

Yashil

IQTISODIYOT va TARAQQIYOT

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08.00.01 Iqtisodiyot nazariyasi
08.00.02 Makroiqtisodiyot
08.00.03 Sanoat iqtisodiyoti
08.00.04 Qishloq xo'jaligi iqtisodiyoti
08.00.05 Xizmat ko'rsatish tarmoqlari iqtisodiyoti
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08.00.16 Raqamli iqtisodiyot va xalqaro raqamli integratsiya
08.00.17 Turizm va mehmonxona faoliyati



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TOPICAL ISSUES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF RECREATIONAL-TOURIST AND MILITARY-RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

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Abstract: The article analyzes the possibilities of formation and effective functioning of free economic zones of recreational-tourist and military-recreational type. The assessment of the recreational and tourist sphere in the resort and recreational areas of the Tashkent region was carried out. The recreational-tourist and military-recreational potential of the Tashkent region is considered, the problematic aspects of their development are identified. The factors hindering the development of recreational and tourist activities are analyzed.

Key words: military-recreational activity, import substitution, free economic zones of recreational and tourist type, military recreation ecotourism, export orientation, experience in conducting tourist activities in national parks, the mechanism of training guides-instructors.

Annotatsiya: Maqolada rekreatsion-turistik va harbiy-rekreatsion turdagi erkin iqtisodiy zonalarni shakllantirish va samarali faoliyat yuritish imkoniyatlari tahlil qilingan. Toshkent viloyatining kurort-rekreatsion zonalaridagi rekreatsion-turistik sohani baholash ishlari olib borildi. Toshkent viloyatining rekreatsion-turistik va harbiy-rekreatsion salohiyati ko'rib chiqildi, ularni rivojlantirishning muammoli tomonlari belgilandi. Rekreatsion va turistik faoliyatning rivojlanishiga to'sqinlik qiluvchi omillar tahlil qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: harbiy-rekreatsion faoliyat, import o'rini bosuvchi, rekreatsion-turistik turdagi erkin iqtisodiy zonalar, harbiy rekreatsion ekoturizm, eksportga yo'naltirilganlik, milliy bog'larda turistik faoliyatni o'tkazish tajribasi, gid-instruktorlarni tayyorlash mexanizmi.

Аннотация: В статье анализируются возможности формирования и эффективного функционирования свободных экономических зон рекреационно-туристического и военно-рекреационного типа. Проведена оценка рекреационно-туристской сферы в курортно-рекреационных зонах Ташкентской области. Рассмотрен рекреационно-туристический и военно-рекреационный потенциал Ташкентской области, выявлены проблемные аспекты их развития. Анализируются факторы, сдерживающие развитие рекреационной и туристической деятельности.

Ключевые слова: военно-рекреационная деятельность, импортозамещение, свободные экономические зоны рекреационного и туристического типа, военно-рекреационный экотуризм, экспортная ориентация, опыт ведения туристской деятельности в национальных парках, механизм подготовки гидов-инструкторов.

INTRODUCTION

Today, the recreational and tourism sector is developing rapidly and needs to diversify services. For example, military recreation, which is becoming relevant in the world in our country, remains a little-studied area. It should be noted that today the intensive development of recreational and tourist activities in the world is carried out within the framework of the functioning of free economic zones of recreational and tourist. Indeed, for Uzbekistan, which is a transformational country with characteristic systemic changes, the formation of a new competitive recreational and tourist industry is considered the most effective with the help of mechanisms of free economic zones of recreational and tourist type. These free economic zones of recreational and tourist type help to accelerate the development of this sphere, create a favorable investment climate in the regions, which contributes to the growth of both import-substituting and export-oriented industries.

For the economy of the region, where free economic zones of recreational and tourist type are being created, it becomes possible to fully realize the potential of the region, increase its innovative development, provide technological and other innovations and clusters. These regions can become points, poles of growth.



