ISSN NO: 2770-8608
Date of Publication: 07-05-2023

The role, importance and role of ecotourism in the development of the state in foreign countries

Khakimova Kamola Rakhimjonovna (ORCID: 0000-0001-9683-738X)
Associate Professor of the Department of "Geodesy, Cartography and Cadastre" of Fergana Polytechnic Institute
E-mail: k.xakimova@ferpi.uz
Bekzod Abduhalilov Komiljonovich
Fergana Polytechnic Institute
E-mail: babduhalilov@gmail.com

Annotation: this article cites information on the role, importance and role of ecotourism in the development of the state in foreign countries, models of use of national parks in the development of ecotourism and recreational tourism, American model, European model, park reservation model, Asian model and Australian models

Keywords: ecotourism, model, recreation, tourism, park, reservation, concept, nature.

Introduction.

By the end of the 20th century, the USA, Canada, European countries, and Australia developed state programs for the development of ecotourism. These programs reflect the slogans and demands of ecotourism development.

Ecotourism Society of the United States - "Ecotourism is purposeful travel to natural areas that takes into account the interests of local people, protects natural resources, preserves the integrity of ecosystems, and understands local culture and the natural environment."

National strategy of Australian ecotourism - "Ecotourism is nature travel tourism based on the principles of ecological sustainability and environmental education, cultural programs and taking into account the interests of local people."

The Federal Ministry of Financial Cooperation in the Development of Ecotourism in Germany - "In ecotourism, a culture and a feeling of minimum impact on nature will appear, opportunities for financial assistance to protected areas and sources of additional income will be created for the local population."

Canadian State Advisory Council on Environmental Protection - "Ecotourism is a type of tourism, which is a tourist activity aimed at helping to know, understand and preserve nature and ecosystems based on respect for the interests of local people." [1-5]

Based on the ecotourism programs of countries where ecotourism is rapidly developing, international nature and tourism organizations have also adopted the definitions of ecotourism:

The World Tourism Organization - "Ecotourism is a natural tourism that combines all aspects of nature tourism, ensures the protection of nature and improves the living standards of local people as a result of responsible travel to natural areas."

International Ecotourism Organization (TIES) - "Ecotourism is responsible travel to natural areas that supports the well-being of local residents and preserves the environment."

In the "Concept" of the development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan - "Ecotourism is not only a trip to exotic natural areas with educational and spiritual goals, their fauna and flora, but also solving ecological problems with the help of the implementation of socio-economic issues. we understand the sum of interrelated complexes" [Concept of development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan. Ecology Bulletin, No. 6, Tashkent, 2007. p. 6-7]

International Tourism Society (ISTS) - "Ecotourism - as a result of responsible travel to natural areas, it ensures nature protection and improves the living standards of local people."

International Union for Conservation of Nature - "Ecological tourism or ecotourism - travel with responsibility towards the natural environment, without harming natural areas, and in order to enjoy the unique and attractive places of nature, while protecting nature, it helps the environment, has a "soft" effect. Activates

ISSN NO: 2770-8608
Date of Publication: 07-05-2023

the socio-economic conditions of the local people and ensures that they receive benefits from this activity" [Definitions of international organizations on ecotourism (Hayitboyev R., Matyaqubov U. Ecological tourism. Methodological guide. - Samarkand, 2010. 60- b.) was given.]

In the world, the only models or methods that are convenient for the development of ecotourism, which are directly compatible with the natural climatic conditions of each country and the use of tourism resources in them, have not yet been developed. However, the use of national parks and state nature reserves in the development of ecotourism has been well studied [Bishop K., Green M., Phillips A. Model national park. N. Novgorod, Izd-vo Tsentra okhrany dikoy prirody, 2000. C. 278.] [Franklin P., Metzler J., Pitcher D. at al. USA: National Parks. Museums. N.Y.: DK Travel. 2004. P. 294].

