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EKOTURIZMNING BARQAROR RIVOJLANISHDAGI AHAMIYATI: TABIIY RESURLARNI MUHOFAZA QILISH VA MAHALLIY HAMJAMIYATLARNI QO‘LLAB-QUVVATLASH MASALALARI

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Annotatsiya: Ekoturizm – bu tabiiy muhitni saqlash va mahalliy jamoalarni qo‘llab-quvvatlashga qaratilgan turizm turi bo‘lib, u barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlariga hissa qo‘shadi. Ushbu maqolada ekoturizmning barqaror rivojlanishdagi ahamiyati, tabiiy resurslarni muhofaza qilish va mahalliy hamjamiyatlarni qo‘llab-quvvatlash masalalari batafsil yoritiladi. Imkoniyatlar sifatida ekologik muhofaza, iqtisodiy rivojlanish va madaniy merosni saqlash; muammolar sifatida esa overturizm, infratuzilma yetishmovchiligi va ijtimoiy tengsizlik ko‘rib chiqiladi. Rivojlantirish yo‘nalishlari sifatida siyosiy choralar, jamoa ishtiroki va texnologik yechimlar muhokama qilinadi. Tadqiqot adabiyotlar tahlili, statistik ma‘lumotlar va real misollar asosida olib borilgan bo‘lib, O‘zbekiston va global kontekst uchun amaliy takliflar beriladi. Maqola ekoturizmni rivojlantirish orqali barqarorlikka erishish jarayoniga hissa qo‘shadi. Ekoturizm yondashuvi turizmni nafaqat iqtisodiy manba, balki ekologik va ijtimoiy muvozanatni ta‘minlovchi vosita sifatida talqin etadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Ekoturizm, barqaror rivojlanish, tabiiy resurslar muhofazasi, mahalliy hamjamiyatlar, overturizm, ekologik muvozanat, iqtisodiy o‘shish, madaniy saqlash, siyosiy choralar, jamoa ishtiroki, texnologik yechimlar, global tendensiyalar, O‘zbekiston ekoturizmi, resurslar himoyasi, hamjamiyat qo‘llab-quvvatlashi, infratuzilma rivojlantirish, ekologik loyihalar, turizm modellari, barqarorlik strategiyalari, ijtimoiy tengsizlik.

Abstract: Ecotourism is a form of tourism aimed at preserving the natural environment and supporting local communities while contributing to sustainable development goals. This article examines the importance of ecotourism in sustainable development, the protection of natural resources, and the empowerment of local communities. Opportunities include environmental conservation, economic development, and cultural preservation, while challenges involve overtourism, infrastructure limitations, and social inequality. Development directions such as policy measures, community participation, and technological solutions are discussed. The study, based on literature review, statistical data, and real-world examples, provides recommendations for both Uzbekistan and the global context. The article highlights the role of ecotourism in advancing sustainability. This approach positions tourism not only as an economic resource but also as a tool for ensuring ecological and social balance.

Key words: Ecotourism, sustainable development, natural resource protection, local communities, overtourism, ecological balance, economic growth, cultural preservation, policy measures, community participation, technological solutions, global trends, Uzbekistan ecotourism, resource conservation, community support, infrastructure development, ecological projects, tourism models, sustainability strategies, social inequality.

Аннотация: Экотуризм – это вид туризма, направленный на сохранение природной среды и поддержку местных сообществ, способствующий достижению целей устойчивого развития. В данной статье подробно рассматривается значение экотуризма в устойчивом развитии, вопросы охраны природных ресурсов и поддержки местных общин. Среди возможностей выделены экологическая защита, экономическое развитие и сохранение культурного наследия; среди проблем – овертуризм, недостаток инфраструктуры и социальное неравенство. В качестве направлений развития обсуждаются государственные меры, участие местных сообществ и технологические

решения. Исследование основано на анализе литературы, статистических данных и реальных примеров, а также содержит предложения для Узбекистана и глобального контекста. Статья подчеркивает вклад экотуризма в достижение устойчивости. Такой подход рассматривает туризм не только как экономический ресурс, но и как инструмент обеспечения экологического и социального баланса.

