

Recreational Tourism and its Feature

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Abstract:

Tourism industry is meant in terms of recreational activities and predictions of recreational tourism in near future as well as people prefer to go recreational tourism mostly, in comparison with other kinds as a way of chilling out. Recreational facilities should be reorganized as this field must be kept up with modern world. Purpose of improving recreational tourism is attracting more tourists and enhancing recreational facilities with the help of innovative ways as a resulting catching more attention. The most percent of tourists are coming in order to relax and they should be aware with new recreational places through adverts and news in turn it leads gradual increase. Tourism is not only wave of currency or keeping history alive but it is a way to some countries to live such as Maldives, British Virgin Islands and Macao, recreational tourism is not exception thou.

Keywords: hospitality, sectors, alerts, enhancing tourism, innovative ways, gradual increase, wave of currency.

Introduction

The main aims of recreational tourism is included active participation to recreational activities as well as festivals, special events of city life. However festivals can not be solutions to attract visitors more and recreational tourism should be supported slightly. For example creating new activities in new areas in where all services of tourism must be very high quality. It is obvious that recreation, the physical and intellectual rejuvenation of people is one of the main aims of tourism. Due to people's financial wealth, paid holidays from work, the development of transport and production, increased buying power of consumers have made recreational tourism a mass phenomenon. Its driving force – to relieve civilizational stress – is active recreation, the creation of well-being, the restoration of one's working capacity, the preservation and improvement of one's health. It includes a variety of tourism activities from getting acquainted with faraway and exotic places or enjoying seaside holidays and participating in cultural programs and different forms of entertainment. Recreational tourism shares many characteristics with wellness and medical tourism as well as with health tourism(1). Seaside places are limited but it can be an obstacle to create or let countries prepare recreational areas with the known of the situation of country. The main problems of recreational tourism, nowadays analysis submitted recreation and tourism are becoming popular to the extent that in many countries they have developed into a national industry; they are often accompanied by extensive damage to the environment. Aquatic ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the effects of an increased tourist trade and the resultant building of hotel accommodations, sewage disposal works, roads, car parks and landing jetties on banks and coastlines; and the increased angling, swimming, water skiing, shooting or use of motor-boats in the water body. These all produce direct deleterious effects when

conducted on a massive scale, including shore damage, chemical changes in the water, and sediments and biological changes in the plant and animal communities. Indirect effects are caused when small towns and villages near a water body are visited periodically by a large number of people; or by changes in the land usage within the drainage area often due to an increase in industrial sewage or agricultural run-off that is associated with the local growth of tourism.(2) always being damaged resources cannot go so far among 3-4years touristic areas should be changed or governors should seek new way to care about objects. Environmental disadvantages accompanying the over-exploitation of tourism include: despoiling of coastlines by construction of tourist facilities; pollution of the sea; loss of historic buildings to make way for tourist facilities; loss of agricultural land for airport development. Ownership of land and the control of components of the tourist industry are increasingly in the hands of non-residents and of companies based elsewhere, giving rise to serious problems of control. Often outside interests acquire the best sites and beaches and then exploit them in such a way that an overall tourist plan cannot be implemented at a later date. Disposed garbage can kill insects and big animals that eat it as result it creates problems to environment. The Mediterranean can clear example, The Mediterranean is a prime example of the consequences of the over-development of a natural asset (namely the coast) for tourist purposes. Every one of the 6,000 registered beaches in Italy is dangerously polluted according to standards decreed by the Italian government (some have bacteria counts 5 times higher than the limit). Hundreds of miles of coastline have been irredeemably ruined by the virtually uncontrolled building of hotels, restaurants, bars and houses. Beaches have been divided into unsightly allotments, and noise from juke boxes, fumes from traffic and sheer human overpopulation have all become indicative of the consequences of over-exploitation of tourism. On a particular 40-mile stretch of the French coastline there are 195 open drains discharging untreated sewage straight into a tideless sea. France's Camargue, Spain's Coto de Doñata and Greece's Amvrakikos Gulf have become battle-grounds between environmentalists and developers. Delivery vehicles involved with the building of new tourist facilities on a Turkish coast repeatedly drove over a nesting beach for turtles during their breeding season. Tourists stroke and cuddle turtles during their egg-laying trips at night. As a result, environment might be hurt a lot because of recreational tourism. However it still doesn't mean tourism should be left carelessly. In such a tropic lands are suitable to tourist. There are many ways to keep a safe both animals and recreational tourism with the help of some rules or laws. Because statistics showed, recreation and tourism take place on and along the North-East Atlantic Ocean. This is a relevant activity both because of its economic relevance and because of its dependence on the marine ecosystem. However, since the activity does not have a separate NACE code, the standard European nomenclature of productive economic activities, it was not yet possible to collect relevant data in a uniform manner(3).