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

From this point of view, it is necessary to dwell on the concept, content and essence of the model of national parks. Because in the development of ecotourism, national parks serve as a standard, benchmark. Currently, there are 6 models of using national parks in the development of ecotourism and recreational tourism. The separation of these models as separate models is based on their specific characteristics Figure 1:

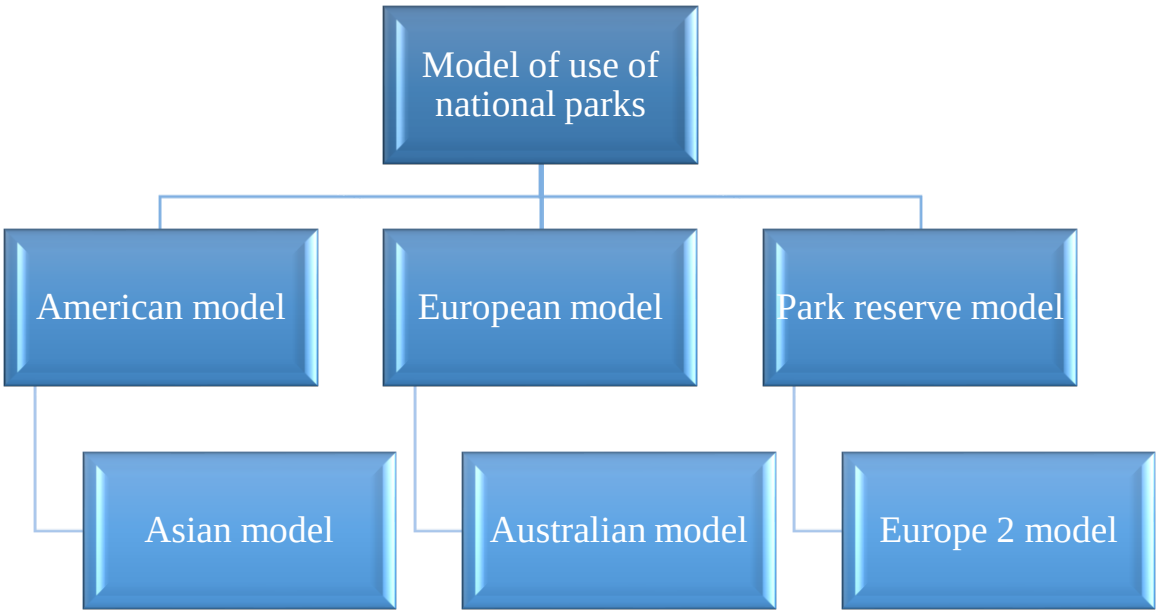

Figure 1. The model of using national parks in the development of ecotourism and recreational tourism.

1. The model of American national parks is characterized by the large size of protected areas, unique nature, and abundance of ecosystems. For example, Greenland National Park - 70 mln. ha, the Central Kalahari Park in Africa - 5.2 million ha, the Alaska National Park in the United States - 7.3 million ha. ha, Wood Buffalo in Canada - 4.4 million, Gobi National Park in Mongolia - 5 million, Kolyma National Park in Russia - 3 million. The United States of America was the first to establish a national park in this model. The US government established the now world-famous Yellowstone National Park in 1872. The USA and Canada are expanding the areas of national parks within their borders even though human economic activity is increasing using this model. So far, the Canadian state has expanded the areas of national parks by 12%. These national parks are owned by the state, in some cases leased to large corporations, but the state retains the right to control the nature of the national park. Funding for national parks in this model is very high [6-10]. Both the state and federal states provide funds for the maintenance of national parks. In addition, private owners contribute funds. That is why the national parks of the North American model are the richest national parks in the world. In the development of the national park, the governments of the United States of America and Canada cooperate on the basis of an equal agreement, create modern, new technologies for the use of the national park in recreation

ISSN NO: 2770-8608
Date of Publication: 07-05-2023

and ecotourism. The fact that the American model is used in many countries in the development of international ecotourism was the first time in the world that this model satisfied the needs of the country's population for rest and recreation. The most important thing is that the American state understood and started planning the socio-economic development of each region much earlier than other countries in the world.

