

## Formation of Ecological Knowledge and Culture in Tourism

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### Abstract:

This article analyzes the importance of tourism in economic development, the work being done in our country to develop the tourism industry is analyzed. Based on the comparative analysis of developed foreign countries, proposals for the development of tourism in our country are presented.

**Keywords:** tourism, visas, visa-free regime, tourism, infrastructure, guide activities, foreign countries, law and legal documents.

### Introduction

As a result of the formation of ecological knowledge and culture, ecotourism and its types can develop in our country. As a result of the formation of ecological knowledge and culture, ecotourism and its types can develop in our country. The foreign public is aware of the region's ecotourism potential in the development of ecotourism in our country. It is necessary to take all measures aimed at maintaining the originality, purity and further enrichment. In our country, among other areas, serious attention is paid to ensuring environmental sustainability, creating the necessary conditions for a favorable natural environment, rational and efficient use of natural resources, prevention of emerging environmental problems and mitigation of their negative consequences. should be focused.

If we pay attention to the words "Ecology" and "Economics" - the common core of these words is "Eco". The word "ecology" is formed from the Greek words "oikos" - home and "logos" - science. This means that the word "House of Nature", meaning "Economy", means the art of "household" (household). and should contribute to "Development".

If we want to live in "Covenant" with nature, to enjoy its blessings, to enjoy its beauty, we must accept its conditions, do not go beyond certain limits when changing the environment to meet our needs.

The main goals of eco-tourism are the stated conclusions. In explaining its definition, ecotourism emphasizes that the first priority is to be in the bosom of nature and not to harm its resources. A person who enjoys nature and its biodiversity, of course, wants to preserve this object. However, there are other reasons for the development of eco-tourism.

In particular, the planetary nature of the ecological crisis is increasingly worrying humanity. Due to the aggravation of environmental problems in the world, the self-healing power of nature is declining, its resources are declining, the environment is becoming polluted and poisoned, and nature is not able to create the conditions for a healthy life. lies.

In this case, the weakening of nature also increases the power of conservation ideas in ecotourism. In this regard, the formation of ecological knowledge and ecological culture will ensure the development of ecotourism. Understanding the essence of the laws of nature in the formation of ecological knowledge and ecological culture in man means that man himself is a biological species of nature.

Sultonov P.S. Explains the role of nature in the development of human qualities in man as follows: Frequent coexistence in the bosom of nature helps to develop human qualities.

This is one of the great virtues of ecotourism fans and the feeling that invites them to nature.

"One of the reasons for the increase in mental poverty, indifference, rudeness, anger, cruelty, and greed for wealth in society is that people have fallen into an artificial (man-made) environment and become isolated from nature."

The more man harms nature, which is his home, the more he becomes spiritually impoverished. Ecotourism also plays an important role in solving the difficult problem of nature conservation and educating people to be ecologically literate and ecologically cultured.

The basis of ecological literacy and ecological culture is ecological consciousness. Ecological consciousness is manifested in the preservation of nature, conscious attitude to it, the rational use of resources, the prevention of natural crises, and most importantly, the constant maintenance of a clean environment.

In the formation of ecological knowledge and ecological culture in man it is understood to study, understand and apply in practice the meaning of the following principles.

Figure 1. Principles that shape environmental knowledge



Source: Author's development based on the collected data.

The purpose of ecotourism is the rational use of nature in the direction of tourism to ensure environmental security and sustainable development of present and future generations. To achieve the goal of ecotourism, it is enough to cite the planned program outlined in the "Concept for the development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan." In this concept, the importance of the following tasks for the development of eco-tourism in the country is emphasized:

- development of special laws for the formation of the ecotourism industry and the creation of their legal mechanism;
- development of theoretical bases of ecotourism science, education and practice;
- raising ecological awareness and culture of the population through ecotourism;
- establishment of education and upbringing in the field of ecotourism;
- training and retraining of ecotourism specialists;
- Comprehensive assessment of ecotourism sites and their cadastre;
- Establish monitoring and forecasting of ecotourism;
- zoning of national state territories on ecotourism; conservation of biodiversity.

In carrying out these tasks, it is necessary to strictly and responsibly follow the following ecotourism principles, ie the rules aimed at regulating ecological relations through tourism:

- priority of nature protection and sustainable development in ecotourism;
- Ecotourism is connected with historical, cultural and other types of tourism;
- expediency of introducing ecotourism education in all educational institutions in the field of tourism and services;
- The need to involve ecotourism in raising the environmental awareness and culture of the local population;
- reflect the content of nature management and nature protection in ecotourism routes;
- interest of the state, society, local governments in ecological tourism;
- Unity of ecological and socio-economic interests in ecotourism;
- The need to form national pride and pride in ecotourism.

Implementation of these principles will provide the basis for the accelerated development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan.

There are four types of nature use, which are described as follows:

1. For the use of nature in the reserve, mainly researchers conduct experiments and research, students are allowed to visit for a short time for practice, tourists. Human interference with nature - hunting and shooting of animals is not allowed. Preservation of the natural state of the reserve and restoration of the lost part of the natural complex is allowed.

The use of nature in the reserve is not used to obtain raw materials, but to collect information from natural resources. Reserve staff homes and hotels for tourists will be located in other areas outside the reserve.

2. Use of recreational nature - the construction of natural parks outside the city, its long-term use for recreation and tourism, the establishment of forests and hunting farms, the collection of natural hay, its use as pasture, ie, natural origin. It is used in moderation in complexes with output.

Excursions are conducted using the reserve, and the scenery is of great importance. It is not allowed to lie on the green grass, bathe, pick fruits and mushrooms, go fishing. There are tourist routes, country houses, routes along the trails.

3. Rural (agricultural) use of nature Agricultural work is carried out at a medium and high level. Where there are gardens, orchards, fields, companies, reservoirs, forests and nature parks, the townspeople are invited to the park on weekends. The use of the object or raw material is carried out here.

4. The use of urban nature includes permanent human settlements within the city, community service areas, industrial enterprises, which are replaced by parks and alleys within the city.

The landscape is divided into three autonomous types: landscape corridors, main highways and tourist highways, which serve as a guarantee of the functioning of the system, nature, urbanization and recreation. Wildlife trails run along the landscape paths leading to the reserves. Cargo and people are transported to other places along the main roads, and on the main tourist routes - tourists and excursionists. This kind of nature use is applied to specially protected natural areas.

In conclusion, it should be noted that our country is rich in its tourism potential, but there are cases of underutilization of existing opportunities, especially in eco-tourism. Today, ecotourism is a relatively new phenomenon. Many are concerned about the lack of complete information about the potential of ecotourism in our country. Specialized publications and sites on this topic are rare. In our country, the activities related to the development of ecotourism are carried out in a consistent manner. Therefore, further development of this sector, its wide coverage in the media, popularization, promotion, will undoubtedly increase the number of visits to our country by tourists interested in tourism.

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