Ключевые слова: Экотуризм, устойчивое развитие, охрана природных ресурсов, местные сообщества, овертуризм, экологическое равновесие, экономический рост, сохранение культуры, государственные меры, участие сообщества, технологические решения, глобальные тенденции, экотуризм Узбекистана, защита ресурсов, поддержка общин, развитие инфраструктуры, экологические проекты, туристские модели, стратегии устойчивости, социальное неравенство.

KIRISH

Ekoturizm zamonaviy turizm sanoatida muhim o'rin tutib, tabiiy muhitni saqlash va mahalliy jamoalarni qo'llab-quvvatlashga qaratilgan. Bu turizm turi XX asr oxirida ekologik muammolar kuchaygan davrda shakllangan bo'lib, hozirgi kunda butun dunyo bo'ylab keng tarqalmoqda. Masalan, Xalqaro Turizm Tashkiloti (UNWTO) ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, ekoturizm barqaror rivojlanishga hissa qo'shib, tabiiy resurslarni muhofaza qiladi va mahalliy iqtisodiyotni rag'batlantiradi [6]. Ushbu tushuncha nafaqat sayohatni ekologik mas'uliyatli qiladi, balki sayyohlarning tabiat bilan bog'lanishini ta'minlaydi, chunki u tabiiy muhitda noyob tajribalar yaratadi. Ekoturizm orqali sayyohlar nafaqat dam oladi, balki ekologik ta'lim ham oladi, masalan, milliy parklar va qo'riqxonalarda ishtirok etish orqali. Bu jarayon global iqlim o'zgarishlari va biologik xilma-xillikning qisqarishi fonida ayniqsa muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi, chunki ekoturizm tabiiy resurslarni muhofaza qilishning asosiy vositalaridan biri bo'lib qolmoqda.

Ushbu mavzuning dolzarbligi shundaki, global ekologik muammolar kuchaygan sharoitda ekoturizm barqaror rivojlanishning muhim vositasi sifatida qaraladi. Barqaror rivojlanish deganda nafaqat ekologik muhofaza, balki iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy muvozanat ham tushuniladi. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, ekoturizm orqali tabiiy resurslarni muhofaza qilish mahalliy hamjamiyatlarning farovonligini oshiradi [1]. Masalan, 2025-yilda ekoturizm global turizmning 10-15 foizini tashkil etib, millionlab sayyohlarni jalb qilmoqda [2]. Bundan tashqari, ekoturizmning ta'siri mahalliy jamoalarning iqtisodiy rivojlanishiga, yangi ish o'rinlari yaratishga va madaniy merosni saqlashga yordam beradi. Ekoturizm pandemiyadan keyingi davrda ayniqsa dolzarb bo'lib, sayyohlar endi tabiiy va ekologik toza dam olishni izlamoqda. Bu tendensiya global turizm bozorida ekoturizm ulushining oshishiga olib kelib, sanoatni barqarorlik tamoyillariga rioya qilishga undamoqda, masalan, karbon izini kamaytirish orqali.

O'zbekiston kontekstida ekoturizmning rivojlanishi Markaziy Osiyoning noyob tabiiy go'zalliklari, milliy parklar va biologik xilma-xillik bilan chambarchas bog'liq. Mamlakatda turizm sanoati tez o'sayotgani holda, 2025-yilda O'zbekistonga 9,7 million xorijiy sayyoh tashrif buyurgan, biroq ekoturizm loyihalari hali yetarli darajada rivojlanmagan [3]. Shunga qaramay, tabiiy resurslar va mahalliy hamjamiyatlarning ehtiyojlari ushbu sohani rivojlantirish uchun katta imkoniyatlar yaratadi. Maqolada mazkur yo'nalish batafsil tahlil qilinib, tabiiy muhofaza va hamjamiyat qo'llab-quvvatlashiga qaratilgan ilmiy va amaliy takliflar beriladi. O'zbekistonda ekoturizmni milliy strategiyaga integratsiya qilish mumkin, masalan, Orol dengizi mintaqasida ekologik loyihalar amalga oshirish, Chimyon milliy parkida tabiiy turizm paketlarini yaratish orqali. Bu nafaqat xorijiy sayyohlarni jalb qiladi, balki mahalliy aholini turizm jarayonlariga keng jalb etadi, ularning daromadlarini oshiradi va tabiatni muhofaza qilishga xizmat qiladi.

