

POSSIBILITIES OF ORGANIZING AND DEVELOPING CAMPSITES IN THE TERRITORY OF THE ZOMIN NATIONAL NATURE PARK

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Abstract: This article is devoted to the role of natural park of Zomin.

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Introduction. Today, the hotel business is an integral part of tourism and remains one of the most important infrastructures for attracting tourists and meeting the basic needs of tourists. Therefore, in the tourism business of the 21st century, attention is paid not only to the quantity of services, but also to the quality and efficiency of the services provided, as well as to the production of new technologies to increase the quality and efficiency. Today, the hospitality industry has become a highly competitive industry. In the hotel industry, the term "service" refers to a set of measures to ensure the availability of amenities and they must meet all the requirements of visitors. The need for services is growing year by year. With the emergence of customer service, the reputation of the hotel increases, it becomes attractive to customers, and it is very important for the future of the hotel.

Currently, in order to achieve competitiveness in hotels, it is necessary to meet the international quality standards of globalization and modernization of services. Customers pay special attention to hotel service standards when choosing a hotel for their return visit. It shows how to determine what requirements a service meets and how to determine the validity of compliance to ensure a quality service is being provided.

Camping is a type of hotel that is mostly found in the open air, in the heart of nature, in ecotourism regions. Campsites became popular as a recreation facility at the beginning of the 20th century. Nowadays, camping hotels can be found in national parks and ecotourism regions.

When we evaluate the touristic resources of Zomin district of Jizzakh region, it becomes clear that the touristic resources of the district mainly consist of ecological-recreational and pilgrimage recreation tourism resources. Especially rare species of animals under permanent protection are preserved and bred in the Zomin Nature Reserve of our Republic.

Therefore, when developing tourist routes to ecotourism destinations and regions, and when organizing infrastructures serving tourists in these destinations, it is necessary to first know whether the legal norms of using ecotourism objects have been developed.

Now, as stated in the "Concept of development of ecological tourism in Uzbekistan", the development of legal and legal standards for the use of ecotourism objects and resources in our country for tourist purposes has begun.

At first, we can take nature reserves as an object of ecotourism. In order to use this reserve as ecotourism, we need to do the following:

1. Officially obtaining the legal-normative laws-permit for the use of the reserve for ecotourism

purposes;

2. Write down a detailed description and description of the geographical location of the reserve, its nature, protected species of animals and plants;
3. Preparation of information for tourists about the work regime and activities of the nature reserve;
4. Development of 2 tourist trails where you can see the species of animals and plants in the reserve, natural scenery in the reserve;
5. Tourist trails in the nature reserve (designation of rest areas on the routes);
6. Determining places for the night in the reserve and organizing the conditions for overnight stay.

The feeding system is also intended to be in permanent lodgings;

It is appropriate to organize 6 requirements of the mentioned tasks outside the barn or near the gate of the barn.

Because, in most cases, tourists come to the reserve by vehicles. The noise of the vehicle, the gases in it, the noise of tourists can have a negative effect on the animals and plants inside the park. Also, tourists' evening entertainment, radio and TV viewing, entertainment games outside the territory of the reserve, as well as labor and nature safety prevention issues and demands. The most serious problems in the development of ecotourism in our republic are the accommodation of ecotourists. For now, this issue can be resolved for the use of the ecotourism facility in spring, summer and autumn seasons.

For example, when using the above-mentioned nature reserve for ecotourism, residents living near the nature reserve still have the opportunity to do it at home. The second way is to create a tourist camp village from special rainwater-impermeable pads and campsites in sunny places near the reserve (of course, there must be sources of clean water). In tented tourist camps (creating a village), i.e. camping, having a washroom, toilet, kitchen, TV, radio, newspaper - magazines, a room for mutual conversations, etc. in separate tents makes it easier to serve tourists. So, currently, 3 ways of providing services to tourists at the ecotourism facility can be offered:

1. Renting houses of residents of ecotourism facilities and providing all services with the help of local residents;
2. Establishing a seasonal tourist camp (in the form of tents) near ecotourism facilities and assigning all services to the owners of these camps;
3. Attract local entrepreneurs to build small, compact, beautiful hotels and service industries near ecotourism facilities.

A special feature of tourism in national parks and reserves is the focus on people with disabilities. Zomin National Nature Park also has campsites that serve tourists, but the campsites do not have special equipment for customers with disabilities, information, or signs with special inscriptions for tourists with limited vision. It can be seen that the means of accommodation in the territory of the national park for the population in need of social protection do not meet the requirements.

Campsites located in the territory of the national park offer customers free parking for a certain period of time. This type of standard accommodation includes parking and space for tents. In this type of camping, you can see that picnic tables and cast iron grills are provided. It is desirable that camping services in the national park are supported by the system of national requirements (standards) adopted in most developed countries. The essence of these standards can be studied based on five main requirements:

- Hygiene, cleanliness, aesthetics, safety (comfort);
- Outdoor activities (social education, sports, fitness, yoga);
- High-quality service (service);
- Tourist attractions and excursion objects (study);
- Program of special events, animation services (social).

Campsites operating in Zomin National Park can be divided into four main types.

- Tourist parks, this is a "mix" of various accommodation services (tents, bungalows, camps, etc.).

Often, such tourist parks are located in cultural and recreational parks, and in addition to accommodation, they provide ample opportunities for outdoor recreation.

- Camp resorts (camping resorts) with high-quality service are usually located near natural resources with healing effects (healing mud, mineral waters, etc.), which attract a significant flow of tourists.

However, one of the main requirements for the organization and development of camping sites in the region should be not to harm the nature, not to harm the ecology. That is, it is important that the garbage left by customers and vacationers does not harm the nature, otherwise it is not without attention that the damage caused to the nature will require a lot of money to restore the environment. In addition, another reason why the modern camping industry lags behind the development of the region is the lack of scientific understanding of the emerging problems and the lack of serious research on the application of foreign experiences. The tourist product of campsites is a little more complicated, it does not directly affect the economy, but it affects the economic development of the area, that is, providing employment to the local population, population has a great influence on the improvement of social life and the development of the infrastructure of the region. By developing camping services in national parks, it is possible to have a wide multiplier effect on the local economy, that is, additional jobs, increasing tax revenues, and improving the standard and quality of life of the local population. Another problem is the evaluation of existing campsites in Zomin National Park on the basis of a newly developed classification system, which allows determining the requirements for the organization and equipment of campsites in the area.

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