



Prospects of Eco-Tourism Development in the Zamin National Park

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Annotation: In this article, the current ecotourism opportunities and classification of ecotourism and recreational facilities in the national park of the Jizzakh region are studied from an ecological point of view.

Keywords: Ecotourism, concept of ecotourism, infrastructure of ecotourism areas, ecological culture, protected areas, ways to develop ecotourism, medical areas, ecological assessment.

Ecological tourism was discussed for the first time in European and American countries at the end of the 80s of the last century. The reason for its great interest is the steady deterioration of environmental attractions, as well as a significant increase in the environmental consciousness and culture of people recently. The main aim of ecotourism is to have an idea about the natural, cultural and ethnographic features of the area where the integrity of the ecosystem is not disturbed, to protect nature and natural resources, to be useful for the local population, and to preserve nature for future generations as much as possible. is to preserve without destroying [1.]; [2.]; [3.]; [4.]; [5.]; [6.]; [7.]; [8.]; [9.]; [10.].

The term ecotourism is a concept often associated with nature, with the help of which there is an opportunity to solve some environmental problems in nature, focusing on economic profitability. We need to convey to them how important the role of the local population, along with the state, is in ensuring the sustainable development of ecotourism activities and maintaining the activities of the national park and preserving the existing natural resources. For this purpose, we should regularly carry out special promotion and propaganda work in the localities. During the past period of independence, Uzbekistan has joined more than 40 conventions and international agreements in this field that define environmental policy [11.]; [12.]; [13.].

At the same time, the territory of Zomin National Park consists of two parts: Zomin State Reserve and Zomin National Park, located on the northern ridges of Turkistan mountains, bordering each other. Zomin State Reserve has an area of 26,840 ha in the territory of Zomin and Bakhmal districts and was established in 1960. Zomin National Park was established in 1978, it covers an area of 24110 ha in Zomin district of Jizzakh region. The reserve ensures the protection and integrity of all natural resources in its territory. National Park was established for the purpose of preservation, restoration and recreational research of unique mountain ecosystems. Pine forests are one of the largest forests in the region. There are unique species of animals (14) and plants (18) included in the Red Book of Uzbekistan. Since 1913, the area has been under protection at various levels, so unique natural resources have been preserved. Zomin National Park - Zomin tumanirya is mainly located in Turkestan mountain, partly in Molguzar mountain at altitudes of 1000-4030 m. It is one of the most convenient areas for organizing ecotourism compared to other regions of our republic. It is located in the Jizzakh region, one of the largest cities in Central Asia, and geographically borders with Kazakhstan, which has the highest population density. Taking into account the fact that the

population of the largest agglomeration in Central Asia is increasing rapidly, the pace of urbanization and pollution of natural landscapes will increase in the near future, the effective organization of ecological tourism, social infrastructure and economic development will lead to an increase in tourism potential.

In order to preserve and increase this potential, many national programs and projects are being implemented. The development of ecotourism serves as an important factor not only in protecting nature, attracting ecotourists to our mother nature, but also in improving economic conditions and providing employment to the population. Ecotourism and its development depend not only on the ecological conditions of the studied area, but also on the natural conditions of this area, the presence of ecotourism objects and their geographical location. Because the characteristics of natural conditions allow to determine the ecotourism potential of the area and what types of it can be developed.

Jizzakh region ranks first in Central Asia in terms of its tourist resources. One of the main factors that attract tourists is its charming nature. It is located in a mountainous area, and the weather of the above-mentioned areas is distinguished for the development of recreation and ecotourism in four seasons.

In particular, there is a high demand for ecotours in the Jizzakh region, which has a favorable geographical location, diverse natural conditions and ecotourism opportunities, developed industry and a dense population.

It is necessary to organize effective use of tourist resources, increasing the types of services provided and adapting their quality to modern requirements, developing service areas, especially tourism, providing the population with household, trade, transport, medical and other types of modern services, it is necessary to create new jobs, organize effective use of available resources in Jizzakh region. Ecotourists want to go to nature untouched by human footsteps, but today it is known that there are almost no such areas left and they are decreasing in the territory of the region and all regions of our republic.

Nowadays, ecotourism needs to be popularized in a somewhat new way. First of all, it remains a priority for us to carry out and ensure the continuity of explanatory work that ecotourism is beneficial not only for the economy, but also for the local population, as well as that ecotourism is the most reasonable way to preserve nature. It is necessary to attract the population living in that area to work in this field, that is, they should work as specialists. At the same time, it is necessary to create and improve information resources that can provide full information about ecotourism and related organizations, and at the same time, it is necessary to simplify the procedure for obtaining licenses for small hotels and guest houses located outside the city. The main thing is to control that the development of tourism here does not damage the nature, and the incoming capital does not lead to the disappearance of traditions and basic elements.

In conclusion, it can be noted that Jizzakh region is rich in its tourist potential, but there are cases of underutilization of the available opportunities, especially in ecological tourism. Today, ecotourism is a relatively new phenomenon. Many people are concerned about the lack of complete information about the ecotourism opportunities of Jizzakh region. Specially specialized publications and sites on this topic are rare. Therefore, increasing the development of this field, wide coverage, popularization and promotion of it in mass media will undoubtedly increase the number of visits of domestic and foreign tourists interested in tourism several times.

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