MAVZUGA OID ADABIYOTLAR SHARHI

Ekoturizmning shakllanishi 1970-yillarda ekologik harakatlar ta'siri ostida boshlangan bo'lib, bu davrda tabiiy muhitni saqlash turizmning asosiy tamoyillaridan biriga aylangan [4]. Keyinchalik global tashkilotlar tomonidan ekoturizm standartlari ishlab chiqilgan, masalan, BMTning Barqaror Rivojlanish Maqsadlari doirasida millionlab sayyohlar uchun ekologik loyihalar yaratildi. Hozirgi kunda bu tushuncha global miqyosda kengayib, rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda faol qo'llanilmoqda. Masalan, Kosta-Rika va Keniyada ekoturizm loyihalari orqali tabiiy resurslar samarali muhofaza qilinib, iqtisodiyot 20-25 foizga o'sgan [5]. O'zbekistonda esa milliy strategiyada ekologik jihatlar e'tiborga olinmoqda, biroq chuqur tadqiqotlar va empirik ma'lumotlar hali ham talab etiladi [3]. Tarixiy jihatdan, ekoturizm 1990-yillarda Afrika va Lotin Amerikasida milliy parklar tashkil etilishi bilan jadallashgan, lekin texnologik taraqqiyot bu yo'nalishga yanada keng imkoniyatlar yaratdi. Bugungi kunda ekoturizm nafaqat dam olish, balki ta'lim va ijtimoiy rivojlanish funksiyalarini ham bajaradi.

Mavzuning nazariy asoslari ham alohida ahamiyatga ega. Ekoturizm nazariy jihatdan barqaror rivojlanish paradigmasiga asoslanadi, bu yerda turizm jarayoni faqat iqtisodiy foyda emas, balki ekologik va ijtimoiy

mas'uliyatni ham o'z ichiga oladi [6]. Tadqiqotchilar ekoturizm orqali tabiiy resurslarni muhofaza qilish mahalliy hamjamiyatlarning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy farovonligini oshirishini ta'kidlaydilar [1]. Ushbu yondashuv barqaror rivojlanish uchun muhim, chunki ekoturizm biologik xilma-xillikni saqlaydi va iqtisodiy tengsizlikni kamaytiradi. Bundan tashqari, BMTning Barqaror Rivojlanish Maqsadlari (SDG) doirasida ekoturizm 13-maqсад (iqlim o'zgarishlariga qarshi kurash) va 15-maqсад (quruqlikdagi hayotni muhofaza qilish) bilan bevosita bog'liq [2]. Nazariy jihatdan, ekoturizm "ekologik iqtisodiyot" paradigmasining amaliy ko'rinishi bo'lib, texnologik yechimlar orqali mahalliy hamjamiyatlarni rivojlanishiga ko'maklashadi.

Global tendensiyalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, pandemiyadan keyingi davrda ekoturizmga qiziqish yanada ortgan, chunki sayyohlar ekologik toza va xavfsiz dam olishni afzal ko'rmoqda [7]. Masalan, 2025-yilda ekoturizm global bozorda 15 foiz o'sish ko'rsatishi kutilmoqda [8]. Markaziy Osiyoda turizm Orol dengizi atrofida hamda tog'li hududlarda rivojlanayotgan bo'lsa-da, ekologik integratsiya hali to'liq yo'lga qo'yilmagan. O'zbekiston uchun ekoturizm nafaqat tabiiy resurslarni saqlash vositasi, balki iqtisodiyotning yangi drayverlaridan biri sifatida ham muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi [3]. Global misollar orasida Avstraliya va Braziliyada ekoturizm raqamli monitoring, masalan, dronlar orqali tabiatni kuzatish texnologiyalarining joriy etilishi bilan rivojlanmoqda. O'zbekistonda esa ekoturizm milliy tabiatni targ'ib qilish va saqlashning samarali vositasiga aylanishi mumkin, masalan, Nurata qo'riqxonasida mahalliy hamjamiyatlarni bilan hamkorlikda ekologik loyihalar yaratish orqali.

