separate models is based on the following features:

American model, European model, Park Reserve Model, Asian model.

1. *The American National Parks model* -is characterized with very large protected areas, its unique nature. For example, Greenland National Park is 70 million hectares, The Central Park of Kalahari in Africa is 5.2 million hectares, Alaska National Park in the United States is 7.3 million hectares, Canada's Bud-Buffalo is 4.4 million hectares, the Gobi National park in Mongolia is 5 million hectares, Kolima national park in Russia is 3 million hectares.

The United States of America was the first to create the national park in this model. In 1872, the USA government established now the world -famous

Yellowstone National Park. While the USA and Canada are using this model to increase human economic activity, they are increasingly expanding national parks across their territories. So far Canada has expanded its national parks by 12%. These national parks are owned by the state and sometimes rented by large corporations, but the state's conservation of national parks preserves the right to control [3]. Funding the national parks in this model is too high. Both state and federal states provide funding for the preservation of national parks. In addition, private landlords also contribute funding to it (about half of recreational services of national park are in the private sector). Therefore, the North American model of national parks are the richest national parks in the world. In developing the national park, the governments of the United States of America and Canada are cooperating on a mutually agreed basis, creating new, modern technologies for recreating from national park and for eco-tourism use.

The use of the American model in the development of international environmental tourism has been used in many countries to meet the country's recreational needs for the first time in the world. Most importantly, the American government started providing employment for local people and planning the socio-economic development of each region earlier than any other country in the world.

Secondly, The reason is the big size of the USA and Canadian territories, the prevalence of populations in this area, the intensity of hunting and the increasing international conservation of nature and natural resources. Both countries have realized the first in the world to establish and maintain national parks and the importance of developing eco-tourism in environmental protection.

From this point of view, scientists and environmentalists from European countries have begun to explore the scientific and practical problems of solving this important issue on the

agenda. As a result, the state programs for the development of eco-tourism internationally have been developed to conserve one of the global challenges of nature and its resources and transmit to future generations. Thus, the development of international models for the development of environmental tourism was a requirement of that time.

The development of civilization also puts the rest of mankind in the forefront and the priority of rational conservation of the planet's nature is to help the rest as well as preserve nature has turned into priorities of international environmental problems. In this context, the use of the US and European national environmental model has been widely accepted by many countries.

2. European model. The first European national park was established in 1909 in Sweden. The benefits of this model have been developed in the UK. The work on this model has been organized in Western Europe and Japan and it is still growing. The main features of this model are the small territories of national parks and the high level of environmental knowledge and culture of the population. This model is funded by the state. That is why transport, road communications and ecotourism infrastructure are at a high level.

Another feature of the European model of national parks is that almost 50% of national parks are in the private sector. The biggest motto of national parks is to restore the health and recreational activities of the country's population. Therefore, the flow of internal ecotourists is very large, but external ecotourism flows are also large. Taking into account the environment and conditions of the creation of national parks in European countries, we must first pay attention to the fact that Europeans are the most advanced nations in socio-economic development than any other nations. Because of their living in the most densely populated continent and their scientific and technological progress, secondly, because of the

high socio-political consciousness and culture of the people who live in this country, they have convinced the leaders of their countries to conserve nature. The growing awareness of environmental problems was that they had realized in a timely manner.

3. Reserve - The development concept of park model is completely different - funding of national parks is not from the account of the state, but rather government support. The main principle of functioning of national parks is self-belief and self-reliance. This model was developed in the mid-twentieth century and is now widely used in developing countries. The cost of access to the national park is very low and this is why there are a lot of domestic and foreign tourists.

The most important factor in the reserve park model is the high environmental awareness and environmental culture of Europeans. This national park system has a great meaning to its function. Therefore, Europeans have adopted the slogan "Keep Your Home Clean" and are fully committed to it. The peoples of the world are well aware of the world history lessons that Europeans have a solid cooperation, solidarity with each other. Secondly, people in Europe are well aware that any problems of life cannot be solved without unification. Thirdly, they realized that the creation of a park reserve system could preserve and transmit to the present generation the modern nature of Europe, where modern industry is strongly developed.

4. The Asian model- is currently in its formation phase. The operation of national parks of this model is mainly carried out by the state. Asian countries have not been serious about establishing or exploring the use of national parks and protected areas in the development of eco-tourism which provides promising areas of the socio-economic life of the local population and nature conservation, which are developing internationally in their domestic tourism. The Asian model of eco-tourism development, as we mentioned earlier, is just on the way to development.

Among the Asian countries, India, Thailand, South Korea and Japan are among the countries that have been developing eco-tourism for many years.

In recent years, the use of eco-protected areas in eco-tourism has been moving slowly and vigorously. In this regard, the Badayto`qay Reserve has been transformed into an international biosphere reserve under an international project of the United Nations Organization. From this biosphere reserve, the development of eco-tourism in the international system "Econet" has begun. The biosphere reserve is also home to the local population. This population began to provide eco-tourism services to eco-tourists.

5. Australian model. In the analysis of scientific literature it is clear that Australia is the leading countries in the field of environmental tourism, based on its principles and developing environmental tourism based on scientific and practical principles in the world. When the state organizes environmental tourism in its own country, it develops state programs for the socio-economic development of the territories and examines the possibilities for developing eco-tourism, taking into account the natural resources of the region.

