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Gulnaz Matanova
«High Multidisciplinary Medical College «Turkestan»» PPA
Senior Lecturer,
grant financing under №AP09561600
Turkestan, Kazakhstan



Muhamaddin Ergeshev
«High Multidisciplinary Medical College «Turkestan»» PPA
Senior Lecturer,
grant financing under №AP09561600
Turkestan, Kazakhstan



Lihan Badaui
Salal Kharsat Institute
PhD doctor in agrobotanics and forest science
grant financing under №AP09561600
Salala, Oman



Kydyrali Rysbekov
«High Multidisciplinary Medical College «Turkestan»» PPA
Director
Turkestan Kazakhstan



Erkinai Baratova
«High Multidisciplinary Medical College «Turkestan»» PPA
Chief Executive
Turkestan Kazakhstan



Feruza Turmahanbet
«High Multidisciplinary Medical College «Turkestan»» PPA
2-nd year student
Young Scientist of «Seikhan Scientific Group» LTD



Barchinoi Tashbulatova
«High Multidisciplinary Medical College «Turkestan»» PPA
2-nd year student



Umit Rustemov
«High Multidisciplinary Medical College «Turkestan»» PPA
2-nd year student
Young Scientist of «Seikhan Scientific Group» LTD

**THE MAIN PRINCIPLES OF FORESTING IN TURKESTAN REGION AS
A IMPORTANT CASE OF HIGH MULTIFUNCTIONAL MEDICAL
COLLEGE «TURKESTAN» SUPPORT OF GLOBAL AND NATIONAL
GREEN POLICY 2**

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Abstract: Forest tourism is an activity that combines picking mushrooms and berries for the upcoming picnic with the opportunity to visit the forest, presenting itself as a memorial treasure, while the forest itself represents the domination of the earth and nature. A place where you can warm up in front of a campfire, put up a tent and have a good rest, while looking at the fascinating flames that can hide from pressing matters and obsessive problems. The air is fresh, everything is full of greenery and morning dew, and the trees whisper to each other the lullaby of the wind, swaying delightfully. What could be better?.

Key words: forest, trees, grass, flowers, ground, in-vitro, sun radiation, ecosystem, locality, agroforestry.

Language: English

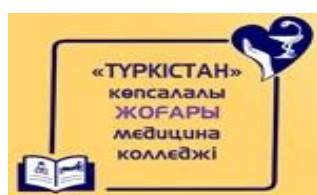
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Introduction



По результатам технического задания грантового проекта КН МОН РК утвержденного приказом Председателя КН МОН РК от «2» марта 2022 года № 27-нж

Advantages of forest tourism. In addition to listening to the delightful trills of birds, capturing wonderful and unique landscapes, forest tourism combines other equally important and useful functions that have a beneficial effect on immunity and satisfy curiosity: Cognitive function. The forests are sometimes full of unprecedented wild plants, random animals and birds, so the information will come in handy for a young earner of fresh impressions. Soothing function. Contemplation of green beauties in huge quantities allows you to feel the natural harmony on your own fingertips. Wellness function. It is in the forest that breathing becomes clean, easy and relaxed. It is enough just to inhale, calmly stomping along the forest path. And if you need more, nature has not been stingy and endowed modest forest corners with medicinal plants and herbs. Sports function. For those who do not like to wander aimlessly through the forests and carefully maintain a healthy lifestyle, there are a number of competitions: equestrian sports, skiing, orienteering, licensed hunting; Permanent causes of forest degradation include damage by wild

animals, grazing, especially cattle. Since ancient times, the forest has always attracted a large number of hunters, berry and mushroom pickers and just those who want to relax. With the development of mass tourism in our country, the number of visitors to the forest has increased so much that it has become a factor that cannot be taken into account when protecting the forest. Millions of people in the summer, especially on Saturdays and Sundays, travel to suburban forests to spend their weekends or vacations in the bosom of nature. Thousands of tourists make hikes along the same routes. In suburban forests, it is not uncommon to find entire tent cities with a large population. Visitors to the forest make major changes in his life. To install tents, they cut down the undergrowth, remove, break and destroy the young growth. Young trees are dying not only under bonfires, but also under axes, or even just under the feet of numerous visitors. Forests frequented by tourists are so thoroughly cluttered with cans, bottles, rags, paper, etc., bear traces of large and small wounds that this negatively affects the natural reforestation.