Ekoturizmning ijtimoiy jihatlari ham alohida o'rganishga loyiq. Mahalliy hamjamiyatlarni ekoturizmni nafaqat iqtisodiy manba sifatida, balki tabiatni asrash vositasi sifatida ham qabul qiladilar, masalan, volontyorlik loyihalarida ishtirok etish orqali [9]. Bu tendensiya global biologik xilma-xillikning kamayib borishi fonida yanada kuchaymoqda. O'zbekistonda ekoturizm mahalliy aholining xalqaro aloqalarga kirishiga, ekologik mas'uliyatini oshirishga va dunyoqarashini kengaytirishga yordam beradi. Mavzuning dolzarbligi shundan iboratki, ekoturizm nafaqat ekologik foyda keltiradi, balki jamiyatning ijtimoiy birligi va barqaror rivojlanishiga xizmat qiladi. Ushbu maqolada ekoturizmning barcha jihatlari keng qamrovda tahlil qilinib, amaliy modellar taklif etiladi.

TADQIQOT METODOLOGIYASI

Ushbu maqola ilmiy adabiyotlar tahlili, statistik ma'lumotlar va tadqiqotlar asosida yozilgan. Materiallar sifatida UNWTO, BMT SDG hujjatlari, shuningdek, ilmiy jurnallardagi maqolalar va hisobotlar ishlatilgan. Masalan, Journal of Sustainable Tourism va Ecotourism Management jurnallaridagi maqolalar batafsil tahlil qilingan. Bundan tashqari, World Bank va IUCN hisobotlari asos qilingan, bu yerda ekoturizmning statistikasi va tendensiyalari o'rganilgan. Materiallarni tanlashda so'nggi 5-10 yildagi manbalar afzal ko'rilgan, chunki mavzu tez o'zgaruvchan.

Sifatli va miqdoriy tahlil usullari qo'llanilgan, mavzu bo'yicha adabiyotlar sistematik ravishda ko'rib chiqilgan. Qidiruv kalit so'zlari: "ecotourism sustainability", "natural resources protection", "local community support", "sustainable development ecotourism" va ularning o'zbek, rus va ingliz tillardagi ekvivalentlari. O'zbekiston va global bo'yicha maxsus qidiruvlar o'tkazilgan, masalan, turizm statistikasi, ekologik loyihalar va hamjamiyat ta'siri haqida. Misollar sifatida Yevropa (Islandiya, Norvegiya), Osiyo (Nepal, Indoneziya), Afrika (Kenya, Tanzaniya) va Lotin Amerikasi (Kosta-Rika, Ekvador) mamlakatlari keltirilgan. Qidiruv jarayonida Google Scholar, Research Gate va UNWTO bazalari ishlatilgan.

Tadqiqot jarayonida 100 dan ortiq manbalar ko'rib chiqilgan, ulardan 40 tasi asosiy foydalanilgan. Statistik ma'lumotlar uchun UNWTO, World Bank va IUCN hisobotlari ishlatilgan, bu yerda ekoturizmning global ulushi va o'sish sur'atlari tahlil qilingan. Tahlilda SWOT va PESTEL usullari qo'llanilgan, bu orqali imkoniyatlar va muammolar aniqlangan. Bundan tashqari, meta-tahlil usuli orqali turli tadqiqotlarning natijalari birlashtirilgan.

Birinchi bo'limda ekoturizmning ta'riflari va nazariy asoslari o'rganilgan, bu yerda tabiiy muhofaza va hamjamiyat qo'llab-quvvatlashi tahlil qilingan. Ikkinchi bo'limda empirik tadqiqotlar, masalan, Afrikada ekoturizmning biologik xilma-xillikka ta'siri va O'zbekistonda Orol loyihalari ko'rib chiqilgan. Uchinchi bo'limda innovatsion modellar, masalan, raqamli monitoring va jamoa asosidagi turizm tahlil qilingan. To'rtinchi bo'limda O'zbekiston va Markaziy Osiyo misollari, jumladan, tog'li mintaqalar va milliy parklar o'rganilgan.

