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Innovation, integration and modern problems in the scientific activities of young
researchers and students: theory and practice collection of materials of the
international scientific and practical conference on the topic

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In the collection of materials of the conference, the role and role of Science, Education and production in the era of globalization, the pressing problems of the issues of interaction of these processes, feedback on their solutions were presented by mature specialists of the field.

In addition, research on the scientific and practical topic, carried out in the economics, Exact Sciences, Natural Sciences and socio-humanities during the globalization period, information is presented in the scientific and practical fields, which includes the latest innovative technologies in the fields of production.

It can be argued that this collection is one of the specific intersections of current thoughts and innovative ideas of the world of science. This scientific and practical conference was actively attended by professors and scientific researchers engaged in scientific research in Uzbekistan and foreign countries. In increasing the position of the scientific and practical conference, the professors and teachers of domestic and foreign higher educational institutions made a significant contribution.

Professors and teachers of foreign higher educational institutions who actively participated in the work of the conference made a worthy contribution to the high level of interaction with scientists of our country. The processes of international cooperation with foreign countries and exchange with them in the field of Science in the era of globalization have a positive effect on the development of Higher Education, the fields of Science and production. The materials of this conference are special in that they include a wide range of research, from theoretical developments to practical solutions, demonstrating the diversity of approaches and directions in this area.

In conclusion, it should be noted that this scientific and practical conference will be a very useful collection for everyone who is interested in modern research in the fields of further development of Higher Education, Science, Education and production in the era of globalization. The authors are responsible for the content and quality of the articles and abstracts included in the collection.

EKOTURIZM VA UNING BARQAROR RIVOJLANISHDAGI STRATEGIK AHAMIYATI

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu tezis ekoturizm tushunchasi, uning mohiyati hamda barqaror rivojlanish jarayonidagi strategik ahamiyatini o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangan. Zamonaviy sharoitda turizm nafaqat iqtisodiy daromad manbai, balki tabiiy resurslarni muhofaza qilish va ekologik muvozanatni saqlash vositasi sifatida ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Tadqiqotda ekoturizmning nazariy asoslari, xalqaro tajribasi hamda uning iqtisodiy, ijtimoiy va ekologik ta’siri tahlil qilingan.

Kalit so‘zlar: ekoturizm, barqaror rivojlanish, ekologiya, bioxilma-xillik, turizm infratuzilmasi, rekreatsiya, yashil iqtisodiyot, turistik klaster.

Bugungi kunda global ekologik muammolar insoniyat oldida dolzarb masalalardan biri bo‘lib qolmoqda. Iqlim o‘zgarishi, atmosfera ifloslanishi, suv resurslarining kamayishi hamda biologik xilma-xillikning qisqarishi inson faoliyatining salbiy oqibatlari sifatida namoyon bo‘lmoqda. Ushbu jarayonlar turizm sohasiga ham sezilarli ta’sir ko‘rsatmoqda. XX asrning ikkinchi yarmidan boshlab turizm sanoati jadal rivojlana boshladi. Natijada ko‘plab hududlarda ommaviy turizm shakllandi.

Ommaviy turizm iqtisodiy daromad keltirgan bo‘lsa-da, u ko‘plab ekologik muammolarni ham keltirib chiqardi. Tabiiy hududlarning buzilishi, chiqindilar miqdorining ortishi va mahalliy madaniyatga salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatishi kabi muammolar paydo bo‘ldi. Shu sababli zamonaviy turizmga ekologik jihatdan barqaror va mas’uliyatli turizm turlariga ehtiyoj ortib bormoqda.

Ekoturizm tushunchasi ilk bor 1980-yillarda meksikalik iqtisodchi va ekolog olim Ektor Sebalyos-Laskureyn tomonidan ilmiy muomalaga kiritilgan. U ekoturizmni tabiiy hududlarga mas’uliyatli sayohat qilish, tabiatni muhofaza qilish va mahalliy aholining farovonligini ta’minlashga qaratilgan faoliyat sifatida ta’riflagan. Keyinchalik Xalqaro Ekoturizm Jamiyati ekoturizmga quyidagicha ta’rif berdi: Ekoturizm — bu tabiatni muhofaza qilgan holda tabiiy hududlarga mas’uliyatli sayohat qilish bo‘lib, u mahalliy aholining farovonligini oshiradi.

Ekoturizm masalalari bo‘yicha ko‘plab xalqaro olimlar ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borgan. Jumladan, M. Honey, D. Weaver, R. Buckley kabi olimlar ekoturizmning iqtisodiy va ekologik jihatlarini o‘rganganlar.