№	ИРН	Наименование	Заявитель	Научный руководитель	Период реализации	Группа объектов ГНТЭ	Статус	Готовность	Создать
1	AP09561600	Лесопроектирование: конструкция уникального образца лесного массива по системе in-vitro	Частное учреждение "Шымкентский университет"	Битемиров Кайрат Турлыбаевич	2022 - 2024	Конкурс на грантовое финансирование исследований молодых ученых по проекту «Жас галым» на 2022-2024 годы	Создано	100%	Действие

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II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND ETHICAL QUESTIONS.

As a statement of clarity of the scientific research question, it is possible to identify the question according to which the interdisciplinary norms of rational monitoring of green technologies through applied forest design will have a positive impact on the environmental, economic and social situation in the region. This formulation clearly reflects the purpose, question, assumptions and hypotheses of the research plan, justifying their degree of scientific significance systematically and systematically. To answer this question, an attempt was made to justify the present using three hypotheses, the realism of which is associated with the goal and expected results of the research plan. The primary hypothesis assumes that interdisciplinary norms of rational monitoring of green technologies through applied forest design have a positive impact on the ecological situation in the region, since a large number of deciduous trees emit a sufficiently large amount of oxygen, a large number of coniferous trees a large number of phytoncites, and mountain air is an excellent wind tunnel for correct propagation. The secondary hypothesis suggests that interdisciplinary norms of rational monitoring of green technologies through applied forest design have a positive impact on the economic situation in the region, since in the future nearby villages will be able to collect and sell such berries as blackberries, raspberries, blueberries, cranberries, blueberries, sea buckthorn, as well as nuts, mulberries and pine nuts, not counting the organization of tourist centers and shops where tourists can buy. The tertiary hypothesis assumes that interdisciplinary norms of rational monitoring of green technologies through applied forest design have a positive impact on the social situation in the region, since it will immediately provide a large number of jobs, organize the infrastructure of service personnel, and other favorable changes for the region. To prove the hypotheses, an attempt was made to justify them using research strategies and approaches that are supposed to be used in the program and descriptive, correlation, and experimental studies depending on the periodicity of tasks, the sequence of which varies depending on a particular stage of the program implementation. The study has a clear planned achievement of the goal through specific actions for a systematic transition from one task to another. In addition to a certain periodicity, this report also illustrates how the resources, timing, and content of the work performed correspond to the goals, objectives, methodology, and expected results of the study. As a research strategy, this can be defined by the use of one methodological tool in one task, the use of other techniques in the second, and the use of other techniques in the third task. Research approaches in research are experimental in nature, where project participants try various methodological tools in accordance with the

results obtained. A number of approaches have been developed, as indicated in this section, for which sequences will be defined. These approaches in the framework of the research plan include experiments that are completely new and have not previously been used in such studies. Due to the urgency of the need for such an experiment, it can be considered quite modern. All experiments are planned with a certain frequency and systematics, encoded in a certain algorithm, which justifies the correctness of the design of experiments for its subsequent statistical data processing.

