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HUNTING TOURISM AND DEVELOPMENT METHODS ON HUNTING FARMS

ОХОТНИЧЬЙ ТУРИЗМ И СПОСОБЫ РАЗВИТИЯ НА ОХОТНИЧЬИХ ФЕРМАХ

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***Аннотация.** Принимая во внимание высокий туристический потенциал Бухары, а также наличие мест, удобных для охоты, было определено, что широта возможностей налаживания здесь охотничьего туризма*

***Ключевые слова:** охота, популяция, животные, кабан, гуси, лиса, гиена, песчаный кролик, фазан..*

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***Abstract.** Taking into account the high tourist potential of Bukhara and the availability of places for hunting, for these possibilities in this place have been determined tourism's capacity of the hunting animals.*

***Key words:** hunting, population, animals, savage pig, geese, fox, wolf, wild rabbit, pheasant.*

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The object of the study. There are three types of hunting animals (reptiles, birds, mammals) in the hunting farms of the Bukhara region.

The subject of the study. The fauna and ecological characteristics of the animal species hunted in the hunting farms of the Bukhara region consist in their conservation and sustainable use.

Research methods. Zoological, ecological, statistical, questionnaire and comparative methods of analysis were widely used in the study of animal species captured in hunting farms of the Bukhara region.

The scientific novelty of the research in the Bukhara region was as follows:

For the first time, the faunal composition of vertebrates hunted in the Bukhara region was analyzed and 117 species belonging to 4 classes, 14 categories and 29 families were identified;

For the first time, the distribution and dynamics of the number of animal species hunted in the Bukhara region were revealed in the hunting farms section;

It was found that 13 species of animals were hunted on the territory of hunting farms of the Bukhara region on the basis of appropriate permits, 11 species of animals were illegally hunted in hunting farms and adjacent areas, and 2 of them were included in the "Red Book" of Uzbekistan;

Ecological and biological features, protection and use of hunting animal species in the Bukhara region are determined;

The importance of the water bodies of the Bukhara region as a habitat for commercial species and in maintaining the biodiversity of desert ecosystems was assessed; problems related to the introduction and development of anthropogenic factors, regulatory legal acts and hunting tourism were identified and analyzed, and recommendations for their solution were developed. Tourism occupies a leading place in the global economy, including in the formation of the gross domestic product of many countries. Today we believe that traditional tourism and the services provided are not enough to fully meet the needs of consumers

This situation also requires the introduction of appropriate forms of tourism, including hunting tourism, in accordance with the requirements of the consumer in the tourist market.

Today, hunting tourism, aimed at hunting and fishing on a global scale, is gaining wide popularity. The development of hunting tourism is relevant not only to improve the economic situation of hunting farms, but also to ensure employment by creating additional jobs for the population of the region. The solution of problems in the field of hunting tourism and the formation of the sphere on the basis of international best practices leads to the development of hunting farms, the sustainable use of hunting animals, the prevention of degradation of animal populations .

In the Bukhara region, the bulk of the animals hunted are mainly in lakes and three hunting farms established in their coastal zones. This feature has been studied to create a very good object for hunting and organizing fishing tourism in one place.

Currently, hunting tourism is developed in Australia, Austria, Romania, Hungary, Botswana, Argentina, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Canada, Africa and Southeast Asia and a number of other countries, these countries differ in the level of formation and development of the infrastructure of hunting and fishing tourism .

The main purpose of hunting and fishing tourism is to search for a type of wild animal, to catch it so that it is used in this type of sport hunting and economic benefits are not expected. Such tourism can be established on the basis of paid services by specialized hunting and fishing farms, tourist organizations. Tourists who have the appropriate permits for this type of tourism, accompanied by

observers, go to hunting and fishing farms for a certain period of time, and also engage in hunting and fishing there, as well as travel along established routes, and thus have a wide range of concepts.