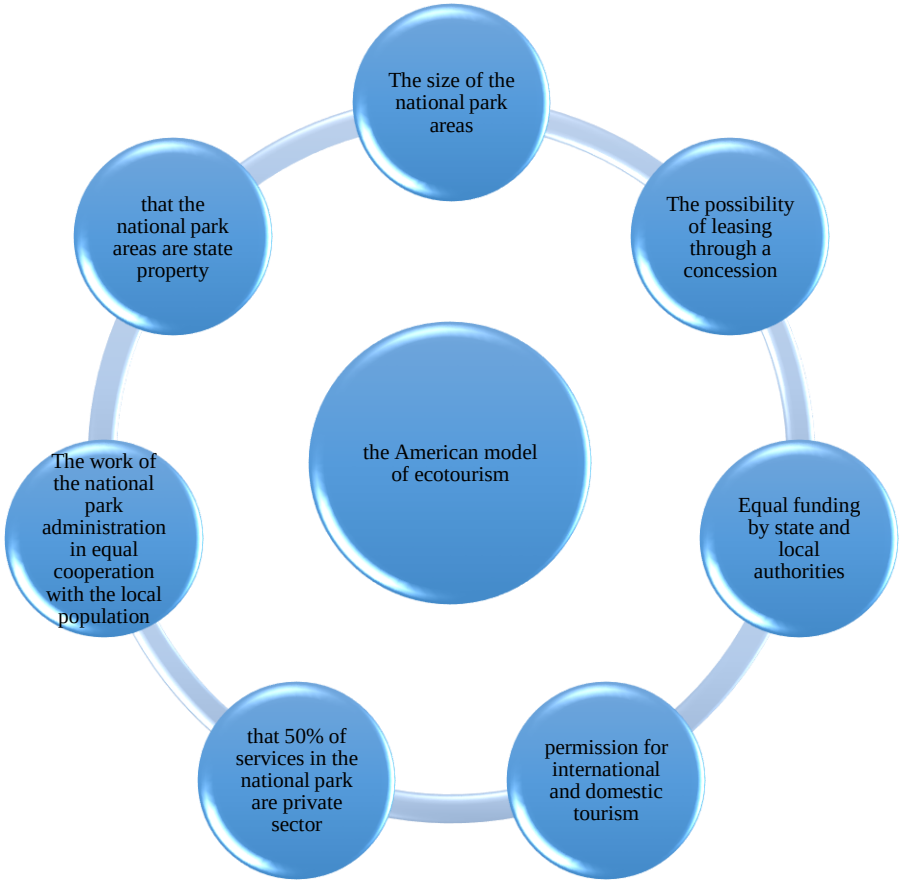

Figure 2. International American and European model of ecotourism development.

Secondly, the size of the territories of the United States of America and Canada, the widespread population in these areas, the increasing hunting and the increasing protection of nature and natural resources at the international level, these two countries were among the first in the world to establish national parks in mutual cooperation. to do and have a rest from them, he realized in time the need to develop ecotourism in nature protection. Thirdly, in European countries, where natural resources are decreasing and environmental pollution is increasing, the slogan of preserving nature and its resources for future generations was firmly put before the state authorities by scientists and residents. From this point of view, scientists and ecologists of European countries started researching the scientific and practical aspects of solving this important issue on the agenda. As a result, state programs for the development of ecotourism at the international level have begun to be developed in order to preserve nature and its resources, which is one of the global problems, and to pass them on to future generations. Development of models of ecotourism development in the implementation of these programs was the demand of that time. In this way, the planetary method of preserving the nature of our planet - the US and European models of ecotourism development was created. In the early days, the use of national parks in the development of eco-tourism based on these models was viewed with great distrust, even international organizations criticizing these models were found. On the basis of these criticisms, there were also evidences that mobile hunting in national parks will increase, and the protection of ecological systems of

ISSN NO: 2770-8608
Date of Publication: 07-05-2023

specially protected areas will become more difficult [11-15]. However, as a result of the progress of civilization putting the recreation of mankind in the first places, and the most priority directions of preserving the nature of our planet in reasonable plans, recreation in the bosom of nature and helping to preserve it became priority issues in international environmental problems. From this point of view, many countries quickly adopted the use of the national ecological model of the USA and Europe.

2. European model. The first European national park was established in Sweden in 1909. The unique advantages of this model were developed in Great Britain. Work on this model was organized in Western Europe and Japan and is developing more and more.

Note that the first European national park was established in Sweden. Practically developed in Great Britain. It has been tested in Europe and Japan and is working successfully. We should take an example of the cooperation of countries in the development of ecotourism. The main features of this model are the small areas of national parks and the high level of environmental knowledge and culture of the population [16-20]. This model is funded by the state. That is why transport, road communications and ecotourism infrastructures are organized at very high levels (Fig. 2).