LITERATURE ANALYSIS

Analyzing the scientific literature on the development of recreational-tourist and military-recreational activities, we note that Mironenko S. N. and Tverdokhlebov I. T. they tried to bring some clarity to the essence of the problem, placing special emphasis on the concept of “free time” because, in their opinion, “recreation is a set of phenomena and relationships that arise in the process of using free time for recreational, cognitive, sports and cultural and entertainment activities of people in specialized territories located outside the locality, which are the place of their permanent residence”¹. D. V. Nikolaenko, on the other hand, highlights the differences between “recreation” and “rest”, noting that in order for ordinary rest to become “recreation”, it is necessary to leave the limits of one’s place of residence to restore physical and spiritual strength in specialized territories. 2 It should also be noted that “recreation” is an extensive concept, but not so well-known and emotional, therefore, according to A. S. Kuskov, it better meets the tasks of empirical and applied research and in the field of the development of recreational-tourist and military-recreational activities^{3, 4}. The issues of development of free economic zones of recreational-tourist and military-recreational type were studied by E. S. Tsepilova, who paid special attention to improving the methodology for assessing the effectiveness of such zones, S. A. Urazova, who considered free economic zones of recreational-tourist and military-recreational type within the framework of the role of banks in supporting their activities, also N. Grashof, K. Hessem, D. Fornal also studied the problems associated with the development of free economic zones of recreational-tourist and military-recreational type^{5, 6}.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methodological aspects of the study of recreational-tourist and military-recreational activities is a complex and in need of a complete rethinking of the issue. The problematic nature of the formation of the methodological arsenal of the analysis of recreational-tourist and military-recreational activities is to assess the attractiveness and recreational-resource component of this activity. In this regard, we note that the most effective methods of research of recreational-tourist and military-recreational activities are, for example, various methods of questionnaire survey. The effectiveness of using this method lies in the fact that using it you can get immediate results based on the opinion of respondents. This will allow us to see the problem through the eyes of consumers of recreational-tourist and military-recreational services and get high-quality results in terms of the attractiveness of both recreational facilities and territories. In addition, fairly high-quality results in the field of recreational-tourist and military-recreational activities can be obtained by SWOT analysis of various types of problems. In the course of the study, we conducted a SWOT analysis of the recreational and tourist sphere of the Chimgan-Charvak resort and recreational zone. In addition, we used the mapping method, which allowed us to simulate the problems of regional specifics of the morbidity of the population of the Tashkent region for respiratory diseases, as well as newly identified malignant diseases.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The development of recreational-tourist and military-recreational activities presupposes the availability of natural and recreational resources. Uzbekistan has natural and recreational potential. Uzbekistan borders the deserts of Southern Kazakhstan in the north, and the Gissar-Alaya mountain system in the northeast. In the south and southwest, the border runs along the Amu Darya River separating the Kyzylkum and Karakum deserts, and in the west along the Ustyurt desert plateau. Under the influence of natural and climatic conditions, five natural ecosystems have been formed on the territory of the country:

- foothill deserts and steppes cover mountain ranges and occupy about 2/3 of the area of the mountainous territory of the republic;
- river and coastal ecosystems are flat areas of the valleys of the Amu Darya, Syr Darya, Chirchik rivers, the lower reaches of Zarafshan, Surkhandarya and other watercourses (tugai, reed beds, rivers and open shallows);

1 Мироненко Н. С., Твердохлебов И. Т. Рекреационная география. - М.: МГУ, 1981. -С. 90. 208 с.

2 Николаенко Д. В., Николаенко Т. В. Введение в рекреационную географию. - Харьков: Международный славянский университет, 1998. -С. 14. 193 с.

3 Кусков А. С. Туристскоересурсоведение: Учебник для студ. высш. учеб. заведений / Алексей Сергеевич Кусков. - М.: Издательский центр “Академия”, 2008. - С. 19.

4 Кусков А. С. Туристскоересурсоведение: Учебник для студ. высш. учеб. заведений / Алексей Сергеевич Кусков. - М.: Издательский центр “Академия”, 2008. - С. 19.

5 Уразова С. А. Особые экономические зоны и роль банков в поддержке их деятельности: зарубежный и российский опыт // Финансовые исследования. 2019. № 4 (65). - С. 84-96.

