

Possibilities of Introduction of Hunting Tourism in Hunting Farms of Bukhara Region

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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.

Keywords – Hunting, Population, Animals, Savage Pig, Geese, Fox, Wolf, Wild Rabbit, Pheasant.

I. INTRODUCTION

The object of research. Hunting species (reptiles, birds, mammals) found in hunting farms of Bukhara region.

Subject of research. The fauna and ecological and biological characteristics, protection and sustainable use of game species hunted in the hunting farms of Bukhara region.

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

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The scientific novelty of the research in Bukhara region is as follows: for the first time the faunistic composition of vertebrates hunted in Bukhara region was analyzed and 117 species belonging to 4 classes, 14 genera and 29 families were identified;

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

In Bukhara region, 13 species of animals were hunted on the territory of hunting farms on the basis of appropriate permits, 11 species of animals were illegally hunted in hunting farms and surrounding areas, and 2 species were included in the Red Data Book of Uzbekistan (O'zbekiston "Qizil kitob"i);

Ecological and biological characteristics, protection and use of game species hunted in Bukhara region were identified;

The importance of the watersheds of Bukhara region as a habitat for game species and the conservation of biodiversity of desert ecosystems was assessed;

Issues related to anthropogenic factors, normative and legal documents, as well as the introduction and development of hunting tourism were identified and analyzed, and recommendations were developed to address them. Tourism plays a leading role in the world economy, including in the formation of gross domestic product of many countries. We believe that the traditional tourism and services we have today are not enough to fully meet the needs of consumers.

III. ANALYSIS

This situation also requires the introduction of consumer-friendly forms of tourism in the tourism market, including hunting tourism.

Today, hunting tourism aimed at hunting and fishing is gaining popularity around the world. The development of hunting tourism is important not only to improve the economic situation of hunting farms, but also to provide employment by creating additional jobs for the population of the region. Solving problems in the field of hunting tourism and shaping the industry on the basis of international best practices will lead to the development of hunting, sustainable use of game animals, prevention of animal population degradation [1; 227-236-pp., 2; 243-249-pp., 3; 292-p., 4; 177-179-pp.,].

The main part of animals hunted in Bukhara region is found mainly in lakes and their coastal zones. Such a feature has been studied to create a very good convenience for organizing hunting and fishing tourism in one place. Today, 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, which contribute to the formation and development of hunting and fishing tourism infrastructure differs from each other [5; 200-201-pp., 6; 62-p.].

The main purpose of hunting and fishing tourism is to search for, chase, and capture a species of wild animal, which uses the type of sport hunting and does not provide economic benefits. Such tourism can be organized 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, visit hunting and fishing farms for a certain period of time and travel there along established routes, along with hunting and fishing, and thus gain a worldview.

As a result of the study, taking into account the high tourist potential of Bukhara and the availability of suitable places for hunting, it was determined that there is a wide range of opportunities for hunting tourism. In the organization of hunting tourism, it is important to take into account, first of all, the need for infrastructure that allows hunters to live for a certain period of time, the presence of the planned species on the farm and its inclusion in the list of species to be hunted. Secondly, tour operators and hunting managers plan a pre-determined route or location that is convenient for hunting a particular species, the amount of payment for services such as hunting an animal, the compatibility of the tourist's stay with the duration of the hunt, and the safety of the hunting process. The level of provision of the necessary means and the fact that hunting is carried out on the basis of laws and other normative acts in the field of environmental protection, and in general on similar important issues. Today, the Zikri hunting farm in Bukhara region has completed the construction of tourist tourism, but due to the pandemic, which is affecting the whole world, is preventing the arrival of tourists.

Another aspect of hunting and fishing tourism that distinguishes it from other types of tourism is its seasonal nature. Hunting of game animals found in the Bukhara region, where hunting is allowed in Uzbekistan, begins on August 15 (Columba livia, Coturnix coturnix) and lasts until February 1 (species of waterfowl, etc.). This period corresponds to the full fall and partial winter. Typically, this season, the flow of traditional tourism participants to Uzbekistan, including Bukhara, is relatively reduced, and opportunities for hunting tourism services are expanded. However, since the hunting farms in the region are not far from the city and district centers with modern hotels, it is possible to visit the farms on a daily basis or to stay in the buildings built for tourists on these hunting farms for a few days.

IV. DISCUSSION

Each country offers a variety of animal species for hunting tourism enthusiasts, depending on the diversity of its wildlife, the conservation status of the species, and its economic status. Popular hunting objects in Europe include various species of deer, bears, wild boar, species of chickens in Russia, salmon and wild boar, and mainly wild sheep and wild goats in Central Asia. Countries with developed hunting tourism publish advertisements with information about hunting facilities and the funds spent on their hunting and services to attract hunters. Due to the fact that hunting farms in Bukhara region have created sufficient conditions for hunting tourism, it is necessary to establish such a practice of advertising and offers.