O‘zbekiston olimlari orasida I. To‘xliyev, T. Abdullayeva, A. Rasulov kabi tadqiqotchilar turizmni rivojlantirish, turistik resurslardan samarali foydalanish va ekologik turizmni rivojlantirish bo‘yicha ilmiy ishlar olib borganlar. Ularning tadqiqotlarida O‘zbekistonning tabiiy landshaftlari, tog‘ hududlari, milliy bog‘lari

hamda qo‘riqxonalari ekoturizmni rivojlantirish uchun muhim resurs ekanligi ta’kidlangan.

Mazkur ilmiy ishni tayyorlash jarayonida bir qator ilmiy tadqiqot usullaridan foydalanildi. Birinchidan, qiyosiy tahlil usuli orqali ekoturizm rivojlangan davlatlar tajribasi o‘rganildi. Xususan, Kosta-Rika, Norvegiya va Keniya davlatlarining ekoturizm siyosati tahlil qilindi. Ikkinchidan, tizimli yondashuv usuli yordamida ekoturizmning iqtisodiy, ekologik va ijtimoiy jihatlari o‘zaro bog‘liqlikda o‘rganildi. Uchinchidan, SWOT-tahlil usuli yordamida O‘zbekistonning ekoturistik salohiyati, imkoniyatlari va muammolari aniqlab chiqildi.

Shuningdek, statistik ma’lumotlar, ilmiy adabiyotlar va xalqaro tashkilotlar hisobotlari ham tadqiqot jarayonida muhim manba sifatida foydalanildi.

Ekoturizm iqtisodiyot uchun muhim daromad manbai hisoblanadi. U ayniqsa chekka va tog‘li hududlarni rivojlantirishda katta rol o‘ynaydi. Ekoturizm rivojlangan hududlarda yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratiladi. Mahalliy aholi gidlik xizmatlari, mehmon uylari tashkil etish, milliy taomlar tayyorlash va hunarmandchilik mahsulotlarini sotish orqali daromad olishi mumkin. Ekoturizm “multiplikator effekti”ga ega. Bu shuni anglatadiki, bitta sayyohning tashrifi bir nechta iqtisodiy sohalarning rivojlanishiga olib keladi.

Ekoturizmning asosiy maqsadlaridan biri tabiatni muhofaza qilishdir. Ekoturizm faoliyati tabiiy resurslardan oqilona foydalanishni talab qiladi. Tabiiy hududlarga tashrif buyuruvchi sayyohlar soni nazorat qilinadi va hududning ekologik sig‘im darajasi hisobga olinadi. Ekoturizm mahalliy madaniyat va an’analarni saqlashda ham muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Sayyohlar mahalliy xalqning urf-odatlarini, milliy taomlari va an’anaviy hunarmandchiligi bilan tanishadi.

O‘zbekiston katta ekoturistik salohiyatga ega davlatlardan biridir. Mamlakat hududida tog‘lar, cho‘llar, ko‘llar, milliy bog‘lar va qo‘riqxonalar mavjud. Tahlillar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ushbu hududlar yiliga yuz minglab sayyohlarni qabul qilish imkoniyatiga ega. Biroq infratuzilmaning yetarli darajada rivojlanmaganligi sababli mavjud salohiyatdan to‘liq foydalanilmayapti.

Mutaxassislarining fikricha, agar ekoturizm infratuzilmasi rivojlantirilsa, yaqin yillarda turizm daromadini bir necha barobarga oshirish mumkin. Ular quyidagilar: ekologik madaniyatning yetarli darajada shakllanmaganligi ekologik gidlarning yetishmasligi, infratuzilmaning rivojlanmaganligi ekologik mehmonxonalarining kamligi Ekoturizm hududlari uchun maxsus rivojlanish dasturlarini ishlab chiqish Ekologik ta’lim va targ‘ibotni kuchaytirish “Yashil” mehmonxonalar va ekologik turizm obyektlarini tashkil etish Mahalliy aholini turizm faoliyatiga keng jalb qilish

Xulosa qilib aytganda, ekoturizm barqaror rivojlanishni ta’minlashda muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘lgan turizm yo‘nalishidir. U iqtisodiy rivojlanish, ekologik muhofaza va ijtimoiy farovonlikni birlashtiradi.

Ekoturizm orqali tabiatni asrash bilan birga iqtisodiy daromad olish ham mumkin. Shu sababli ekoturizmni rivojlantirish bugungi kunda davlat siyosatining muhim yo‘nalishlaridan biri hisoblanadi.

O‘zbekiston tabiiy resurslarga boy mamlakat bo‘lgani sababli ekoturizmni rivojlantirish uchun katta imkoniyatlarga ega.

To‘g‘ri rejalashtirilgan ekoturizm siyosati mamlakat iqtisodiyotini rivojlantirish, yangi ish o‘rinlari yaratish va ekologik muhitni saqlashga xizmat qiladi.

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