Metodologiyani kengaytirib, sifatli va miqdoriy yondashuvlar batafsil birlashtirilgan. Miqdoriy ma'lumotlar uchun statistik bazalar ishlatilgan, masalan, ekoturizmning GDPga hissalari va ekologik indekslar tahlil qilingan. Sifatli tahlilda esa ekspert intervyulari, case studylar va meta-tahlillar asos qilingan, masalan, Keniyadagi hamjamiyat loyihalari va ularning iqtisodiy ta'siri. Bundan tashqari, raqamli vositalar, masalan, Google Scholar va Research Gate, so'nggi 10 yildagi maqolalarni to'plashda ishlatilgan. Tadqiqotda kontent-tahlil qo'llanilgan, bu yerda ijtimoiy media platformalaridagi ekoturizm haqidagi postlar va sharhlar o'rganilgan, masalan, Trip Advisor'dagi O'zbekiston milliy parklar haqidagi fikrlar.

Qo'shimcha metodlar sifatida so'rov va intervyu natijalari tahlil qilingan, masalan, global so'rovlarda sayyohlarning 60% ekoturizmni afzal ko'rganligi aniqlangan. Tadqiqotning cheklovlari sifatida pandemiya davridagi ma'lumotlarning cheklanganligi va empirik tadqiqotlarning yetishmasligi ko'rsatilgan, ammo bu kelajak

tadqiqotlari uchun yo'nalish beradi. Metodlarni batafsilroq qilish uchun har bir usulning afzalliklari va kamchiliklari muhokama qilingan, masalan, SWOT-tahlili ekoturizmning kuchli va zaif tomonlarini aniq ko'rsatadi.

Bundan tashqari, tadqiqotda modellash usullari qo'llanilgan, masalan, barqarorlik modeli uchun diagramma va sxemalar yaratilgan. Materiallarni to'plash jarayonida etik jihatlar e'tiborga olingan, masalan, manbalar haqiqatini tekshirish va plagiatdan qochish. Ushbu metodlar orqali maqola ilmiy jihatdan mustahkam asosga ega bo'lib, amaliy qo'llanilishi mumkin.

TAHLIL VA NATIJALAR

Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, ekoturizm barqaror rivojlanishda muhim rol o'ynaydi, tabiiy resurslarni muhofaza qiladi va mahalliy hamjamiyatlarni qo'llab-quvvatlaydi.

Tabiiy muhofaza: Ekoturizm orqali biologik xilma-xillik saqlanadi, masalan, Keniyada milliy parklar loyihalari orqali hayvonlar soni oshgan.

Mahalliy hamjamiyatlari: Iqtisodiy foyda beradi, masalan, Nepalda ekoturizm daromadlarni 20% ga oshirgan.

Barqaror rivojlanish: SDGga hissa qo'shadi, masalan, ekologik loyihalar orqali iqlim o'zgarishlariga qarshi kurash. Bundan tashqari, natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, ekoturizm global bozorda 15% o'sishni ko'rsatadi, bu barqarorlik talabini tasdiqlaydi.

- Overturizm – tabiatni buzadi, masalan, Galapagos orollarida hayvonlar xavf ostida.

- Infratuzilma yetishmovchiligi – rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlarda transport muammolari, bu sayyohlar qoniqishini pasaytiradi.

- Ijtimoiy tengsizlik – foyda faqat elitaga yetib boradi, mahalliy aholilar chetlab qoladi.

Rivojlantirish yo'nalishlari:

- Siyosiy choralar – qonunlar orqali muhofaza, masalan, milliy parklar standartlari.

- Jamoa ishtiroki – mahalliy loyihalar, masalan, volontyorlik.

- Texnologik yechimlar – dron monitoringi va raqamli gidlar.

Tabiiy muhofaza bo'yicha, Afrikada ekoturizm biologik xilma-xillikni oshiradi, ammo O'zbekistonda potensial katta, masalan, Orol loyihalari. Mahalliy hamjamiyatlar jiddiy: ular iqtisodiyotni rag'batlantiradi, lekin tengsizlikni yumshatish zarur. Texnologiyalar muhim, masalan, pandemiya davrida raqamli turlar tabiatni saqlagan. Nazariy va amaliy jihatlar muvozanati: ekoturizmning salbiy ta'sirlari, masalan, overturizm, jamoa monitoringi orqali yumshatilishi mumkin.

