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**THE ROLE AND MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF ECO TOURISM  
IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

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**ANNOTATION**

Annotation: This article talks about the role and specific features of eco tourism in the field of tourism in Uzbekistan.

**Key words:** ecotourism, forestry, ecotourism development, ecotourism resources, ecotourism potential, ecotourism areas.

Аннотация: В данной статье говорится о месте и особенностях экотуризма в сфере туризма Узбекистана.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqola O`zbekistonda Turizm sohasida Eko turizmning tutgan o`rni va o`ziga xos xususiyatlari haqida so`z yuritadi.

Despite this, its share in the gross national product is only 0.1%. Although about 20.000 people are employed in this sector, it should be noted that at least 30.000 additional jobs are needed to provide services to tourists. In addition, to replace hospitality, other industries that supply goods and provide various services to the industry are energy, utilities, road services, public safety, medical, insurance, banking, trade, general food, domestic service, foreign policy, international relations, etc. (more than 20 sectors of the economy) should be. However, tourism is unique in that, although it is possible to evaluate the level and quality of service it cannot be evaluated by any measurements. non-existent "results" - impressions, spiritual nourishment, satisfaction, aesthetic pleasure, etc., have their own special purpose. Export of services means a visit to a country that is not considered a

permanent residence for recreation, service, private business and other purposes. costs of ordering persons are understood. It includes fees paid for travel (tour), fees for paid services provided to foreign tourists in the visited country, rooms allocated in hotels and other places of accommodation, profits from the sale of gift (souvenir) goods, international transportation services. contains z. Where the infrastructure is limited, the necessary services for tourists are provided at a minimal level. In this regard, tour operators use these places more often as transit facilities.

Despite the great potential of tourism in Uzbekistan, there are also a number of problems in the complex transition process. The global financial and economic crisis also had an impact on the international tourism market. As a result of the rapid measures taken by the leadership of our republic, the impact of the global crisis on our economy was significantly protected. Visiting Uzbekistan on a tourist or private route At least 10% of bookers are interested in the ecological aspects of their travel. They either visit natural areas (parks, mountains, forests, lakes) or, if not, a day trip to a nearby rural area. they do At least 60% of them feel the need for a mixed type, in particular, they are interested in ecology with ethnography. Therefore, organized tourists are "specializing" in ecological tourism. It is often difficult to distinguish it from other types of tourist services. But it is clear that the contribution of this new direction in tourism is still very low.

The fact that this field is relatively little studied and promising shows the relevance of its theoretical and scientific analysis. In addition, tour operators do not sell them to mass consumers, but on individual orders (hunting, gastronomy, ecology, folklore). In order to preserve and reproduce, to study their ecology, biology, physiology, and to develop ecotourism, the center is dedicated to turning the experimental site of the center, which is 27,300 hectares in the open desert area adjacent to the "Jayron" Ecocenter, into a national natural park published a booklet-brochure in 3 languages (Uzbek, Russian, English). Currently, in order to develop ecological tourism, the employees of this department have organized an

area of 27300 ha adjacent to the Jayron Ecocenter 113 preservation and breeding of rare ungulates rare in Central Asia (gazerel, Bukhara sheep, Bukhara deer, wild goat, sable goat, wild boar) They began to create a scientifically-economically based project to reproduce and return them to protected areas (reserves, national parks, protected natural areas), to create a natural national park.

The farm is located 100 km south-east of the city of Tashkent and covers an area of 367 hectares. This area has a reliable natural border with a lake of 140 hectares from the north, east and south. In this area, there are wild boar, wild boar, wild wolf, pheasant, wild duck and other wild birds swimming in water, and favorable conditions have been created for them to live there. In order to preserve, breed and return to the nature of two-hooved animals, which are on the verge of extinction in Central Asia, a nursery was built on the farm. not only the above-mentioned animals, but there are sufficient food resources and protection for the survival and reproduction of other species of rare double-hooved animals, such as the lower Bukhara gazelle, the famous Burama shah goat, which are on the verge of extinction in Central Asia.

Restoration of the unique fauna and flora of the Surkhandarya region and in order to increase and introduce Uzbekistan and foreign ecological tourism travelers to wildlife, recreation, hunting and fishing, to create a place on March 9, 2006 under the supervision of the State Biocontrol of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Zhargorgan, Surkhandarya region district, 30 km north-east of the city of Termiz, the "Oq Tepa" nature park was established around the Oq Tepa Reservoir with a total area of 1034 hectares. This place is a place where migratory birds, wild ducks and swimming birds temporarily rest and stop, and many birds spend the winter. work has been started on the restoration and reproduction of natural orchards and rare flora that are on the verge of extinction in Central Asia. Ecotourism in the Aydar-Arnasoy Lakes system, rich in fish species, located 65 km northwest of Jizzakh. and a hotel that can meet the world's requirements for conducting fishing tours has been completed. Attention is also being paid to attracting modern

technologies to the field of providing services to ecotourists coming to Uzbekistan. It is known that ecotourism places are mostly located in hard-to-reach areas, away from centralized energy supply systems. Therefore, in order to provide these places with electricity (lighting, TV, radio, communication, etc.) and hot water, the State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan, with the involvement of international organizations, the installation of solar photoelectric power stations and solar collectors has been carried out and is being increased. In 2016, in a number of reserves, in the "Oktepa" nature park in the Surkhandarya region, around the Aydar-Arnasoy lake system, in the "Zomin" in the Jizzakh region, in the "Monitoring and training center for the study of the fauna and flora of the Turkestan mountain range" , ecologically clean renewable energy devices were installed in the nursing home of "Jayron" ecocenter in Bukhara region.

It is worth noting that the work and measures carried out by the State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan in recent years will certainly serve for the significant development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan in the coming years. In conclusion, it can be said that ecotourism in the field of rational use of the natural resources of our republic, not only to introduce foreign tourists to the rich and unique nature of the landscape, fauna and flora of our mother country, to establish friendship between peoples, to get to know each other more widely between countries and different peoples, but at the same time Reserves (Surhon, Nurota, Hisor, Baday-To'kai, Zarafshon, Qizilqum, Chotqol, Zomin, Kitab) care facilities ("Jayron") in order to preserve and increase the rare fauna and flora that are on the verge of extinction on the territory of Uzbekistan. Ekocenter, Saikhun Farm) is to develop projects for the creation of national natural parks that can meet world requirements, and to bring additional foreign investments to create the material and technical base of ecotourism facilities in the protected areas through their implementation. Today, in order to further strengthen ecotourism, a lot of work is being done in the Bostanliq district of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as we know, our country is a top destination for ecotourism.

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