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## Mechanisms of Formation of Recreation and Ecoturistic Zones in the Fergana Valley

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**Abstract :** This article identifies the existing problems in the development of ecotourism in the Fergana Valley and provides scientific and practical recommendations to address these issues, as well as recommendations for future development of ecotourism.

**Keywords:** Environment, volume of tourist services, mechanism, efficiency, regional tourism, ecology, intensive ecopark.

### INTRODUCTION

Today, the main task in the development of ecotourism is the formation of ecotourism recreation areas, ie the creation of highly specialized recreation and treatment zones in the region. The unique nature and ecology of the region makes it possible to identify up to 10 sites, each with an area of at least 200 hectares.

More than 10,000 delegates from 132 countries, as well as representatives from the public, private and non-governmental sectors, attended a conference in Quebec, Canada, in May 2002 jointly with the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the World Tourism Organization (WTO). It reflects the principles of ecotourism development in the Quebec Declaration<sup>1</sup> At this summit, one of the most important rules for the development of the industry was introduced as a primary method of determining their ecotourism opportunities within the administrative state or small units. They found it desirable to classify each place or ecosystem according to its regional type and the type and type of tourism in their assessment.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gdrc.org/uem/eco-tour/quebec-declaration.pdf>

O.Khamidov notes that [1] the small size of the Fergana Valley (4.2% of the country's territory), the presence of only 3 natural monuments from METHs, the high anthropogenic impact due to population density in these regions makes it an objective necessity.

In addition to the above, in our opinion, in addition to the development of ecotourism in the Fergana Valley, the establishment of mechanisms for the effective use of the following facilities is an important process in the development of ecotourism in the region. In the process of conducting research at the designated facility and as a result of our scientific research, it was found that a number of facilities have a significant impact on the development of ecotourism. Emerging nature and environmental problems in the region include cities with Fergana, Margilan and other large industrial enterprises.<sup>2</sup> In particular, such cities as Kokand and Andijan are among them. The socio-ecological situation in these areas is not good. Various gases and wastes produced in industrial centers are leading to a deterioration of the environment. In order to prevent this situation, it will be possible to achieve the development of ecotourism through the protection of flora and fauna, taking measures to restore them, ie the development of mechanisms for the rational use of natural resources.

Ecotourism is successfully developed in parks, forestry, intensive eco-parks of the region, as well as in mountainous, hilly areas, in specialized institutions, in areas where there is a healing spring.

The areas where there are opportunities for effective use in the development of the sector and the problems associated with it, the mechanisms of effective use of these facilities are shown in Figure 1.

In this model, the 3 regions belonging to the Fergana Valley are successfully combined under one system and activity. The objects that develop ecotourism in the region, the existing problems and ways to overcome them are implemented in a consistent and consistent manner.

**I.** There are 3 protected natural areas in the region, covering an area of 29.4 km<sup>2</sup>, but not used as an ecotourism area.

**II.** There are more than 50 cultural and recreational parks in the Fergana Valley, but not all of them are in demand. It serves the local population, but the use of these areas as an ecotourism object, directing them in the future to the development of ecotourism at the international level is an important step in the development of the industry. To do this, the following work is done:

-It will be necessary to fill every existing culture and recreation park with shade cool trees, pay more attention to greenery, attract specialists in landscape design, create a modern library, free internet access, establish a cluster financing system.

**III.** The number of medicinal and mineral springs, the chemical elements of which have been scientifically studied and analyzed by experts in the field, is 31.<sup>3</sup> Andijan, Namangan, Fergana, 125, these areas are important objects for the rapid development of ecotourism. The effective use of water from these springs can be used as an important object for the cognitive direction of ecotourism. the results found that 54% of Americans, 60% of Australians and 87% of British travelers prefer to stay in their eco-friendly, eco-certified hotels. Travel (due to the fact that the location of the facility is optimal, the level of service is high and the price is reasonable). [2].

<sup>2</sup> Geografiya.uz

<sup>3</sup> Атлас родников Узбекистана, UNESCO, Ташкент 2006.