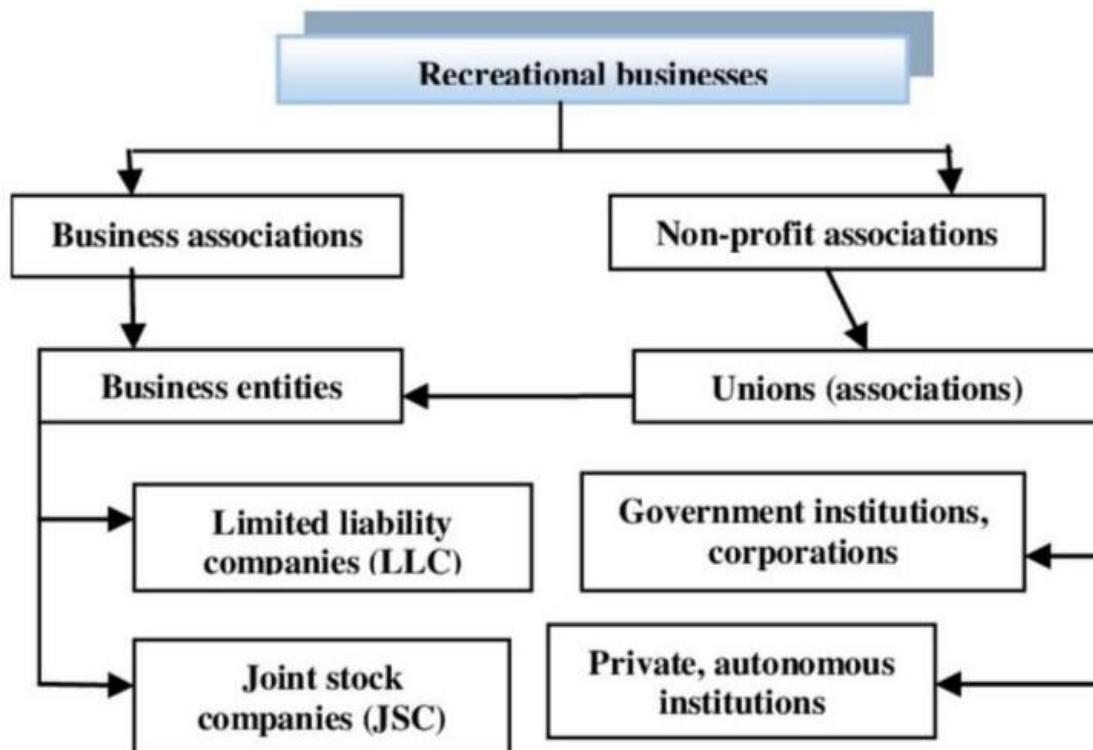
Country/Region	Km of coastline	GVA	Employment	Year(s) of reference	Reference
Belgium	98	€ 335,814 million €	27,000 FTE	2007, 2013	Belgische Staat, 2018
Denmark	4.605 (Baltic and North Sea)	DKK 16,491 (Approx. € 2,215)	32,537 FTE	-	Nielsen, Zhang, & Javakhishvili-Larsen, 2019
Ireland	4.577	€ 558 million	16,000 FTE	2018	Hynes, Aymelek, Corless, & Evers, 2018
UK	17.381	Approx. £4.5 billion (€ 5.49 billion)	Approx. 200 000	2016, 2012	Coastal Communities Fund, 2016; Beatty, Fothergill, & Gore, 2014
Portugal	1.187	1,660	45,950	2010-2013	INE, 2016

According to statistics gained currency can help survive of many countries. Tourism and recreation support a wide range of businesses in the nation's shore-adjacent zip codes, from restaurants, hotels, aquariums, and marinas to boat manufacturers and sporting goods stores. The following facts are based on the latest available economic data1 (2018).

2.5 Million People. Almost 2.5 million people are employed by ocean-based tourism and recreation.

\$66 Billion Earnings. Workers in the ocean-based tourism and recreation sector earned about \$65.6 billion in annual wages.

\$143 Billion GDP. Ocean-based tourism and recreation contributes approximately \$143 billion in gross domestic product to the national economy each year(4). Statistics sayed recreational tourism can open many doors it is useful both nation and economic situation of countries. It is obvious that tourism entered the world economy in the 21st century as a socio-economic field with a very positive impact. According to the information of the World Tourism Organization, 10 percent of the world's production and service turnover is accounted for by tourism. The development of international tourism in the next 20 years is notable for the strong export of goods and services in the world market. That is, the export of tourist services has increased by 8% and makes up 30-35% of the world trade of general services. According to the statistics of the World Tourism Organization, the number of international tourists will reach 1.6 billion by 2020. per person, income from tourism is 2 trillion. It was expected to be USD, but one of the global problems due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, the losses of the world tourism industry in January-August 2020 were estimated at USD 730 billion(5). One of them, recreational tourism as a Growth Driver for Tourist destination, so it helps and can open recreational business also(6). New ways to connect business and recreational tourism can be interesting to both visitor and citizen.



Given the above recreational business can divided several sections and all sections have its own place to make an improvement, take an example of business entities which is connected with joint stock companies which opens huge budget. It can totally give a hand to sections of tourism.

Conclusion

There is a big difference between recreational and other types of tourism. However we need have purpose of financial benefits as well as using historical and modern sites of countries. Value is not solely driven by ecology, but by a complex interaction of history, culture, infrastructure, politics and economics. The development of predictive models is therefore challenging, but at the same time, vast amounts of data—from government statistics to hotel and airline data—are available to support the development of actual maps of use and value(7). Using all methods can be very handy to improve of tourism field and it brings benefit from both sides. recreational tourism leads in turn to improve other sections of employments such as hospitality and accomadation.

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