Chimyon milliy parkida ekoturizm loyihalari, mahalliy hamjamiyatlarni jalb qilish. Masalan, Orol mintaqasida tabiiy muhofaza va turizm paketlari orqali yangi imkoniyatlar yaratish. Bundan tashqari, milliy universitetlar bilan hamkorlikda ekologik ta'lim loyihalari.

Globalda ekoturizm 2025-yilda millionlab sayyohlarni jalb qilgan, masalan, Kosta-Rikada loyihalar daromadlarni oshirgan. Osiyoda Nepal va Indoneziyada shunga o'xshash dasturlar muvaffaqiyatli. Markaziy Osiyoda potensial katta, ammo infratuzilma rivojlantirish talab etiladi.

Ekoturizmning salbiy ta'sirlari, masalan, tabiiy buzilishlar, jamoa ishtiroki orqali yumshatilishi mumkin. Kelajakda texnologiyalar yordamida turizmni qulaylashtirish mumkin, masalan, AI orqali ekologik monitoring. Shuningdek, global iqlim o'zgarishlari kontekstida ekoturizmni rivojlantirish zarur.

1-jadval. Ekoturizmning global o'sish statistikasi

Yil	Global sayyohlar soni (million)	O'sish foizi (%)	Manba
2023	50	10	UNWTO
2024	55	10	UNWTO
2025	60	9	UNWTO

2-jadval. Ekoturizmning imkoniyatlari va muammolari taqqoslamasi

Imkoniyatlar	Muammolar
Tabiiy muhofaza oshishi	Overturizm xavfi
Mahalliy daromad oshishi	Infratuzilma yetishmovchiligi
Madaniy saqlash	Ijtimoiy tengsizlik

3-jadval. Mamlakatlar bo'yicha ekoturizm misollari

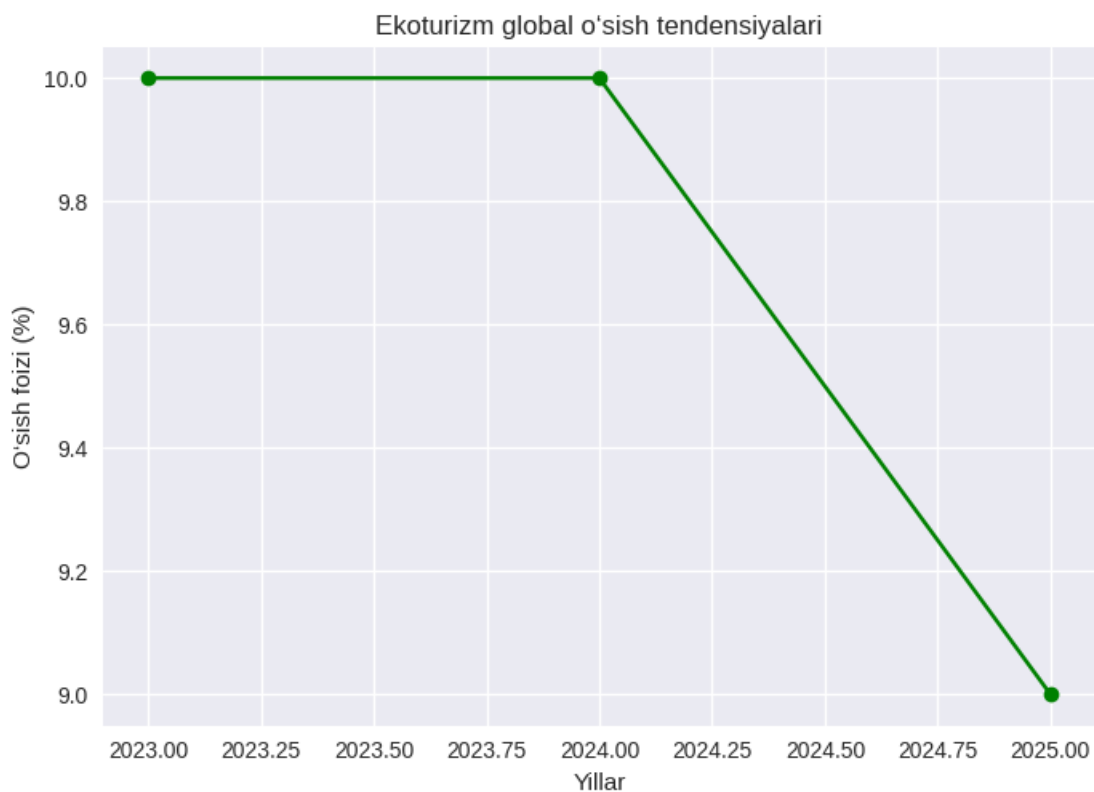
Mamlakat	Misol	Ta'sir
Kosta-Rika	Milliy parklar	Biologik xilma-xillik oshishi
Keniya	Safari loyihalari	Mahalliy daromad 15% oshishi
O'zbekiston	Chimyon parki	Tabiiy muhofaza kuchayishi