Another feature of European model national parks is that almost 50% of national parks are in the private sector. The main motto of national parks is to restore the health of the country's population and create recreation conditions. Therefore, the flow of domestic ecotourism is very large, but the flow of external ecotourism is also large.

If we take into account the environment and conditions of the establishment of national parks in European countries, we should first pay attention to the fact that Europeans are nations that have advanced far ahead of other nations in terms of socio-economic development. The fact that they live on the most densely populated continent is due to the fact that science and technology are developing, and secondly, the fact that the people living in these countries have a very high level of social and political consciousness and culture, and that they boldly put nature protection before the leadership of their countries, and their own they realized in time that the global environmental problems are getting worse.

European countries have established mutual cooperation in the preservation of the nature and natural resources of their countries and the development of ecological tourism. Because European countries are bordering countries, and the nature of the European continent does not obey the borders of these countries due to the fact that it is made up of natural geographical regions. That is why these countries protect ecological systems together and in mutual cooperation. From this point of view, these countries did not hesitate to introduce new technologies to the US and European ecological models in the development of ecotourism.

3. The development concept of the park-reserve model is completely different - the financing of national parks is not at the expense of the state, but on the contrary, it is support of the state. The main principle of the operation of these national parks is self-reliance, the idea is self-sufficiency. This model was formed in the middle of the 20th century and is currently spreading widely in developing countries.

The entrance fee to the national park is very low and that is why many domestic and foreign tourists visit it. The most important factor in the reserve park model is determined by the very high level of ecological awareness and ecological culture of Europeans [21-25]. It has a great meaning in the operation of the national park system. That is, it has been many decades since Europeans adopted the motto "keep your house clean yourself". The nations of the world know very well from the lessons of history that Europeans are strong in mutual cooperation and brotherhood. Figure 3.

ISSN NO: 2770-8608
Date of Publication: 07-05-2023

Figure 3. International park reserve model in the development of ecotourism

First of all, people living in Europe know very well that any problems of life cannot be solved without cooperation.

Secondly, they realized very early that it is possible to preserve the current nature of Europe, which has a strong modern industry, and pass it on to future generations only by organizing a park reserve system.

Thirdly, Europeans are the first to research ways to preserve and protect nature and its resources. Here it should be noted that in the family of Europeans, studying and teaching ecological culture is included in preschool education.

Fourthly, the teaching of the subjects "Local History", "Natural Science", and "Excursion to Nature" in primary education in schools in European countries has been greatly strengthened since the 60s of the last century. Europeans learn to love nature and protect it from childhood.

4. The Asian model is currently in the formative stage. The operation of national parks in this model is mainly under state management. Asian countries have not seriously begun to create or research the system of using national parks and specially protected areas in the development of ecotourism, which is developing at the international level in their domestic tourism, and in the development of ecotourism, which provides important perspectives in nature protection and the socio-economic life of the local population. As we noted above, the Asian model of ecotourism development is still developing. Among the Asian countries, India, Thailand, South Korea, Malaysia, China and Japan are among the countries that have been developing ecotourism for many years [26-30].

In the scientific literature, it is noted that the reasons for not starting to develop ecotourism from national parks and specially protected areas in Asian countries have not been researched. This situation also exists in Uzbekistan. However, in recent years, the use of specially protected areas in ecotourism has started to move forward slowly and very cautiously (Fig. 4).