6 Grashof N., Hesse K., Fornahl D. Radical or Not? The Role of Clusters in the Emergence of Radical Innovations // European Planning Studies. Vol. 27. № 10. 2019. - P. 1904-1923.



- ecosystems of moistened territories - inland wetland ecosystems, located in the Amu Darya delta, covering an area of about 700 thousand hectares;
- mountain ecosystems - mountain steppes, mountain deciduous forests, juniper and relict forests;
- desert ecosystems of plains (sandy, saline, clay, rocky), which are also the place of growth and habitat of rare and endangered species of plants and animals.

In the process of exploring the recreational-tourist and military-recreational potential, we stopped at the Chimgan-Charvak zone. Of course, the Chimgan-Charvak resort and recreation area is the "Uzbek Switzerland", a territory of high attractiveness for tourists and recreants.

The creation of a FEZ in the Chimgan-Charvak resort and recreation zone is aimed at generating income from existing recreational and tourist resources, new tourist resources being created, infrastructure facilities that are not only able to raise the level of socio-economic life of the region, but also of the republic as a whole.

The increase in the morbidity of the population has become one of the priority problems of modern society, this factor indicates an increase in demand for recreational services. We note that According to the results of an expert survey conducted by us among general practitioners, oncologists, cardiologists, neuropathologists, endocrinologists, it became clear that the cause of cardiovascular diseases of the population of our country is excessive consumption of food, cholesterol-containing, sedentary and sedentary lifestyle, nervous tension, overload of mental and emotional reserves, polluted ecological environment.

Thus, these diseases can be attributed to a new category of diseases - "urban diseases", the same opinion is shared by all interviewed medical specialists.

The main cause of death of the population of the Tashkent region, along with diseases of the circulatory system, are neoplasms (10.5%).

Here, the opinion of specialists in malignant neoplasms is interesting, who claim that such diseases are characteristic for the most part for residents of industrial cities.

Tashkent region is one of the most developed regions of Uzbekistan, it has a large number of industrial enterprises⁷.

It should also be noted that in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further increase the responsibility of local executive authorities in the field of tourism development", the staff of the Deputy hakim for tourism Development has been allocated, one of the main tasks of which is the implementation of the State Strategy for Tourism Development on the ground⁸.

The recreational and tourist potential of the Tashkent region, in our opinion, will allow us to successfully develop one of the most popular types of tourism – ecotourism. In the Ugam-Chatkal National Park, it is possible to create eco-recreational zones in conditions of limited nature use.

Here, the eco-recreational zone will objectively be a mechanism for combining two types of use of the territory: environmental and recreational, which causes peculiarities of approaches to the analysis of investment and other projects implemented in them.

Indeed, when creating an eco-recreational zone, the key issue will be precisely investment attractiveness within the framework of strict environmental management restrictions. As a rule, the value of the natural environment cannot be revealed directly through market prices and through willingness to pay. The reason for this state of affairs is its services and resources, which, of course, are not directly bought. But the ecological value can be revealed indirectly through the analysis of consumer decisions about those goods and services whose characteristics are interrelated with the quality of the environment.

In this regard, we propose to create an eco-recreational zone in the Bashkizyl section of the Ugam-Chatkal National Park within the framework of the Charvak SEZ, which will not only increase the share of recreational and tourist activities in the GRP, but also to a greater extent solve the problems of preserving the eco-system of the National Park because:

Firstly, the Bashkizyl section of the National Park (an area of 11,103 hectares) stretches on the southwestern slopes at altitudes of 1100-3247 m, the average monthly temperature of the coldest month (January) is -160 C, the hottest (July) is +23. 5160 C. These indicators are the most convenient for the development of ecotourism.

Secondly, there is a basis for infrastructure development - a highway, there are many horizontal trails;

Thirdly, ecotourism is a type of activity in which the preservation of the natural environment in an approximate pristine state is fundamental, in which all parties of recreational and tourist relations are interested. In addition, the anthropogenic impact on the ecosystem of the Bashkizyl section of the National Park is particularly powerful – this is the grazing of numerous flocks of sheep and herds of horses, as well as the loose

⁷ Данные Государственного комитета Республики Узбекистан по статистике.