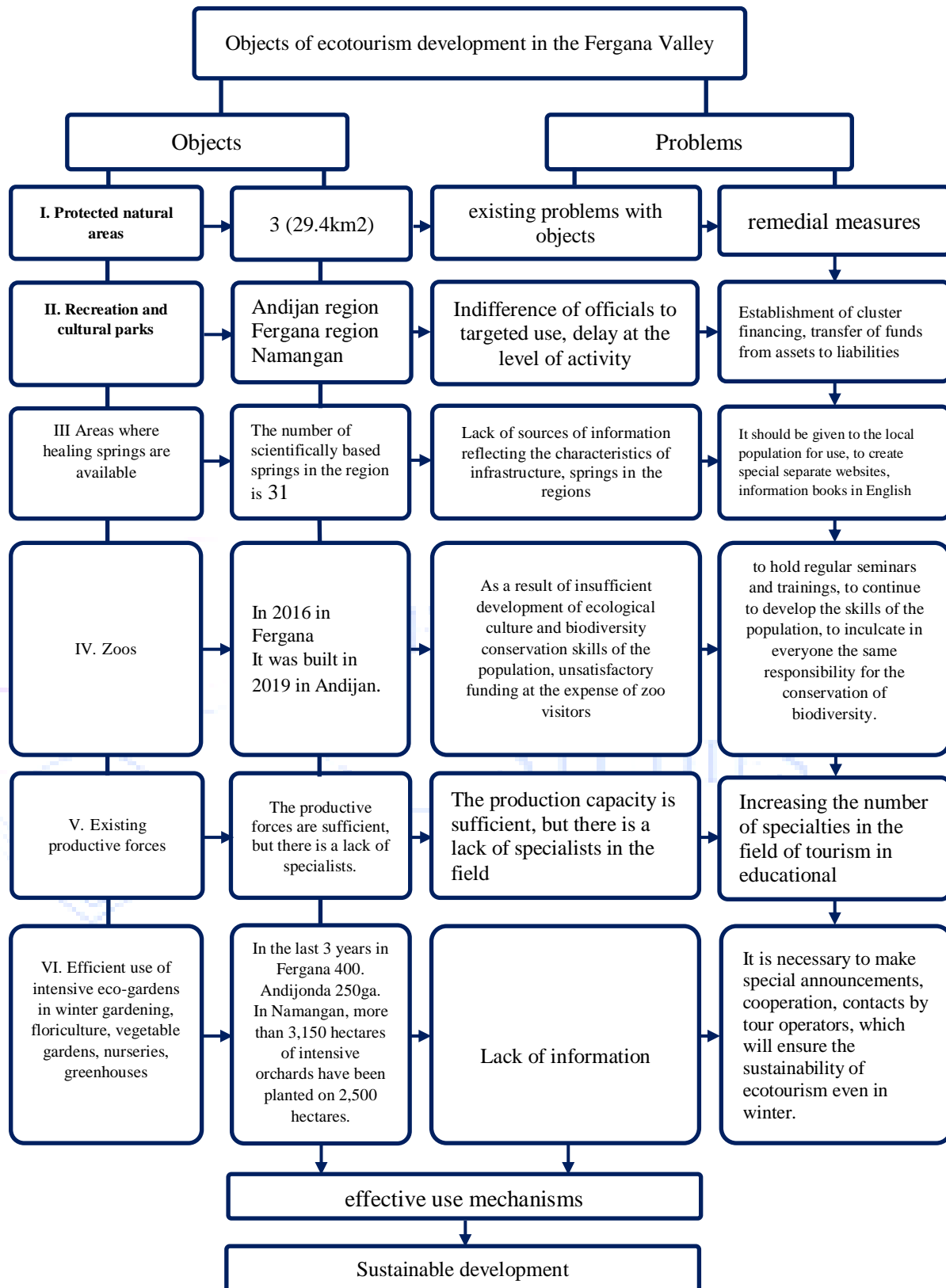


Figure 1. Model of ecotourism development by uniting the regions of the Fergana Valley as an integrated ecotourism area <sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup>developed by the researcher.

IV. The number of zoos in the region is 2, Fergana National Zoo was established in 2016, Andijan National Zoo was established in 2019, but in the future it is necessary to increase their number and expand their territory. Because in the sustainable development of ecotourism, the reproduction of wild animals, the creation of conditions for them, the establishment of customer service will serve to ensure biodiversity. In the future, it will be necessary to increase the number of such links and launch their special website.[3].

In this regard, the project to create nature reserves in the Fergana Valley and a zoo in Namangan region is still pending.[4].

V. According to the integrated model under the integrated system, when analyzing the productive forces in the region, the analysis of unemployment trends in the Fergana Valley from the data in Table 1 shows that the number of unemployed in the region is also increasing significantly as a result of population growth.

Analyzing the statistical indicators of the unemployment rate in the regions of Uzbekistan in 2018-2020, it can be concluded that the unemployment rate in Uzbekistan increased by 1.2%. In 2020, the highest unemployment rate in the region compared to 2019 was observed in Andijan (1.7%), Fergana (1.6%), Namangan (1.5%). it is necessary to create jobs in areas with high unemployment.