ISSN NO: 2770-8608
Date of Publication: 07-05-2023

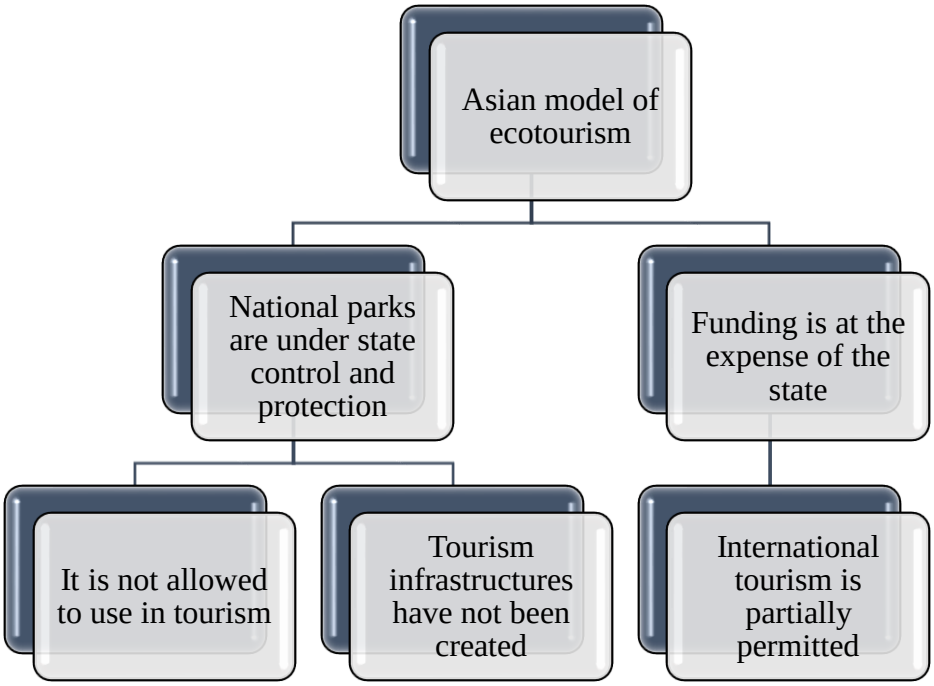

Figure 4. The international Asian model in the development of ecotourism

In this direction, the Badaytokai State Reserve was turned into an international biosphere reserve based on the international GEF project of the UN representative office in our country. Currently, scientists are conducting scientific research on the development of the reserve in international cooperation. From this biosphere reserve, the development of ecotourism in the international EKONET system began. Because the local population also lives in the biosphere reserve. This population began to provide ecotourism services to ecotourists.

5. Australian model. From the analysis of scientific literature, it is known that Australia is a leading country that organizes ecotourism based on its principles and develops ecotourism in the world based on its scientific and practical rules. When this state organizes ecotourism in the territories of its state, it develops state programs for the socio-economic development of the regions and studies the possibilities of developing ecotourism, taking into account the natural resources of the region [31-33]. The most important thing is that the socio-economic interests of the local aboriginal population are taken into account in the organization of ecotourism, and the implementation of ecotourism services is fully entrusted to them. Secondly, it fully takes into account the proposals and recommendations of the state administrations in the country. Naturalists, ecologists and biologists in the country are well aware of the arrival of tourists who have financial opportunities to Australia, the land of marsupials. That is why they prepare ecotourism products on various topics [Aleksandrova A.Yu. Geography tourism. KNORus, Moscow, 2010. C. 590.]

Currently, in international tourism, Australia's 9 themed ecotourist routes are very popular and international ecotourist routes that generate large ecotourist flows are working successfully [Zabelina N.M. National park. Moscow, Mysl, 2010. C. 210.].

One of the most important factors of the success of the Australian model is that the ecotourism services organized in all regions are provided only by local residents of that region. Working in this way solves the employment of the local population and helps to solve the socio-economic problems of the local villages in a timely manner.

According to the ranking of the 10 most popular ecotourism routes in the international ecotourism market, Australia has been in the first place for the last decade. There are 9 national companies involved in ecotourism in Australia. Only 75 products of the national ecotourism company "Australian Eco Adventures" are sold in the international ecotourism market. This company's whale watching ecotour is popular with international ecotourists. The 3 national Australian kangaroo ecotourism companies also specialize in welcoming only international ecotourists.

ISSN NO: 2770-8608
Date of Publication: 07-05-2023

Conclusion.

In conclusion, regardless of the diversity of management or different forms of ownership in national parks, nature protection in national parks is definitely at the discretion of state bodies. The organization and management of national parks, nature reserves, biosphere reserves, nature reserves and specially protected areas in our country is entrusted to the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Ecology and Environmental Protection". In recent years, national parks have been operating at the expense of money from international organizations supporting nature protection, commercial banks, famous writers, artists, and others. That is why the countries with ecotourism resources have used all their opportunities to develop ecotourism. 240 million from Canadian national parks. dollars, the US receives an average of 370 million dollars a year from national parks. The most important thing is that no matter how attractive and unique an ecotourism object is, ecotourism develops when this object is used. There were 200 national parks in 39 countries in 1959, 1000 in 1982, and 1500 now.