⁸ Постановлением Президента Республики Узбекистан № ПП-3129 "О мерах по дальнейшему повышению ответственности органов исполнительной власти на местах в сфере развития туризма" от 12 июля 2017 г.



keeping of pastoral dogs, of which there are more than a hundred in this section, and they hunt relict ground squirrel and marmot Menzbir, while destroying any other animals.

Fourth, the Bashkizyl section of the National Park has unique and inimitable recreational and tourist resources and is the most promising in the development of ecotourism in the country. So, for example, the mountain landscape involves the development of sports tourism. The presence of unique ancient petroglyphs – petroglyphs (1-2 thousand don. e), as well as many flint and chalcedony arrowheads and arrows found here, scrapers and leather that have preserved traces of ancient settlements, make this place a kind of open-air museum.

In this regard, we have studied the experience of conducting tourist activities in the US National Park “Yellowstone” (an area of 898. 3 thousand hectares.). Yellowstone National Park is one of the most visited in the USA. Since the 1960s, it has been visited annually by at least 2,000,000 tourists. In 2006, 2,870,295 people visited the park, and in 2016 this figure exceeded 3,000,000 people. Nine hotels (2,238 rooms), shops, gas stations and most of the campsites are managed by the park’s concessionaires, whose enterprises employ 3,700 people during the peak period (in summer).

In addition, 800 permanent and seasonal employees of the US National Park Service work in the park. The entrance ticket to the park costs \$ 25, which means that only the income from the sale of entrance tickets is \$ 75,000,000.

Another convenient service is that at the entrance to Yellowstone, every tourist receives a guidebook that helps to navigate the vast territory of the park.

Almost the entire area can be bypassed by an asphalt road, which covers all the most interesting places with the “eight”. Here you can rent a car, take a horse or walk along marked trails, the total length of which is 1770 km. The park offers excursions, which, in turn, are paid, visiting caves, boating, fishing, horse riding.

For each visitor there is something to their liking, allowing them to have an interesting time, gain strength and health. The fee for visiting the reserve depends on the time spent in it. Hunting lodges, hotels, bungalows, bars, cafes, restaurants, shops and gas stations are provided for tourists. Here you can book accommodation in advance. The park is open to the public from May to September.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In the conditions of our country, taking into account the balanced development of recreational and tourist activities and the preservation of natural components, in our opinion, the organization of such activities should be carried out from the position of strict quality control of the natural environment.

There is a natural question about how to organize profitable recreational and tourist activities in such conditions?

To date, the solution to this issue is behind the introduction of innovative environmental approaches, technologies and organization of work.

These include:

- introduction of renewable types of energy (wind, solar, etc.) in the organization of recreational and tourist facilities;
- introduction of electric vehicles;
- in conditions of limited nature use, the allocation of small territories as viewing platforms (viewing tourism);
- tougher measures for liability in case of violation of environmental management rules (severe fines up to criminal liability);
- organization of hiking and mountain sports tourism.

In the organization of hiking and mountain sports tourism in our country there is a serious shortage of qualified personnel of guides-instructors who have not only knowledge of mountaineering, foreign languages, but also history, botany, zoology, ecology, natural geographical concepts.

In solving the above tasks, we consider it necessary to use the experience and training mechanism of guides-instructors developed by specialists of the North Caucasus, where mountain sports and wellness tourism are the most priority direction of economic development. Thus, the doctor of geographical Sciences, and in the past a professional instructor of mountain hiking, B. M. Beroev, writes that the most effective method is the organization of three-four-month training courses for guides-instructors.

Training should preferably be carried out in winter, the number of cadets should not exceed 20 people. The study is conducted on theoretical issues with practical classes on weekends. According to the results of the study, a test approach is conducted to the places of the route, followed by an exam on all the questions studied. But even after successful completion of studies, a new tour guide-instructor leads a group of tourists under the supervision of an experienced instructor who has been working for several years⁹.

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