TABLE 1: NUMBER OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION, EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED (2018-2020)<sup>5</sup>

	The total number of economically active population is one thousand people	of them:		Level of economic activity of the population *, in percent	Employment rate **, in percent	Unemployment rate, in percent
		busy in the economy	unemployed			
<b>2020 y.</b>						
Republic of Uzbekistan	<b>14797,9</b>	<b>13239,6</b>	<b>1558,4</b>	<b>73,9</b>	<b>66,1</b>	<b>10,5</b>
provinces:						
Andijon	1387,3	1236,7	150,6	75,3	67,1	10,9
Namangan	1205,3	1078,0	127,3	71,9	64,4	10,6
Fergana	1613,9	1438,3	175,5	72,5	64,6	10,9
<b>2019 y.</b>						
Republic of Uzbekistan	<b>14876,4</b>	<b>13541,1</b>	<b>1335,3</b>	<b>75,0</b>	<b>68,3</b>	<b>9,0</b>
вилоятлар:						
Andijon	1413,9	1284,5	129,4	77,2	70,2	9,2
Namangan	1214,7	1104,6	110,1	73,2	66,5	9,1
Fergana	1644,8	1492,6	152,2	74,5	67,6	9,3
<b>2018 y.</b>						
Republic of Uzbekistan	<b>14641,7</b>	<b>13273,1</b>	<b>1368,6</b>	<b>74,3</b>	<b>67,4</b>	<b>9,3</b>
вилоятлар:						

<sup>5</sup>[www.stat.uz](http://www.stat.uz)

Andijon	1401,6	1266,8	134,8	77,0	69,6	9,6
Namangan	1162,6	1051,5	111,1	70,5	63,8	9,6
Fergana	1606,6	1451,0	155,6	73,1	66,0	9,7

Due to the fact that the Fergana Valley is one of the most densely populated regions in Uzbekistan, the number of unemployed is relatively high compared to other regions of the country, and economic problems are also acute.

Among the 6 regions with the highest unemployment rate in the country - 9.7%: Andijan and Fergana regions, which belong to the region <sup>6</sup> indicates the need to create new jobs in these areas. Unemployment is relatively low in the Namangan region of the region. The number of employed people in the region is 1,147,000, and the unemployed are more than 115,000, or 10.1% of the economically active population (unemployment rate) in accordance with the methodology of the International Labor Organization. <sup>7</sup>

The analysis of the unemployment rate in Andijan region shows that this figure is growing every year due to population growth. Analyzing the data of the last 3 years, the number of unemployed in the region in 2018-2019 amounted to 129.4 thousand people, the unemployment rate was 9.2%, in 2020 the total number of unemployed in the region amounted to 150.6 thousand people, the unemployment rate increased by 1.7%.

If we analyze the Fergana region, it is higher than Andijan, ie in 2018 the population was 155.6 thousand people, the unemployment rate was 9.7%, in 2019 this figure was 152.2 thousand people, ie the unemployment rate was 9.3%. formed.

In 2020, we can see that the total population is 175.5 thousand unemployed, an increase of 10.9%. The growing number of unemployed in the region as a result of population growth indicates the need to ensure the sustainable development of the tourism industry in the region.

**VI.** Over the past three years, more than 3,150 hectares of intensive orchards have been planted in Fergana on 400 hectares, in Andijan on 250 hectares and in Namangan on 2,500 hectares. These intensive gardens are another important area that enhances the ecotourism potential of the region. As a result of the work on the development of fruit and vegetable growing in the country, the task is to "increase the production of fruits and vegetables, grapes and melons by 2.3 times by 2020." to contribute [5] and opens the door to new opportunities for access to The Global Ecolabelling Network (GEN), which operates in 45 developed economies and aims to protect human health. [6]

According to M. Honey (2008), who has conducted a lot of research on the development of ecotourism, in the process of developing ecotourism in the regions, it is necessary to use a structural model of ecotourism, given its wide range of features.[7]

By studying and analyzing the experience of developed countries, models of ecotourism development, the above-mentioned ecotourism will give the expected results in a step-by-step, planned and practical application of this model, especially in each region.

## CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

Thus, the analysis of the ecotourism potential of the regions of the country in terms of the number of tourists allows to solve the existing ecotourism infrastructure and related problems and create infrastructure taking into account the characteristics of the districts of each region. Because today there are a number of problems associated with the lack of developed ecotourism infrastructure, they have a direct negative impact on the services provided to visiting tourists.

<sup>6</sup><https://sof.uz/news/show/21871-mehnat-vaziri-ishsizlar-soni-eng-kup-bul>

<sup>7</sup>uza.uz

In conclusion, the unification of the regions under this integrated system will allow further development of ecotourism in the regions, as well as further increase in foreign exchange earnings by increasing the ecotourism potential of the regions.

It should be noted that it is expedient to create promising areas for the development and improvement of ecotourism infrastructure.

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