References.

1. Valievich M. X., Bakhodirjon o'g'li M. B. LARGE-SCALE ENGINEERING AND TOPOGRAPHIC PLANS //Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities. – 2023. – Т. 11. – №. 3. – С. 1119-1125.
2. Ganiyev Y. Y., Qosimov L. M., Murodilov K. T. CREATING AGRICULTURAL MAPS USING GEO-INFORMATION SYSTEMS AS AN EXAMPLE OF BANDIKHAN DISTRICT //Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities. – 2023. – Т. 11. – №. 3. – С. 1132-1140.
3. Akhmedov B. M. GEODETIC SURVEY NETWORKS (CREATING LEVEL-HEIGHT GEODETIC SURVEY NETWORKS IN ENGINEERING-GEODETIC RESEARCH FOR CONSTRUCTION) //Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities. – 2023. – Т. 11. – №. 3. – С. 1040-1052.
4. Abboskhonovich M. A. et al. PROCESSES OF INTRODUCING THE DIGITAL ECONOMY ON IRRIGATED LAND //Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities. – 2023. – Т. 11. – №. 3. – С. 1126-1131.
5. Abdurakhmanov A. A., Mirzaakhmedov S. S. H. DEVELOPMENT OF MECHANISM FOR CARTOGRAPHIC SUPPORT OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT //Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities. – 2023. – Т. 11. – №. 3. – С. 1110-1118.
6. Ibayevich M. K. В ГОРИЗОНТАЛЬНО ЗАГРУЖЕНЫЕ СВАИ В ЗАСОЛЕННЫХ ГРУНТАХ //Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities. – 2023. – Т. 11. – №. 3. – С. 1085-1092.
7. Arabboyevna A. M. et al. CREATION OF A SATELLITE GEODESIC BASE ON THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN //Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities. – 2023. – Т. 11. – №. 3. – С. 1033-1039.
8. Musimovich S. M. et al. THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ISSUES IN CREATING POPULATION EMPLOYMENT MAPS USING GIS SOFTWARE //Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities. – 2023. – Т. 11. – №. 3. – С. 1060-1068.
9. Yusufovich G. Y., Shavkat o'g'li S. Y. CARTOGRAPHIC RESOURCES USED IN THE CREATION OF ELECTRONIC AGRICULTURAL MAPS OF FERGANA REGION //Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities. – 2023. – Т. 11. – №. 3. – С. 1001-1009.
10. Abduvakhabovich A. A., Shavkat o'g'li S. Y. IMPROVING THE METHOD OF MAPPING AGRICULTURE USING REMOTE SENSING DATA //Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities. – 2023. – Т. 11. – №. 3. – С. 1093-1100.
11. Khakimova K., Yokubov S. CREATION OF AGRICULTURAL ELECTRONIC MAPS USING GEOINNOVATION METHODS AND TECHNOLOGIES //Science and innovation. – 2023. – Т. 2. – №. D1. – С. 64-71.

