

## BASIC PRINCIPLES OF ECO-TOURISM AND DEVELOPMENT OF ECO-TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN

Tursunov Bakhodirjon Nishonovich  
Andijan Institute of Agriculture and Agrotechnologies  
Department of "Humanities" Assistant

### ANNOTATION

In the essence of the content of this article, the main principles of ecological tourism reflect the norms, essence, goals and tasks of the development of ecotourism, while developing ecotourism in Uzbekistan, it gives an understanding of the potential of ecotourism and further improvement of tourism sectors in our country.

**Keywords:** tourism, ecological tourism, ecotourism, ecosystem, ecotouristic resource, ecotourist, tourism economy, climate, principle.

In the world, the ecological tourism direction of the tourism sector was formed and is developing on the basis of the search for ways to save the nature of our planet and its resources for the prevention of the ecological crisis facing mankind, for the sustainable development and survival of mankind. The planetary ecological problems facing mankind must and must be solved by mankind itself. From this point of view, it is necessary to solve the issues of ecotourism development in our country in a timely manner, to preserve biodiversity in our nature, and to prevent international environmental crises by protecting our natural resources.

Decree No. PF-4861 of December 2, 2016 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoev "On measures to ensure the rapid development of the tourism sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan" marked a turning point in the development of tourism in our country, the foundation of a new stage, created conditions for promising reforms in tourism. According to the presidential decree: "Rapid development of tourism in the country, more complete and effective use of the existing huge tourism potential, together with traditional cultural and historical tourism, other potential types of tourism - ... ecological tourism ... internal, inbound and outbound tourism development and implementation of national and regional programs of development" is defined<sup>1</sup>.

Currently, ecotourism is one of the rapidly developing tourism industries according to the information of the "World Tourism and Excursion Council" and the "World Tourism Organization". That is, the share of ecological tourism in the world tourism industry is from 10% to 20%, and the income from ecological tourism services is 55 billion. dollars and its annual growth is 30%. Also, until 2020, ecological tourism will be one of the main strategic directions in world tourism, and these directions will certainly enter the Republic of Uzbekistan<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidenti Shavkat Mirziyoyevning "O'zbekiston Respublikasining turizm sohasini jadal rivojlantirishni ta'minlash choratadbirlari to'g'risida"gi Farmoni, 2016-yil, 2-dekabr, PF-4861-son. (O'zbekiston Respublikasi qonun hujjatlari to'plami, 2016-y., 49-son, 558-modda, 2017-y., 1-son, 3-modda).

<sup>2</sup> R.Xaitboyev "Ekologik turizm" O'quv qo'llanma. – Toshkent: 2018. — 248 b.

The development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan not only solves the problems of our spirituality, science, culture, enlightenment, nature protection, attraction of ecotourists to our country, preservation of biological diversity, but also economic issues, socio-economic development of our local people. Conditions improvement, provision of new jobs, greatly contributes to the growth of our country's economy. Our country is one of the countries rich in ecological tourism resources in the world and is a country in Central Asia that geographically connects the countries of the world. For this reason, we have great, potential opportunities to increase domestic, international tourist flow and ecotourism flow.

In recent years, favorable conditions have been created for the development of the tourism potential of the republic and the active attraction of investments in this field. At the same time, the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 978 of December 3, 2018 was adopted due to the fact that the potential of the country's reservoirs as tourism demonstration objects and recreation zones has not been fully utilized, and conditions have not been created for the implementation of business activities in their territory<sup>3</sup>. Based on the global environmental problems and the current requirements of tourism, the relevant legal documents, which are edited and confirmed every year, serve as a solid basis for establishing ecotourism activities on a programmatic basis and create a basis for the development of tourism potential.

The principles of ecotourism should also be based on the rules for the development of ecotourism. That is, the principles of ecotourism should reflect the essence, content, goals and tasks of ecotourism. According to the content of the reference in different contexts, only a few concepts can be compared with the term "ecotourism". The following examples illustrate the variety of definitions available.

"Ecotourism is nature-oriented tourism that includes ecological education and enlightenment programs and is carried out in accordance with the principles of ecological sustainability" and it will be useful for the local population"<sup>4</sup>

Ecotourism is a form of ecologically sustainable natural tourism organized in accordance with ethical standards aimed at minimizing environmental impact, consumption and costs (in terms of control, advantages of dimensions), usually this form of tourism develops in protected areas, which helps to preserve these areas.

Ecotourism can contribute to nature conservation and development, it includes at least a positive synergistic relationship between tourism activities, biodiversity and local people, which is supported by the appropriate organization and management of these activities .