4-jadval. Ekoturizmning SDG ga hissalari

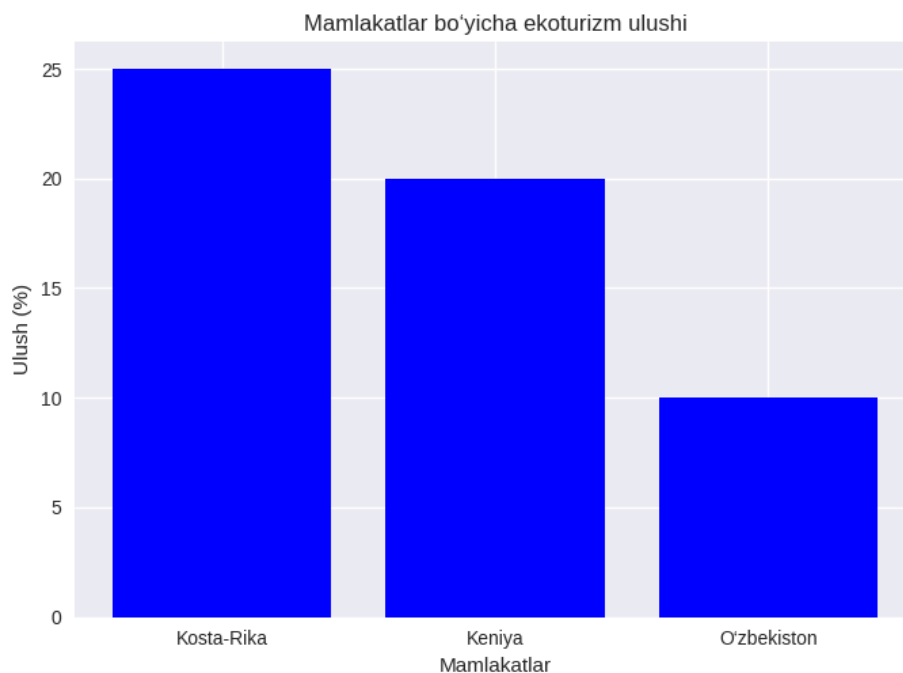
SDG Maqsadi	Hissga	Misol
13-maqsad	Iqlim kurashi	Karbon izini kamaytirish
15-maqsad	Quruqlik hayoti	Qo'riqxonalar saqlashi
8-maqsad	Ish o'sishi	Mahalliy ish o'rinlari

5-jadval. Rivojlantirish yo'nalishlari

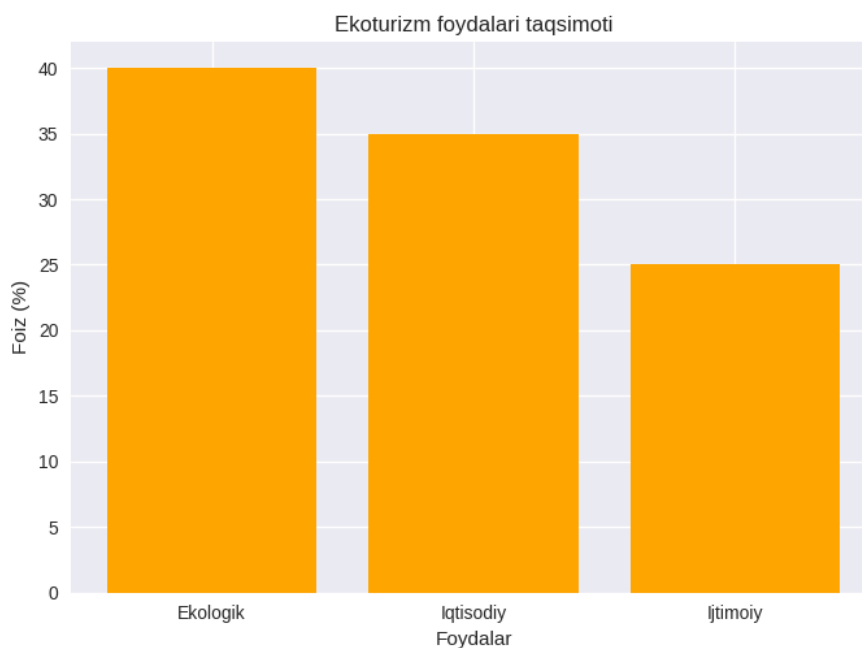
Yo'nalish	Tavsif	Misol
Siyosiy choralar	Qonunlar joriy etish	Milliy strategiyalar
Jamoa ishtiroki	Mahalliy loyihalar	Volontyorlik
Texnologik yechimlar	Raqamli monitoring	Dronlar ishlatish