ISSN NO: 2770-8608
Date of Publication: 07-05-2023

12. Mamatqulov O., Qobilov S., Yokubov S. CULTIVATION OF MEDICINAL SAFFRON PLANT IN THE SOIL COVER OF FERGANA REGION //Science and Innovation. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. 7. – С. 240-244.
13. Arabboevna A. M., Shavkat o‘g‘li Y. S. The Use of Geoinformation Systems in the Study of the Land Fund of Household and Dekhkan Farms //Texas Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies. – 2022. – Т. 8. – С. 163-164.
14. Mavlyankulova S. Z. et al. THE ESSENCE OF CARTOGRAPHIC MAPS IS THAT THEY ARE USED FOR CARTOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRAIN. GENERALIZING WORKS IN THE PREPARATION OF MAPS //RESEARCH AND EDUCATION. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. 4. – С. 27-33.
15. O‘G‘Li S. Y. S., Zuxriddinovna M. S., Qizi A. S. B. THE USE OF MAPINFO PROGRAM METHODS IN THE CREATION OF CADASTRAL CARDS //Science and innovation. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. A3. – С. 278-283.
16. qizi Olimova D. S. et al. THEORETICAL BASIS FOR THE USE OF MODERN GIS TECHNOLOGIES IN THE CREATION OF NATURAL CARDS //RESEARCH AND EDUCATION. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. 4. – С. 4-10.
17. Alakhanov Z. M. et al. THE STATE CADASTRE FOR THE REGULATION OF INFORMATION RESOURCES FOR THE FORMATION AND IMPROVEMENT //Educational Research in Universal Sciences. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. 1. – С. 47-53.
18. Ibayevich M. Q. Свайные Фундаменты Сельскохозяйственных Зданий На Засоленных Грунтах //Central Asian Journal of Theoretical and Applied Science. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 10. – С. 290-295.
19. Ibayevich M. K., Qizi E. M. A. Preparation of Maps for Tourist and Recreational Purposes Based on GIS Technologies //Central Asian Journal of Theoretical and Applied Science. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 10. – С. 296-302.
20. Arabboyevna A. M. Biological Activity of Typical Irrigated Gray Soils //Central Asian Journal of Theoretical and Applied Science. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 6. – С. 285-289.
21. Kamariddinovich O. R. et al. IMPROVING METHODS FOR MAPPING IRRIGATION NETWORKS USING GIS TECHNOLOGIES //Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities. – 2023. – Т. 11. – №. 4. – С. 691-699.
22. Rakhimjonovna K. K., Adhamjon o‘g‘li K. K. Meliorative Condition of Lands of Fergana Province //Central Asian Journal of Theoretical and Applied Science. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 12. – С. 19-25.
23. Axmedov B. M. et al. Knauf Insulation is Effective Isolation //Central Asian Journal of Theoretical and Applied Science. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 6. – С. 298-302.
24. Makhmud K., Khasan M. Horizontal Survey of Crane Paths //Middle European Scientific Bulletin. – 2021. – Т. 18. – С. 410-417.
25. Турдикулов Х. Х. РАСЧЕТ НАПРЯЖЕННОГО СОСТОЯНИЯ ГРУНТОВЫХ ГИДРОТЕХНИЧЕСКИХ СООРУЖЕНИЙ ПРИ ОСОБЫХ НАГРУЗКАХ С УЧЁТОМ ДАННЫХ НАТУРНЫХ НАБЛЮДЕНИЙ //Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities. – 2023. – Т. 11. – №. 3. – С. 1069-1078.
26. Khudoynazarovich T. H. et al. Complex of Anti-Erosion Measures to Increase the Efficiency of Irrigated Lands //Central Asian Journal of Theoretical and Applied Science. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 10. – С. 194-199.
27. Marupov A. et al. GEOGRAPHY OF INTERNATIONAL AND FERGANA TOURISM //Collection of scientific papers «SCIENTIA». – 2023. – №. February 24, 2023; Singapore, Singapore. – С. 300-301.
28. ABBOSXONOVICH M. A. MONITORING OF SOILS OF LINEAR PROTECTED ZONES, THEIR ASSESSMENT AND EFFECTIVE USE //Global Book Publishing Services. – 2022. – С. 01-145.
29. Мадумаров Б. Б., Манопов Х. В. НАЧАЛО РАБОТЫ С ARCGIS. ARCMAP //Central Asian Journal of Theoretical and Applied Science. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 6. – С. 325-333.
30. Yusufovich G. Y. et al. Formation of a Personal Database of Data in the Creation of Soil Science Cards in GIS Programs //Central Asian Journal of Theoretical and Applied Science. – 2022. – Т. 3. – №. 6. – С. 303-311.

ISSN NO: 2770-8608
Date of Publication: 07-05-2023

31. Kasimov L. M., Ganiev Y. The Essence of Using Electronic Tachometers and GPS (Global Navigation System) in Monitoring Areas //Eurasian Research Bulletin. – 2022. – T. 15. – C. 48-51.
32. Komiljonovich B. A. IMPROVING THE MATHEMATICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL BASIS OF ECOTOURISM MAPS AND THE METHOD OF DEVELOPING THE ESSENCE OF THE CONTENT //Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities. – 2023. – T. 11. – №. 3. – C. 1148-1155.
33. Abdukhalilov B. K. WORLD LAND REFORM EXPERIENCE AND ANALYSIS OF LAND RELATIONS IN UZBEKISTAN //Scientific and Technical Journal of Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology. – 2020. – T. 2. – №. 7. – C. 148-156.