Today, hunting tourism is a growing industry that requires the hunter to spend a considerable amount of money to provide professional hunting weapons, appropriate licenses, permits and services, which is considered the elite type of recreation in the world. In Western Siberia, for example, a tourist hunter spends an average of 36,000,000 soums for a week-long hunt for a Siberian deer and 7,440,000 soums for carcasses and geese. Prices are determined and vary depending on the type and quantity of hunting objects, the form of services provided, the type and quality of bait removal and other services provided. Such opportunities exist in a number of hunting farms in the country, including 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 the protection, restoration, sustainable use and productivity of species are carried out in a timely and adequate manner; the potential for biodiversity conservation is expanding; increased efforts to prevent and control poaching; grazing of livestock, plant breeding and other anthropogenic impacts on the territory of hunting farms will be prevented, hunting will be carried out on a scientific basis and on the basis of an appropriate plan, delimitation of farm surroundings, installation of cardamoms and other similar issues will be addressed.

According to the data, a total of 27 foreigners visited Uzbekistan in 2015-2018 to engage in hunting tourism, and a total of 9.799 million soums were paid for their services, UZS was charged. Today, it has been calculated that by 2020, more revenue can be generated from the existing opportunities in the region.

In our country, the connection of natural lakes to business entities engaged in the fishing industry plays an important role in the development of fishing tourism. The fact that the water basins of the surveyed hunting farms are located in the coastal zone and the main hunting grounds are composed of waterfowl also facilitates the hunting of different species of birds together with fishing.

The effectiveness of hunting and fishing tourism depends on factors such as the location of hunting farms, ease of access to them, the existing conditions and additional opportunities created there, the diversity of species on the farm [7; 161-173-pp.].

Once a sport and amateur hunting with the participation of a bird of prey, it was popular in Hungary, and this trend has been developing in recent years in a number of countries [8; 159-161-pp.]. In some regions of Central Asia, the use of diurnal birds of prey (*Aquila chrysaetos*, *Accipiter nisus*, *Accipiter gentilis*) for hunting has survived to this day. It was found that hunting practices with the participation of birds of prey can be established on hunting farms in the region. Factors such as the flatness of the terrain, as well as the availability of hunting facilities for birds (foxes, chihuahuas, sandpipers, pheasants, blackbirds, terns and waterfowl) facilitate hunting. In particular, the practice of hunting with birds of prey is currently carried out in the desert zone of the region for the purpose of hunting vultures, and such hunting can be described as a full-fledged hunting tourism.

Due to the growing interest in hunting various animals in the world, in particular, hunting tourism, great attention is paid to improving the management system of hunting farms, special reproduction and protection of game species and the introduction of best practices in the field. In this regard, the economic efficiency of the farm has been improved, including through the management of hunting farms, the organization of hunting, maintaining their stability through special reproduction of game species and the introduction of hunting tourism. As a result of the use of modern methods and technologies in the activities of hunting farms, the number of species and the stability of their habitat have been maintained. Establishment of tourist firms specializing in ornithological tourism will allow hunting farms to observe birds all year round, except for the hunting season, which lasts 4-5 months. Foreign tourists have been coming to Uzbekistan, including Bukhara region, in the field of ornithological tourism since the 1990s together with local ornithologists. Their main goal is to photograph bird species that are not found in their country and are of interest to them, to record their voices, to study some aspects of their ecology. On this basis, the reproduction of birds, especially during their migration, can be carried out ornithological tourism, and this type of tourism can also be adapted to the field of hunting tourism, which is organized for hunting farms in the region. The hunting, which is organized on all hunting farms in Bukhara region, is more of an amateur hunt, in the process of which mainly waterfowl are hunted. From this point of view, the issue of ensuring the specialization of hunting farms through the introduction of best practices of international practice also remains relevant.

V. CONCLUSION

According to reports, *Chlamydotis undulate* is currently being hunted in the desert zone of the province for foreign hunters. In the future, taking into account the breadth of guaranteed hunting opportunities and the relatively low risk of other species in the hunting process, the region will have separate types of hunting, such as "Tovushkon hunting", "Goose and duck hunting", "Wild pig hunting", "Yorga Tuvalak hunting" and "Pigeon hunting". It is recommended to establish specialized hunting farms. Similarly, it would be expedient to apply farms specializing in hunting certain species to the fishing industry. While the specialization of

hunting farms increases the interest of hunters and their confidence in the achievement of their goals, these areas serve to improve the economic efficiency of the farm and to restore the number of animals at the end of the hunting season.

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