



## POSSIBILITIES OF ORGANIZING HUNTING TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN

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### ABSTRACT

The article presents opportunities for hunting tourism, which is gradually developing in my country, and highlights the feasibility of using these existing resources on a large scale. Development of the most expensive hunting species in terms of money is one of the most delicate and complex processes that take place along with awakening the spirit of true extreme hunters in tourists. Hunting tourism shall be carried out in compliance with ecological norms, not harming nature, and shall be under state control.

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## INTRODUCTION

It is known that nowadays there is a lot of interest in Uzbekistan from foreign countries. "Hunting tourism" can be an example of one of them. Hunting tourism is being developed in the United Arab Emirates tuvalaq reserve, located 50 kilometers from Navoi city[1]. In this hunting ground, falconry is hunted in this area and this, in turn, is a major source of income, along with the development of tourism infrastructure in this area, providing employment to the population. The lack of scientific data on the ecological and economic impact of hunting tourism does not allow an objective assessment of its role as a means of protecting the nature of Uzbekistan. The media discussion of hunting tourism is heated and polarized, with animal welfare and animal rights groups on one side and hunters and pragmatic conservationists on the other. In Uzbekistan, a small network of conservationists with specialized knowledge of the hunting industry usually shares knowledge through word of mouth and gray literature. Hunting tourism can play an important role in the conservation of endangered species and the rehabilitation of wildlife areas, providing income without endangering the growth of wildlife populations. For example, the income from hunting can play an important role in restoring the population of endangered rare species of animals and plants included in the red book of our republic [1].

## THE MAIN PART

Hunting tourism is a new unique type of tourism that is rapidly growing in developing countries, including Asia today. Another characteristic of it is its connection with flora and fauna. It should be noted here that the fauna of Uzbekistan currently includes more than 15,000 invertebrates, 709 species of vertebrates, including 109 species of mammals, 470 species of birds, 64 species of reptiles, 63 species of fish and 3 species of amphibians. A total of 206 species of animals are included in the Red Book of Uzbekistan prepared for the new edition[2].

Animals are counted every year in the forest-hunting farms of each state with the participation of officials. Only citizens who have a hunting license of this country can hunt in the state forest-hunting farms of Uzbekistan. Hunters are issued permits to hunt wild boar, Siberian mountain goat, pheasant, partridge, wild duck, wild goose, and in some areas wolves. In the territories of hunting farms, signs indicating that these areas are the territory of hunting farms have been installed. Fire prevention measures have been implemented and guidelines for hunters have been prepared and distributed.

However, in 2021, 98 cases of hunting and 205 cases of violation of fishing regulations were recorded in hunting farms, and administrative responsibility was determined against them. Permissive documents are available in the field of hunting. According to it, hunting licenses are issued by hunting public associations to individuals who have legal capacity, have reached the age of 18, and have passed the minimum hunting test. A hunting permit (wild animal capture card) is issued based on the quotas obtained for catching wild animals, and its owner is given the right to carry out seasonal or one-time hunting[3]. S.Berdiyev, an expert of the National Nature Parks and Hunting Department, told the reporter of UzA the following on this topic: - today, in the Department of National Nature Parks and Hunting Farms under the State Forestry Committee, there are 10 state forest and hunting farms, 38 hunting and fishing farms are operating [4].

Of the 38,000 hunters registered in the sports association of hunters and fishermen of Uzbekistan, about 35,000 are amateur hunters, and 3,000 are amateur fishermen . In recent years, excellent organizational and legal frameworks have been developed in our country for the organization and development of

hunting farms, bringing their management up to the level of international document requirements. In particular, the main resource that affects the economic development of hunting farms - the opportunities available in issuing wild animal capture cards to hunters are not being fully used. This does not allow systematic and effective biotechnical activities in hunting farms. Illegal constructions, construction of artificial lakes, livestock grazing in the territories of hunting farms have a negative impact on the fauna and flora of the farms. Given our sufficient capacity and resources, we can safely say that future safari tourism will have a large role and will bring good economic results.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

In Cape Town, Rio de Janeiro, Mumbai and many other cities, attractions have been observed in the poorest areas of cities in the Southern Hemisphere. This paper highlights a gap in current indicator-based approaches to address intangible cultural influences and traditional ownership values and ontologies in tourism development and management.

Sees local spaces as ecological landscapes rather than as cultural landscapes where 'nature' and 'culture' are inseparable and rules of access apply. The "wicked problem" of tourism without the permission of traditional owners, a long-unsolved problem, finds that traditional owners continue to have broad cultural impacts and exclude more subtle scales [5]. What makes these landscapes documentary is their diversity and richness. Our country has important ecological and socio-cultural characteristics from the point of view of these differences. Four seasons can often be observed along the route of travel. The research center of Samarkand, Bukhara, Surkhandarya, Khorezm and Navoi regions is a region that can provide a resource for alternative types of tourism that show differences.

The findings show that, firstly, many types of value can emerge in a given hunting process, and secondly, "togetherness" should be included in the consumption value typology as a new dimension of internal other-orientation in tourism. Active unit value travel refers to a person motivated by the need to offer and share experiences for and with loved ones, and the reactive dimension is the attitude of those who accept the offer [6].

The purpose of this paper is to further our understanding of the experiential value of hunting as a travel experience. Experiential value refers to the multidimensional outcome of an individual's hunting experience. Hunting tourism also has its own cultural rules that should not affect the way of life of local people and local hunters. Today, from the experience of the whole world, it has been observed that mainly "Rich tourists" use and engage in this type of tourism. The most important thing is to have permission to enter the state lands for the development of this direction of tourism [7]. The following table provides brief information about the types of animals and hunting dates in our republic:

### Hunting periods in the Republic of Uzbekistan

Get up	Hunting periods
Pig	From September 15 to December 30
Mountain goat	From September 15 to December 30
Deer	From September 1 to November 30
Sandblaster	From October 15 to January 31
Jaira, Borsik	From September 15 to November 30
Muskrat	From October 15 to December 15
Clap fox, Chiya wolf, Wild cats	From November 15 to January 31
Quail	From August 15 to November 30

Fish	In Amudarya and Syrdarya: June 1 - March 10 In the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Khorezm water bodies: June 11 - April 25 In all other water bodies: June 1 - April 15
Artemia	July 16 - March 31

After the ban on hunting, communities were forced to switch from hunting to photographic tourism. Reduced tourism benefits have led to the development of negative attitudes of the rural population towards wildlife conservation and increased poaching incidents in Northern Botswana. The implications of hunting bans suggest the need to inform policy changes affecting wildlife conservation and rural livelihoods through socio-economic and ecological research [8] .

### RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Taking into account the large number of nature reserves and natural tourist sites in our country, the species for the future of this industry by increasing the number of productive wild creatures with a tendency to leave offspring and develop and have a high adult image and releasing them into the hunting grounds. must be made affordable. Because it is no secret that hunting tourism is one of the most expensive types. The development of a new type of tourism would increase the interest of residents of foreign countries. And this, in turn, not only ensured the influx of large investments for the nature of our country, but also performed a high-level marketing function.

### SUMMARY

Today, in our country, it is very slow to teach our population about the potential of domestic tourism, so it is necessary to organize work in tourism in cooperation with the local population. It can be seen that the development of a new tourism industry based on the traditions of the people will not only bring profit, but also help to make our country a well-known tourist destination for foreign countries.

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