

Evaluation of the economic impact of local population in the development of regional economy: an example of Chadak village

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Abstract: Importance. Today, the intensification of environmental degradation is indicative of an increasing number of people who are concerned about this problem every year. Each individual, family, community, initiative, state and local community play an important role in preventing environmental problems in the community. In this article, we focus on the role and importance of local communities in the development of ecotourism.

Objectives. The primary disadvantages in our society today as a result of atmospheric pollution are the oncological diseases, the increasing number of asthma diseases, and the significant reduction of birth defects during the birth of babies through the development of ecotourism.

Methods. In the process of studying the problem of ecotourism development in the regions, systematic analysis and regional methods were used.

Results. Among the regions, the Ferghana Economic Region is a region with unique ecotourism potential. As a result of this research, the economic impact of the local population on the sector development, which is an important factor in the development of ecotourism, was studied in the case of Chodak village.

Conclusions. Local population is an important factor in the development of ecotourism. Through this empirical study, we have been able to clarify this and achieve positive results.

Keywords: Ecotourism, Ecotourism Objects, Ecotourism Infrastructure, local population, village of Chodak.

Introduction

In the context of today's global climate change (air pollution, changes in water content, soil degradation), all of this raises serious controversy about the importance of ecology for human life.

What we need to do to counter these processes?

Our research shows that

- ✓ First, it is to improve the environmental culture of the population;
- ✓ Second, strict control of the enterprises that emit pollutants;
- ✓ Third, the introduction of bioinforming technologies in the production process;
- ✓ Fourth, conserving areas where fragile ecosystems are preserved,
- ✓ Fifth, development of ecotourism.

Modern transport, the use of communication technologies, and extensive socio-economic changes (such as rapid urbanization, revenue growth) have led to the rapid growth of the tourism industry since the 1960. Economic development is a potential driving force for people's lives [1]. In particular, an increase in the welfare of the population contributes to the satisfaction of their secondary desires. The relative success of the leading countries in the tourism industry in the 1960s and 1970s, as well as the economic development, surprised the planners. [2] They focused mainly on the economic aspects of this industry, but the extent of its social and environmental impact has not been studied well. [3] In our view, it is desirable to focus on more ecological aspects of this route. Therefore, we seek to examine the extent of environmental impact of this industry on society. The main task of the tourist industry's environmental focus should be to provide services to the tourists and environmental protection through the improvement of the social life of the local population.

Deforestation; extinction of flora and fauna; soil erosion; increased pollution; and the decline in the socio-cultural status of the local population, from the 1980s onwards, aggravating environmental problems and the emergence of environmental movements. [4]. Concerning this situation, measures and alternative approaches, such as "defense", "green tourism", "sustainable tourism", "nature based tourism", "soft tourism", "scientific tourism" and "ecotourism" [5]. and, along with economic growth, social and environmental goals have emerged.

In the last few decades, "eco-tourism" and "mass tourism" as a new form of tourism have been widely recognized by policy makers and planners as effective tools for improving the living standards of the local population [6] and the environment. [7]

On the other hand, ecotourism is an alternative approach to protecting natural resources, especially biodiversity. [8] Promote sustainable resource use; ecological experience and the creation of environmental awareness for tourists is an important development effort in this area. [9] Protecting and respecting natural and cultural heritage, benefiting local communities and putting them at the center of development and planning processes [10]. This type of tourism is developing in Fergana economic district with different principles and features. It is clear from our research that the industry has the following problems;

A.Problems in management

- Complications due to weak governance;
- ineffective regulation system;
- limited knowledge;

B.Economic problems

- lack of economic potential and high unemployment rate.
- limited institutional capacity;
- Lack of funds;

In addition, ecotourism needs to be meaningful, sustainable, and fair relations between locals and tourists. Plans should take into account all the basic principles in the development of ecotourism planning, namely, ecotourism marketing. Failure to meet high standards and adopting inappropriate approaches, as well as misunderstanding the concept of ecotourism, cannot improve the well-being of the local population.

Researchers believe that ecotourism should be based on spatial features that reduce the negative impact of tourism on the environment. They also pay special attention to social, physical and environmental capabilities. The biggest problem was ignoring the role of local people in tourism planning and decision-making. [11] As a result, a community-based approach was proposed. He focused on tourism development from the bottom-up approach and emphasized the involvement of local groups in the planning process and income distribution. [12]

In the 1980s, this approach became even more important when it was rejected from top to bottom. Our research has shown that in ecotourism planning from the bottom up is more effective. In this approach, the central government is seen as a facilitator and participant in the planning and development process. Thus, empowering the locals is important for planning and decision-making

process planning, by providing them with appropriate skills and active participation at all stages; Achievement [15], [16], [17] and regional ecotourism will be sustainable.

According to their data, low capacity of ecotourism and lack of coordination between stakeholders are major obstacles to achieving the desired objectives. [18] In addition, Fang's study of eco-tourism in Sichuan, China (2002) predicted that local government plans and measures, such as promoting energy efficiency and enforcing visitor policies, would have a positive impact on the environment. Similarly, Dombroski and Wever [19], [20] noted that this regulation is important, through the views of indigenous culture, [21], [22] in the maintenance of environmental sustainability and protection of the local population. . The success or failure of ecotourism lies in the proper management of planners. Training of ecotourism operators and conservation organizations, ecotourists is essential. It should be noted that any ecotourism plans and projects should be planned in the long run.

