

# NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE IMPACT OF WILDLIFE TOURISM

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## **Abstract**

An analysis of the connection between individuals and nature is wildlife tourism which plays a significant role in the tourism industry such as African and South American countries [1]. The aim of wildlife tourism is not solely to watch or act with animals but also to teach tourists who participate in wildlife activities about the risks they may face in the wild and to search out an alternative action to safeguard nature. Many millions or billions of guests are attracted by wildlife tourism.

**Keywords:** wildlife tourism, negative side, positive side, wildlife activities

## **1. Introduction**

One type of alternative tourism is wildlife which includes hunting, fishing, feeding, touching, watching animals, photo safari, and reef diving activities. Besides, education is also included in wildlife tourism because of giving tourists more information about the needs to preserve biodiversity and teaching a way that would minimize damage to nature. The quantity of tourists is continually growing who are interested in wildlife activities around the world. 20-40 percent of international visitors might be involved in wildlife activities is estimated. Wildlife tourism is usually organized in government-protected destinations [3].

## **2. Literature review**

Wildlife tourism makes up "one peak passionate activity" for vacationists [4]. The satisfaction of the vacationist can be managed by the energy of the wildlife; accurately, lots of animals observed and their performance too, amount of tourists, a continuation of the trip, mammal contact has meaningful wellness advantages, furthermore emphatically impacts transient

emotional cases, confidence, and feelings of self-worth” [5]. This could be caught in a statement, wherever swimming with dolphins helped as a nurse for sick bodies to grow healthy [6].

### **3. Negative impacts of wildlife tourism.**

Access, observation, and private contact feeding are categories of contradictory consequences to wildlife tourism, one entrance has several factors such as foot, road, plane, boat. The factor may kill the atmosphere If wheels directly go into the woods or wild plants [7].

Some of the conservation agencies were asked their views about covering places such as dividing for several types: cities, parks, endangered species; in short, management measure in place and its adverse force on wildlife tourism. The answer was: I don't know! Or, some suggested their volunteering help, even though we did not say “give your hand” to them. What exactly reshapes the above position? Annoying conditions for losing wildlife or shortage of it. How? From these:

- Uncontrollable visitor
- Expanding traffic, especially 4WD
- Not following to habitat in a forest or desert
- No balance between the supply of environment and visitors' demand
- Commercial or film making affect

“Uncontrollable visitors” are guests that are out of control. Each personality is individual, they have their preferences, dreams, signs, and also feelings that we can't handle. They are internal factors. Some visitors have their air jets or visit by one of the particular organizations or corporations. In that case, they are external factors and WTO is not able to command flying data.

Solving this problem is not obvious, eradicating almost impossible.

Expanding traffic” is a construction in a forest that is unsafe within cutting trees or even demolishing nests of wild animals.

Before constructing the traffic of any campus in a wildlife territory, there should be the best engineer that he or she calculates all the above next start to business.

“Not following habitat” is that forest or any types of wild areas have their rules that we should comprehend, for instance: there is the territory of animals in a red-book-written. For narrows who enjoy performing a hunting game in an open season.

“No balance between supply and demand” is that sometimes human factors lead to becoming an uncontrollable visitor as it is mentioned before.

"Commercial or movie making" is that nowadays Social media marketing or SMM and other varieties of media as an advertisement screen should be in wildlife landscape or beach landscape, gives emotions to one's product alike chocolate bounty. In my point of view, on the other hand, it may be toxic to the ecosystem. Secondly, every movie is not James Cameron's. Mr. James making movies in a room covered with green color. This method is more environmentally friendly than going to the exact place to capture the non-audience movies.

"Creating tradition by mass tourism" reminds me of an explorer, Columb. Columb with his discovered America as India and spread tradition from local people, best example: tobacco, nowadays a lot of people die with lung cancer, cause of this and air also polluted from the smokes of the cigarettes. The solution is not easy, however placing symbols for non-smoking areas [8].

#### **4. Method**

In this research, we used the cause and effect method. Between March 3, 2021, and March 15, 2021, we have collected the survey at a tourist area in Tashkent. For the questionnaire, we collected data by interviewing each participant in person. Before the interview, we asked for permission from participants and explained the purpose of our survey. We spent no more than 10 min interviewing each participant. We interviewed 58 people who are local and foreign tourists around the tourist site in Tashkent.

#### **5. Result**

**Table 1**

Variable	Category	Distributi	Valid Percentage
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Gender	Male	38	65.5%
	Female	20	34.5%
Age	18-30	28	48%
	30-40	19	33%
	40-50	9	16%
	50+	2	3%
Occupation type	Employed	39	67%
	Unemployed	3	5%
	student	15	26%
	Retired	1	2%
Visit companionship	Alone	2	3%
	Family/relatives	18	31%
	Friends	27	47%
	Organized group tours	11	19%

Of the 58 survey participants, 20 (34.5%) were women and 38 (65.5%) were men. According to members' ages are quite varied, from eighteen to fifty plus generation in that circumstance, generation Z and Y more powerful votes, 28 and 19 people respectively. However, from generation X, 11 citizens shared their valuable experiences. Statuses of applicants are in a variety positions such as employed, unemployed, students, and retired. In the four categories, employees make up more leading within almost 40 people. While students dominate second place at a table 15 students share ideas. Following this unemployed passenger consists of 5% and 2% retired expert passengers. From these demographics, the friend category includes less than half. However, the category of relatives is 31%, 18 applicants.

As we see above there are different statistical results. They are disruption of activity and killing or injury are almost the same 22 (38%) and 23 (40%) except 13 (22%) of change of residence, respectively.

In the second section, there is an obvious fluctuation between different spheres whose economic benefit is 18, knowledge is 12, and increased health is 28.

## **6. Discussion**

Wildlife activity as hunting results in a significant reduction of animal species or damage to wildlife.

Noise events and the approach of tourists to animals are examples of disruption activity. In this case, animals are scared or

## **Conclusion**

To sum up, globalization of traveling in wildlife areas, there are usually two alternatives: firstly, utilizing wildlife as a resource, secondly, learning wildlife as a science. Whenever following these, the pros and cons always appear, however, the advantage impact is more dominant. Especially related to the second table, the health character is visible. While others are seen as a second level, compared to the first level of health 48%.

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