Ecotourism takes place in natural areas that are not disturbed by tourism, does not lead to the destruction of the natural environment, does not cause its quality to deteriorate, contributes directly to the protection and management of the natural areas used, is subject to adequate and competent management.

And organized tourism combined with enjoying nature and learning about living things in their interactions with their environment. This type of activity does not cause environmental

---

<sup>3</sup> O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 03.12.2018 y. 978-son "Ekoturizmni rivojlantirish va suv omborlarining suvni muhofaza qilish zonalari doirasida yer uchastkalari ajratish tartibini takomillashtirish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi Qarori

<sup>4</sup> Nig'matov A, Shomurotova N.T, Ekoturizm asoslari. Kasb-hunar kollejlari uchun o'quv qo'llanma. - T.: "Turon-Iqbol", 2007-y

degradation, supports and supports the protection of natural resources, creates economic advantages that reach most social groups of the local population and contribute to sustainable "horizontal" development. Moreover, true ecotourism brings justice to people and nature<sup>5</sup>.

Ecotourism includes three main criteria: the places that attract the main tourists are natural (for example, flora, fauna, geological features), and the following component is the characteristic features of the cultural environment; focuses on the study and understanding of resources, and the activities of tourists and other participants have a soft impact on the physical and cultural environment in the region visited. Ecotourism should be linked to the concept of sustainable tourism, should not exceed the recreational potential of the areas visited, should be acceptable to and supportive of local communities<sup>6</sup>.

Among the many definitions of ecotourism, it is the most common in the literature. Ecotourism or ecotourism is defined by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as environmentally responsible travel through relatively unspoiled natural areas to explore and enjoy natural and cultural attractions that contribute to conservation. , has a "soft" impact on the environment, provides active socio-economic participation of the local population and benefits from this activity.

The Ecotourism Society (Ecotourism Community) gives a similar definition: "ecotourism is responsible travel to natural areas that helps protect nature and improves the well-being of local people." The definition is also known: "...which violates the integrity of ecosystems and does not create an economic environment in which the protection of nature and natural resources will be beneficial to the local population, in this area the natural and cultural and ethnographic features, relative virginity to get an idea travel in places with nature, including tourism. There is also a simple definition: "ecotourism is natural tourism that helps to protect nature<sup>7</sup>.

The principles of ecotourism were developed by the International Ecotourism Organization. These principles have been distributed to the leaders of all countries in the world, and each country is required to follow these principles when organizing ecotourism:

1. Ecotourism should be focused on nature and based on the use of natural resources.
2. Ecotourism should be based on ecologically sustainable development and minimization of damage to our living environment.
3. Ecotourism should be oriented towards ecological education and enlightenment and should be based on equal cooperation with nature.
4. Ecotourism should be based on preservation and support of local social culture.
5. Ecotourism should be based on ensuring the sustainable development and economic efficiency of the areas where it operates<sup>8</sup>.

Thus, the characteristics of ecotourism stimulate and satisfy the desire to communicate with nature, have a negative impact on nature and culture, and encourage tour operators and tourists to promote nature conservation and socio-economic development.

---

<sup>5</sup> Egamberdieva L.Sh. Ekoturizm. Toshkent-2021-y. "Fan ziyosi"

<sup>6</sup> Nizomov A., Amanbayeva Z., Safarova N. O'zbekistonning ekoturistik resurslari va yo'nalishlari. -T.: "Fan va texnologiyalar", 2014-y.

<sup>7</sup> Jahon yovvoyi tabiat jamg'armasi. Boo, 1990)

<sup>8</sup> R.Xaitboyev "Ekologik turizm" O'quv qo'llanma. – Toshkent: 2018. — 248 b.

Also, ecotourism is an important component of sustainable development of natural areas. Most definitions of ecotourism are either the goal of achieving sustainability or a means to that goal, such as "minimizing negative impacts on the natural and cultural environment," "increasing economic returns for the benefit of conservation," or environmental education. Therefore, Craig Lindberg suggested using simple and general conceptual definitions.

Ecotourism is sustainable and nature-oriented tourism and recreation. Sustainability in tourism implies a positive overall balance of environmental, socio-cultural and economic impacts of tourism, as well as the positive impact of visitors on each other. Thus, tourism activities with the highest overall positive impact in terms of ecology, economy and social development are more sustainable.