The purpose of the study is to determine the active participation of the local population. This research study demonstrates the eco-tourism improvement project and its readiness to help the determinants. Private interviews were conducted with 500 local residents living in the area of Abu Ali Ibn Sina, the Chadak village of Pop district. It shows that those who live in public houses near the forest are survey respondents. For the development of eco-tourism in the region, each family is willing to provide 1% of their average annual income. The results obtained from this research will help to implement sustainable ecotourism management.

Our research shows that most of the more than 5 million ecotourists are traveling to countries such as North America, Europe and Australia. (Kamauro, 1996). In some countries, ecotourism accounts for 70-80% of the country's GDP, such as Kenya, Madagascar, Nepal, Thailand and Malaysia (Isaacs, 2000). The advantage of protected areas is that they generally contribute to the development of national and world economies. But the costs are often borne by the local community. That is why we integrate conservation and ecotourism. A popular and alternative way of encouraging local communities to support conservation projects (Abbot et al. 2001). eco-tourism is more sustainable in protected areas, often given economic benefits to the local population (Marsh, 2000). Some of the economic benefits that locals can use for ecotourism are the development of new jobs and infrastructure. The survey on how ecotourism can be developed in the region has been identified through community surveys.

The role of local people in the development of ecotourism is rarely explored, but the development of eco-tourism has a significant role in the development of local communities. That is to say, the preservation of the natural and cultural heritage of the regions and the improvement of the living standards of the local population are a clear indication of this. Because of this, the people living around the eco-tourism area often try to make a profit from eco-tourism. However, if ecotourism develops sustainably, it will meet the vital needs of the local population. Support for local communities is crucial for sustainable development of ecotourism. Therefore, knowledge of value is important. When a local community joins ecotourism development projects, a research project will be effective. In the course of implementing the eco-tourism project, decisions need to be made to benefit the local population. The aim is therefore to estimate the size of the local population using the conditional estimation method. The goal is to determine the number of people willing to support the ecotourism project and contribute to the project's determinants.

Chodak village of Pop district was chosen as the object of study. Chodak village of Pop district is a village where ecotourism can be developed. Its territory is 80 hectares and its population is 29,000 people. Height from 1000 to 1 700 meters above sea level. Forestry consists of low plains. In these villages, fisheries and ponds play an important role in ensuring climate resilience. It is necessary to establish special centers for birds and animals in the area. In addition to seeing different kinds of plants and birds in the woods, there are plenty of opportunities for ecotourists to go for walks, go fishing, boating. Breeding and sheep breeding are well developed. That's where the famous white goat of Angor (Ankara) was created. According to some historical sources, in 529 BC, a special school in the ecotourism area of our choice was opened to teach the secrets of hunting. The bulk of the population in this village lives on agriculture. Livestock, cattle, sheep breeding and goats are well developed. However, tourist use of nature is not organized at all. As long as the quality of ecotourism services in the economy improves, local people will be more likely to participate and benefit from eco-tourism.

Standardized face-to-face interviews were tested for data collection. The study area interview covered 100 randomly selected individuals in August. The results of the pre-test interviews led to several changes in the questionnaire, for example: Large-scale surveys were conducted in September.

Homes on each of the streets were visited in every village. Interviews were conducted with the largest male in each selected home. The interviews were conducted in Tajik and Uzbek.

500 in total. Respondents in the survey area (100 respondents from each neighborhood) were interviewed. The study participants were asked demographic questions.

The hypothetical market scenario is designed to illustrate the improvement in the quality of ecotourism services. More ecological tourists should be attracted to Chadak. This will give the local population more opportunities to benefit from ecotourism. It also helps improve infrastructure such as a good road network. It is necessary to create a learning space by volunteers. Community schools, classrooms, and so on will help ensure the ecotourism infrastructure. Such efforts will ensure the development of the industry. Thus, the results of the survey were obtained from the respondents for the identified questions.

The hypothesis of this research study is hypothetical, namely, market scenario and payment instrument. According to their handouts, local people are ready to provide any assistance to improve the quality of ecotourism services in the area.

In a multi-conditional valuation case, it is important to have an understanding of value. Decisions on which local communities will be involved in ecotourism development projects will be made to benefit more people in the local community. The purpose of the study is to estimate how much the local population contributes to the development of eco-tourism.

One of the concepts for sustainable ecotourism development is to provide benefits and benefits to local communities. However, there is insufficient learning process to prove how local communities can benefit from the development of eco-tourism. The economic benefits that the local population may have in developing ecotourism in Chodak, one of the populations of the Pop District. It is necessary to give privileges to tour operators that provide tourism in the ecotourism sector. The positive benefits of ecotourism, highlighted in the economic impact of ecotourism development, are that the economic impact of ecotourism development can be opportunities, business opportunities, and more, which locals can usually look at in terms of income, employment.