As a result of the study, taking into account the high tourist potential of the pair, as well as the availability of places convenient for hunting, the breadth of opportunities for establishing hunting tourism was determined here. When organizing hunting tourism, it is important, first of all, to pay attention to the need for infrastructure that ensures a certain period of residence of hunters in a hunting farm, the fact that the planned type of hunting is found in the farm and is included in the list of species that it will hunt. Secondly, tour operators and hunting managers determine a pre-determined route Plan or a place convenient for hunting the specified species, size payment for services, such as hunting for the planned animal, the interaction of the hunting period with the duration of the tourist's stay on the territory, the level of availability of services.- it is necessary to carry out its activities on the basis of laws and other regulatory documents related to the field of environmental protection, and to coordinate such important issues in general. Today, the hunting farm "Zikri" in the Bukhara region has completed construction, which will receive tourists for hunting tourism, but it also prevents the arrival of tourists due to the pandemic that affects the whole world.

Another aspect of hunting and fishing tourism that differs from other types of tourism is its seasonal nature. Hunting of game animals in the Bukhara region, which are allowed to be hunted in Uzbekistan, begins on August 15 (baba livia, koturnix koturnix) until February 1 (species of birds swimming in the water, etc..). will continue. This period corresponds to the full autumn and partly to the winter season. As a rule, this season the influx of participants from traditional tourism to Uzbekistan, including Bukhara, is relatively small, and there are opportunities to serve hunting tourism. At the same time, since hunting farms in the region are not located at a great distance from city and district centers, which have modern hotels, it is also possible to make daily trips to farms, or to live in rooms built for tourists on these hunting farms, there are also enough conditions for them to rest for several days..

Each state offers different types of animals for those interested in hunting tourism, depending on the diversity of its fauna, the conservation status of the species, its economic status. Hunting objects popular in Europe include various species of beetles, bears, wild pigs, types of chickens in Russia, moose and wild boars, mainly wild sheep and wild goats in Central Asia. Developed hunting tourism countries place advertisements consisting of information about hunting objects in order to attract hunters and their hunting, as well as the amount spent on services. Since proper conditions for hunting tourism have been created in the hunting farms of the Bukhara region, it is necessary to establish the practice of such advertising and offers.

Today, hunting tourism is a developing field that requires a Hunter to invest much more in the provision of professional hunting weapons, appropriate licenses,

permits and services, it is considered an elite type of recreation in the world. In particular, in Western Siberia, a tourist hunting participant spends an average of 36.000.000 soums on kargurs and geese 7.440.000 soums per week of hunting, which is organized for hunting a frontal beetle. Prices are determined and vary depending on the type and quality of hunting grounds, quantity, form of services provided, extraction of prey and other services provided. Such opportunities are available in a number of hunting farms of the republic, including in the Bukhara region. As a result of the introduction and development of hunting tourism in the region, the economic efficiency of hunting will increase; biotechnical measures aimed at protecting, restoring, sustainable use and increasing the productivity of species will be carried out on time and at a sufficient level; opportunities for biodiversity conservation; measures to prevent and combat poaching; on the territory of hunting farms are taken into account livestock feeding, plant breeding and other anthropogenic impacts, hunting is carried out on a scientific basis and in accordance with the relevant plan, restriction of the farm environment, installation of cardons in an appropriate manner and other similar issues are being resolved.

Due to the growing interest in hunting various animals in the world, in particular in the field of hunting tourism, much attention is paid to improving the system of keeping hunting farms, special breeding and protection of hunting species, as well as the introduction of advanced experiments in this field. In this regard, the economic efficiency of farms has been increased, including by maintaining their stability and the introduction of hunting tourism through the creation of hunting farms, the organization of hunting, special reproduction of hunting species. Thanks to the use of modern methods and technologies in the activities of hunting farms, it was possible to preserve the number of species and the stability of their habitat. The creation of travel companies specializing in ornithological tourism gives the opportunity to observe birds throughout the year, with the exception of the hunting season, which lasts 4-5 months in hunting farms. It is noted that since 1990 in Uzbekistan, including in the Bukhara region, foreign tourists come together with local ornithologists in the direction of ornithological tourism. Their main goal is to photograph bird species that are not found in their country and are interested in themselves by recording their voices, an expression from studying some aspects of their ecology. Based on this, it is possible to carry out ornithological tourism during the breeding season of birds, especially their migration, and this type of tourism is also adapted to the field of hunting tourism, which is organized for hunting farms in the region. While the specialization of hunting farms will increase the interest of hunters and their confidence in the realization of the goal, it will also serve to increase the economic efficiency of the farm, and by the end of the hunting season these areas will serve to restore the number of animals.

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