

## The Current State of Development of Ecotourism and its Problems

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### Abstract

In this article, eco-tourism has been gradually entering the global tourism industry since the 1980s. According to the World Tourism Organization, over the past five years, the flow of tourists in eco-tourism has been growing and is influenced by many other factors.

**Keywords:** tourism, eco-tourism, tourist resources, anthropogenic, international tourism, development, wildlife, ecotourism, United Nations, gross domestic product.

According to experts, nature and nature adventure tourism, which is now part of the ecotourism network in the global tourism industry, is developing rapidly. Especially in 2019, the coronavirus pandemic that spread from China to the rest of the world caused great damage to the world economy<sup>1</sup>. In Canada, for example, total wildlife tourism accounts for 25% of domestic tourism revenue. The Canadian government spends \$ 1.7 billion annually on ecotourism. It benefits in U.S. dollars. This is five times the amount allocated by the government for the Wildlife Conservation Program (\$ 300 million). This means that ecotourism makes a significant economic contribution to the implementation of nature conservation measures, and from this provides a significant financial support for the full implementation of conservation activities in nature. Innovative activities and approaches are essential for the effective performance of tasks in the service.

According to the United Nations and the United Nations, over the past 20 years, the number of ecotourists in developing countries has increased and the income from ecotourism has been growing year by year. For example, annually, the state of Kenya - 1.4 billion, Ecuador - 11.8 billion, Costa Rica - 11.4 billion, Nepal - 1.5 billion. They earn in U.S. dollars. It should be noted that the income of these countries from ecotourism is equal to 70-80% of the gross domestic product (GDP) of the state.

The tourism industry of developing countries is mainly carried out at the expense of eco-tourism. According to experts, ecotourism covers 10-20% of the tourism market, and the growth rate is 2-3 times higher than the overall growth rate of tourism.

The meaning of the word ecotourism is still understood in the sense of a trip to nature. Sometimes the idea that eco-tourism should be called nature tourism is also published in the press. In our opinion, a trip to the nature park and its unique landscapes can be called nature tourism.

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<sup>1</sup> Ortikniyozovich, F. U. (2020). Theme: Forecasts And Results Of The Negative Impact Of The Covid-19 (Coronavirus) Pandemic On The World Economy And The Economy Of Uzbekistan. The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations and Research, 2(08), 108-116.

However, we must admit that we are just developing tourism, especially international tourism, and we are just studying the types of tourism and the names of these species, as well as the tourist resources of these species from the literature of foreign countries.

The word eco-tourism came to us in a different sense. For some reason, we cannot guarantee that tourists will take care of natural resources when it comes to nature tourism, we believe that ecotourism can contribute to the protection of nature when it comes to ecotourism.

So far, the behavior of international tourists on ecotourism trips on tourist routes to our nature remains unexplored. We know the results of the trips of Uzbeks to nature. That is, in most cases, waste is left, not to study nature, but to eat in the pure nature.

Now we can be sure that the funds from eco-tourism will be directed to nature protection. Second, we take the word ecotourism and ecotourism activities in line with international literature and mainly the recommendations of the World Tourism Organization (WTO), and we have not been able to transform ecotourism activities into other activities on our own. Third, more and more funds and modern technologies are being requested every year to protect the declining nature and natural resources.

According to Matteas Klingerberg, Chairman of the German Association for International Cooperation of People's Universities in Khorezm oasis, eco-tourism is a visit to the natural regions.”.

A structural analysis of the data studied in understanding the nature of ecotourism helps to understand the activities of ecotourism as follows:

- conditions will be created for accepting the use of wildlife resources in ecotourism as an ecotouristic environment;
- new nature protection technologies will be introduced as a result of ecotourism trips;
- damage to the environment is reduced (minimized);
- ecotourism enhances the value of recreation, education and environmental education;
- teaches the study and protection of new natural landscapes, flora and fauna;
- income from ecotourism is allocated to the conservation of biodiversity in nature;
- teaches ecotourists to respect the people in ecotourism spaces, the wildlife in the space.

It would be right for us to adapt to these conclusions as we have decided to develop ecotourism.

The goals and objectives of eco-tourism are the rational use of nature and natural resources for tourism to ensure the ecological security and sustainable development of present and future generations.

For the development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan, to achieve the goals of national ecotourism, it is enough to cite the planned program outlined in the "Concept for the development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan." In this "Concept" it is important to fulfill the following tasks for the development of eco-tourism in the country recorded<sup>2</sup>

- development of special laws for the formation of the ecotourism industry and the creation of their legal mechanisms;

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<sup>2</sup> The concept of ecotourism development in Uzbekistan.J. Ecological Bulletin, №6, tashkent-2007, 21-p.

- development of theoretical bases of ecotourism science education and practice;
- raising the ecological awareness and culture of the population through ecotourism;
- establishment of education and upbringing in the field of ecotourism;
- establishment of ecotourism specialists;
- training and retraining of ecotourism specialists;
- comprehensive assessment of ecotourism sites and their cadastre;
- to establish monitoring and forecasting of ecotourism;
- zoning of national state territories on ecotourism;
- conservation of biodiversity;
- creating incentives for positive action on ecotourism.

Fulfillment of these goals and objectives will lay the foundation for the accelerated development of eco-tourism in Uzbekistan.

Now it is very difficult to assess the current state of development of ecotourism in our country. Because, in our country, there are still no calculations and statistics of international ecotourists and domestic ecotourists. What ecological resources or objects of our country do international ecotourists and domestic ecotourists visit? There is still no answer to this question.

Secondly, the course "Ecological Tourism" is not taught in institutes, universities and colleges of the country. This is probably the reason why there is no scientific research on the state of development or directions of development of ecotourism in our country.

Numerous textbooks on ecological tourism in our country, objects, some issues of ecotourism (Hayitbaev R., Matyokubov U.)<sup>3</sup>, , monograph (Hoshimov M.)<sup>4</sup> and textbook (Tukhliev N., Abdullaeva T.)<sup>5</sup> have been published.

Uzbekistan is one of the richest countries in the world in terms of eco-tourism resources (Concept of eco-tourism development in Uzbekistan). According to some data, 41% of international tourists (over 50 years old) visiting Uzbekistan want to travel to state nature reserves and parks, 26% of young tourists are interested in environmental issues in the country.<sup>6</sup> Therefore, we need to seriously address the development of ecotourism in the country, start research on the development of ecotourism, identify problems and develop solutions..

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<sup>3</sup> Hayitboev R., Matyokubov U. Ecological tourism. Samarkand 2010, 60-p.

<sup>4</sup> Hoshimov M Ecological tourism of Uzbekistan. Samarkand, 2010

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