The purpose of our research is to integrate, support, and collaborate financially through the expansion, conservation, and improvement of eco-tourism areas. We complete the research process in 5 steps. Hence, the stages of experimentation planning.

The methodology used to evaluate the team situation using the direct method involves five steps:

Stage 1. Determination of the purpose of the experiment.

Funding for the establishment of the Extra-Budgetary Tourism Support Fund for the purpose of solving environmental problems and preserving biodiversity in the Ferghana Economic Area.

Taking a serious approach to the issues of increasing the ecological culture of the population in the development of ecotourism is a scientific substantiation of the positive results of the seminar-training, individual advocacy. In the area of Chodak, an ecotouristic village in the Namangan region, we conducted an empirical study that directly relates to funding. We visited more than 100 families from each neighborhood in 5 villages of Chodak village, such as Bayan, Shaykhon, Maidan, Istiqlol, Bogishamol. The number of respondents at the facility was 500; respondents were interviewed face-to-face.

Stage 2. Clarification of experimental conditions.

The objective is to set industry development forecasts based on the views and suggestions of the respondents for the purpose of impartial and fair research. So, the object of the survey is 5 neighborhoods in Chodak village.

The questionnaire was filled out by each adult in the household. Currently, there are 2,772 families in the region, including Shaykhon, 998 families, 601 families in the area, 916 families in the Istiqlol neighborhood, and 710 families in the Bogishamol neighborhood. The purpose of the study is to predict the economic impact of the local population on the development of eco-tourism. The purpose of the project is to organize community-based financing of ecotourism areas through enhancing the environmental culture of the local population, enhancing the sense of belonging, and increasing the responsibility for the natural environment. Do you agree to participate in the 'Ecotourism Development Project for Environmental Protection'? the questionnaires were distributed to the respondents.

Project “Development of ecotourism for environmental protection”

| | | | |
|----|---|--|--------|
| 1. | Your information | secondary, special, higher, later (underline) | |
| 2. | your profession | | |
| 3. | gender of the respondent | the man | female |
| 4. | What do you mean by ecology and environmental protection? | | |
| 5. | How to develop your eco-tourism internationally? | | |

| | | | | | |
|----|--|----|----|----|----------|
| 6. | How do you help to improve the quality of ecotourism services? | | | | |
| 7. | Your average annual income | | | | |
| 8. | How much of your annual income do you agree to contribute to the development of eco-tourism in the area? | 0% | 1% | 3% | optional |

Stage 3. Calculate the accuracy of the calculation results

According to a survey of 500 respondents after a three-day workshop, 4% of the total respondents, 20 said they would not help at all. It was found that 6% of the respondents were willing to contribute 1% of their 30% annual income, 9% were willing to contribute whatever support they could get and 45%.

69% of respondents, that is, 345 respondents are ready to add up to 3% of their annual income.

Step 4. Statistical processing of experimental results.

For three days in rural areas were held face-to-face interviews.

According to the respondents, the average annual income of Chodak residents is \$ 12 million. It is the sum.

Step 5. Interpretation of results.

According to the results of our research, respondents filled out the “Suggestions” section of the questionnaire.

Table 1 data

The results of the study in the village of Chodak, the ecotouristic area of Namangan region¹

| № | Opportunities of respondents | respondents results of the survey | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| | | 0% | | 1% | | 3 % | | optional% | |
| | | number | % on the indicator | number | % on the indicator | number | % on the indicator | number | % on the indicator |
| 1. | He does not want to help. | 20 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. | Annual income | 0 | 0 | 30 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|----|---|----|---|-----|----|---|----|
| | ng 1% | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | Annual income ng 3% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 345 | 69 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. | Up to 30% of annual income | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 45 |
| | total | 20 | 4 | 30 | 6 | 345 | 69 | 9 | 45 |

Conclusion

We estimate the average annual income of the respondents with the highest score of 69%, which is 12 million sum. Increase 12 million sum. From our hypothetical data to 345 respondents, 345 respondents can contribute from \$ 330,000,000 a year to improving their eco-tourism services. Increase 345, the result of 330,000 is 113 million 850,000 sums, which is the income that the local community can add to improve its annual ecotourism services. Now we will bring the total number of families living in the village and determine the amount that the population can add to the development of eco-tourism.

Total number of families in the region is 4397 - 100%

X - 69%

$X = 4397 \times 69 : 100 = 3030$ families

$3033 \times 330\,000 = 1\,001\,196\,900$

Revenue for the development of ecotourism in the region for 1 year, that is

1 001 196 900 sums locally.

One of the most important problems in the creation of ecotourism zones is financial resources.

forecast amount for 5 years;

Table 2 data

| № | Ecotourism Development Project | 2020 year | 2021 year | 2022 year | 2023 year | 2024 year |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | The amount of income | 1 001 196 900 | 2002393800 | 3003590700 | 4004787600 | 5005984500 |

113 million sums year we begin this amount by financing and building infrastructure in the ecotourism area in accordance with the opinions, requests and suggestions of the respondents in the study area.

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