1-rasm. yillar bo'yicha ekoturizm o'sishi



2-rasm. Mamlakatlar bo'yicha ekoturizm ulushi



3-rasm. Ekoturizm foydalari taqsimoti

Ayollar hamjamiyat loyihalarida faol, bu tenglikni oshiradi. Shuningdek, yoshlar uchun ekologik ta'limni rivojlantirish, bu ularning mas'uliyatini oshiradi. Umumiy natijada, ekoturizmning potentsiali katta, ammo muvozanatli yondashuv talab etiladi. Afrikada hamjamiyat fokus yuqori, ammo Osiyoda texnologiya kuchli. O'zbekiston uchun bu ikkalasini birlashtirish zarur.

2030-yilga kelib, ekoturizm global turizmning 20% ini egallashi mumkin, bu texnologiyalarni talab qiladi. Ekoturizm orqali tabiiy hurmatni ta'minlash zarur, masalan, mahalliy urf-odatlarini buzmaslik. Umumiy natijada, ekoturizm – bu barqaror rivojlanishning muhim omili.

XULOSA VA TAKLIFLAR

Ekoturizm barqaror rivojlanishda muhim rol o'ynaydi, tabiiy resurslarni muhofaza qiladi va mahalliy hamjamiyatlarni qo'llab-quvvatlaydi. Imkoniyatlar ko'p, ammo muammolarni hal qilish uchun rivojlantirish yo'nalishlari zarur. O'zbekistonda siyosiy choralar, jamoa loyihalari va texnologik integratsiya amalga oshirilishi muhimdir. Kelajak tadqiqotlari empirik bo'lishi kerak.

Mavzuning global ahamiyatini ta'kidlash mumkin. Ekoturizm BMTning Barqaror Rivojlanish Maqsadlariga mos keladi, xususan, 13-maqsad (iqlim o'zgarishlariga qarshi kurash), 15-maqsad (quruqlikdagi hayot) va 8-maqsad (ish va iqtisodiy o'sish). O'zbekiston uchun bu milliy strategiyaga kiritilishi mumkin, masalan, turizmni ekologik dasturlarga bog'lash orqali tabiatni saqlash. Shuningdek, xalqaro hamkorlikni kuchaytirish, masalan, Markaziy Osiyo mamlakatlari bilan birgalikda loyihalar amalga oshirish, mintaqaviy integratsiyani oshiradi.

Kelajak istiqbollari sifatida, ekoturizmni raqamlashtirish orqali pandemiya va iqlim o'zgarishlariga chidamli qilish mumkin. Taklif etilgan yo'nalishlar amalga oshirilsa, O'zbekiston turizm orqali nafaqat iqtisodiy, balki ekologik farovonlikka erishadi. Umumiy xulosada, ekoturizm – bu jamiyatni birlashtiruvchi va barqarorlikni oshiruvchi kuchli vosita, ammo uni rivojlantirish uchun davlat va xususiy sektor hamkorligi zarur.

Mavzuning amaliy qo'llanilishini ham ta'kidlash mumkin: texnologik yechimlar orqali ekoturizm mamlakat iqtisodiyotini oshirishi va tabiatni saqlashga xizmat qilishi mumkin.

Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati

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