### REFERENCES

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016 yil 2 dekabrda PF-4861- son «O'zbekiston Respublikasining turizm sohasini jadal rivojlantirishni taminlash chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida»gi Farmoni.
2. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 03.12.2018 y. 978-son "Ekoturizmni rivojlantirish va suv omborlarining suvni muhofaza qilish zonalari doirasida yer uchastkalari ajratish tartibini takomillashtirish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlar to'g'risida"gi Qarori
3. Egamberdieva L.Sh. Ekoturizm. Toshkent-2021-y. "Fan ziyosi"
4. Nig'matov A, Shomurotova N.T, Ekoturizm asoslari. Kasb-hunar kollejlari uchun o'quv qo'llanma. - T.: "Turon-Iqbol", 2007-y.
5. Nizomov A., Amanbaeva Z., Safarova N. O'zbekistonning ekoturistik resurslari va yo'nalishlari. -T.: "Fan va texnologiyalar", 2014-y.
6. R.Xaitboev "Ekologik turizm" O'quv qo'llanma. – Toshkent: 2018.
7. Xayitboev R., Matyaqubov U. Ekologik turizm. Uslubiy qo'llanma. Samarqand SamISI, 2010-y.
8. Muyassar, Karimova, Arabboyeva Feruza Uchqunovna, and Tojiboyev Muhammadjon Muxitdin o'g'li. "DUNYONING ENG MASHHUR KASHFIYOTLARI." BARQARORLIK VA YETAKCHI TADQIQOTLAR ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI 2.12 (2022): 162-166.
9. Muyassar, Karimova, and Yulchibayev Omadbek Ulug'bek o'g. "ANDIJON VILOYATIDA XALQARO YUKLARNI TASHISH JARAYONI UCHUN YETKAZIB BERISH ZANJIRINI BOSHQARISHNI TAKOMILLASHTIRISH." MODERN PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION AND THEIR SCIENTIFIC SOLUTIONS 2.2 (2023): 84-93.
10. Muyassar, Karimova, and Muhammadjon Salohiddinov Iqboljon o'g'li. "MEN UCHUN BO'LGAN OLIMLAR." Proceedings of International Conference on Educational Discoveries and Humanities. Vol. 2. No. 5. 2023.
11. Muyassar, Karimova, and Muhammadjon Salohiddinov Iqboljon o'g'li. "DUNYONING ENG MASHXUR KASHFIYOTLARI." Journal of new century innovations 19.5 (2022): 196-199.
12. Karimova, Muyassar, and Sarvarbek Khamidov. "THE CONCEPT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND ITS ROLE IN SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY." International Bulletin of Applied Science and Technology 3.4 (2023): 956-959.

13. Karimova, Muyassar Xamitovna, and Zilolakhon Anvar qizi Khodjayeva. "THE ROLE OF GENETIC FACTORS IN THE PATHOGENESIS OF AGE RELATED MACULAR." SCHOLAR 1.20 (2023): 46-53.
14. Karimova, Muyassar Xamitovna, and Zilolakhon Anvar qizi Khodjayeva. "THE ROLE OF GENETIC FACTORS IN THE PATHOGENESIS OF AGE RELATED MACULAR." SCHOLAR 1.20 (2023): 46-53.
15. Muyassar, Karimova, and Odilov Islombek. "JAMIYATDA HUQUQIY ONG VA HUQUQIY MADANIYATNI YUKSALTIRISH DEMOKRATIK DAVLAT BARPO ETISH ASOSI." FAN, JAMIYAT VA INNOVATSIYALAR 1.1 (2023): 179-182
16. Валиханова, Гулнара Комилжоновна. "ОБ УЙГУРЕ ФЕРГАНСКОМ ДИАЛЕКТ В УЙГУРСКАЯ ЯЗЫК В ЭТНО-КУЛЬТУРНОМ ПРОЦЕССЕ В ФЕРГАНСКОМ ДОЛИНЕ." Theoretical & Applied Science 10 (2017): 224-227.
17. Валиханова, Гульнара Камилжановна. "ИЗ ИСТОРИИ ПЕРЕСЕЛЕНИЯ УЙГУРОВ ФЕРГАНСКОЙ ДОЛИНЫ." Журнал научных публикаций аспирантов и докторантов 6 (2014): 83-85.
18. Валиханова, Гульнара Камилжановна. "ИЗ ИСТОРИИ ПЕРЕСЕЛЕНИЯ УЙГУРОВ ФЕРГАНСКОЙ ДОЛИНЫ." Журнал научных публикаций аспирантов и докторантов 6 (2014): 83-85.
19. Валиханова, Г. К. "НЕКОТОРЫЕ РАЗМЫШЛЕНИЯ ПО ВОПРОСУ МИГРАЦИИ УЙГУРОВ В АНДИЖАН И ИХ РАССЕЛЕНИЯ." Материалы III Международной научно-практической конференции (28 декабря 2012 г.). Россия-Краснодар. 2012.