More importantly, the organization of environmental tourism takes into account the socio-economic interests of the local Aboriginal population and ecotourism services are fully entrusted to them. Secondly, it fully takes into account the suggestions and recommendations of the state administration in the country. Naturalists, environmentalists and biologists in the country are well aware that financially viable tourists are coming to Australia which is the country of animals with sack. That is why they produce eco-tourism products on a wide variety of topics. Australia's eco-touristic routes are now very popular in international tourism and international eco-touristic routes, which have created great ecotouristic flows, are now successfully operating. One of the most important factors of the

Australian model's success is that the ecotourism services that are being established in all regions provide services only to the local population. This approach provides the employment of the local population and addresses the socio-economic problems of the local villages on time. The Bavarian Forest National Park is often referred to as the international European Model 2 for the development of eco-tourism. The establishment system of this national park also began with the use of entirely new approaches to the development of eco-tourism. Although the state was mainly the initiator of the development of environmental tourism and the use of national parks and eco-protected areas in eco-tourism, the Bavarian Forest National Park has been established by the local government and the main slogan was the system of state aid to the protection of nature and its resources.

The main indicators of the European-2 model mentioned above can be quickly understood by the system of all management cases and the national model of the Bavarian forests can be successfully implemented both in small areas, in protected areas and in the conservation of natural resources, in the development of environmental tourism.

Although European countries do not have national parks that occupy large areas like America and Canada or African countries, the high political and environmental culture of the European peoples and the densely populated countries have found ways to promote environmental tourism in the conservation of nature in their respective countries.

In 1993, "Pan-European Strategy" on conservation of landscape biodiversity and its species announced the creation of the world's first environmental network, the "Econet". The countries in the econet system have developed the following technology for the protection and rational use of protected areas. The econet system is now widely used not only in European countries, but also for the purpose of accelerating the development of eco-tourism,

maintaining the ecological balance of the protected areas around the world. Because, according to the conclusions of scientists, ecologically educated and environmentally conscious people better protect some protected areas than state control [3]. It is expedient to create a national model of eco-tourism in Uzbekistan based on the study of the experience of world countries in the creation of the above-mentioned ecotourism. We believe that in order to do this we must pay attention to the following.

First of all, it is necessary to establish national reserves in the state reserves located in Uzbekistan, that is, to develop tourist routes for tourists to see the protected flora and fauna within the reserve without harming its nature and biodiversity. One such example is the Reserve established at the Nurata-Arnosay Nature Reserve. Vehicles (horses, camels) are provided at the reserve entrance for tourists, guides to enter by special routes. There are hotels for tourists to relax. Such reserves can be made in other nature reserves around the country, including the "Zarafshan Reserve", which is located near the city of Samarkand, the most visited by foreign tourists.

In addition, there are sacred places of worship in the mountainous and mountainous areas of the Republic. Local people visit these places. But visiting such sacred places is done spontaneously. There is no any order. An example of such places is Hazrat Davud's shrine located in the territory of Samarkand region. It is desirable for the government to organize the regular pilgrims coming here.

The essence and content of important structures of the international environmental models in the development of environmental tourism is that the priority in working on these models is to protect nature and its resources. Secondly, the social and economic interests of the local population are ensured. Thirdly, state and local governments have legally enforced the conditions for providing recreational activities in accepting of eco-tourism development programs. Fourthly, it has developed a system of privileged state aid for the development of

eco-tourism. Fifthly, both international eco-touristic activities and the activities of national parks in nature conservation, the state environmental control is organized in accordance with state laws.

II. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS.

The following recommendations can be given to apply international eco-tourism models in the development of eco-tourism in our country:

1. In developing ecologic tourism in our country, first of all, it is required to study in detail the description and meanings of international models for the development of ecological tourism, the goals and objectives of these models and the works carried out on the models:
2. The objects of use of international environmental models in the development of eco-tourism in our country should be studied in detail from the viewpoint of eco-touristic use:
3. Development of legal and regulatory acts on the use of the protected areas and nature reserves, national parks in the development of ecological tourism at the national level:
4. Eco-touristic resources and objects of the country in the development of eco-tourism are divided into the international and domestic tourism, to study the possibilities of using these objects in tourism:
5. One of the most important issues in the development of eco-tourism is the lack of tourist infrastructure in these places due to the fact that environmental tourism resources are located far from cultural centers. Therefore, one of the main tasks is to create an infrastructure system and services for ecotourists in the protected areas, state nature reserves and national parks:
6. The development of ecological tourism in our country is one of the urgent issues and in this

perspective, the development and promotion of international models of development of eco-tourism in international and domestic tourism markets:

7. Another important issues in the development of eco-tourism is the formation of the “State Committee for Tourism Development in Uzbekistan” in tourism management and in its regional branches, “Ecologic Tourism Management and Management System” in tourist bureaus:

8. One of the most important issues in the development of ecological tourism in the future is to organize public interest, entrepreneurship and initiatives in all regions of our country, to develop preferential state decisions to ensure social and economic interests of the population:

9. Another important issue in the development of eco-tourism is the fact that specialized tourism companies or tourist organizations that promote eco-tourism are not yet established. Therefore, in all regions of the country it is necessary to create tourist companies, which provide ecological tourism and ecotourism services:

10. To develop tourist routes to the eco-tourism resources allowed in the development of eco-tourism in our country and to advertise these tourist routes to international and domestic tourism markets:

11. Introduction of the subject “Ecological tourism” in the system of compulsory education system in institutes, universities and tourism colleges, where tourism specialists are trained:

12. To train environmental tourism specialists in higher education of the country.

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