III. RESULTS.

It is known that tourism is one of the important components in the global economy. Many countries (Italy, Spain, France, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, etc.) receive almost a third, and some even more than half of their income from tourism. True, in recent years, the tourism industry has been in a deep crisis due to the coronavirus pandemic, but in the future it will revive again. Ecological tourism is an important component of tourism (1). The latter has been developing intensively since the end of the twentieth century. Forest tourism and its component hunting tourism is highly developed in a number of African countries (Kenya, Tanzania, the South African Union, etc.) (2). Ecotourism in Europe, especially hunting, Poland, Austria, Sweden and other countries are intensively developing. Kazakhstan, especially southern Kazakhstan and the Turkestan region is rich in natural objects that have preserved their pristine purity. In this row, the world-famous nature reserves and National Parks are in the first place: Aksu Zhabaglinsky, Sairam-Ugam Biosphere Reserve and the National Park "Kyz Zhailau", which is constantly gaining popularity. Here tourists can see firsthand the virgin forests that have almost disappeared in Western Europe, admire the animals and birds listed in the Red Book, survey the preserved wetland systems and much more. Over the past two decades, special attention has been paid to eco-tourism and in Kazakhstan (3). The forestry of the Republic of Kazakhstan pays great attention to ecological and especially its component part – hunting tourism. Although ecotourism still occupies a modest place in the forestry economy, its share is constantly increasing (4). The coronavirus pandemic has significantly reduced the influx of foreign tourists, but this has contributed to the development of local hunting tourism (5). Improving the methods of tourism, expanding its facilities are the subject of regularly held seminars and meetings. For example, at the beginning In September of this year, a large seminar was held on the basis of the Higher Turkestan Multidisciplinary Medical College, at which the chief foresters and hunting engineers of forestry enterprises discussed the prospects for the development of hunting tourism. In particular, the organization of

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hunting tours for feathered game near the reservoir of the lake "Shoshka Kol" was discussed. It was also noted at the seminar that the forests of Kazakhstan are rich in wetlands, where it is advisable to hunt feathered game (6). At this seminar, as at the previous ones, attention was paid to that forestry enterprises should prioritize the culture of hunting and that it plays a primary role in attracting hunters to the grounds (7). To do this, it is necessary first of all to develop deciduous and coniferous forests in the southern region - the Turkestan region.

IV. DISCUSSION.

The development of forest tourism leads to the rationalization of land use. Many territories, in the case of their tourist use, give much more income than when they are used for agriculture and industry (8). For example, according to the work, in Kenya, with the transition from pastoral livestock to the protection of territories for tourism, the cost of some lands increased from 0.8 to 40 dollars. US\$ per 1 ha. It is very advantageous to use wild animals for showing to tourists. So, one lion in the Amboseli National Park brings 27 thousand dollars. tourist receipts per year (9). This economically justifies the costs of protecting and restoring the population. Thus, forest tourism is closely connected with the protection of rare and endangered species, since many of them are exotic and become objects of tourism (10). This applies not only to animals and plants, but also ecosystems and natural complexes in general. On the other hand, with inadequate planning of the tourist load, the growing popularity of "souvenirs from wildlife" can replenish the causes of the disappearance of certain species and violations of natural complexes (11). Rare species and ecosystems of territories can be considered as a vital resource for local communities, therefore their protection is also connected with the protection of an original culture and way of life. At the international level, this problem is one of the tasks of UNESCO (12). Tourism makes a certain contribution to nature protection through the support of specially protected natural areas (protected areas), which play an important role in preserving the ecological balance of the planet. Many protected areas, especially national and regional landscape parks, are created not only for the purpose of nature conservation, but also for the development of tourism (13). Ecotourism is an important source of financing for such territories. Making a profit, part of which goes to local needs, raises the authority of protected areas in the eyes of the local population and self-government bodies (14). With the shift of capital and efforts in the field of ecotourism, partly from the sphere of traditional tourism and especially from the sphere of material production, there is a "mitigation" of the impact of the economy on the environment. Ecotourism requires less material resources per unit cost of the product (15). This is especially evident in cases where the

living conditions are closest to nature and local production (traditional dwellings instead of luxury hotels, eco-friendly local products instead of expensive imported ones). The mental and physical health of a person is also an indicator of the sustainability of development (16). Active recreation, communication with nature significantly increase his life and working capacity. Forest ecotourism is characterized by a greater degree of involvement of local communities than traditional tourism and many other industries (17). Attracting the population as a labor force is an important external effect of the implementation of ecotourism projects and one of the driving forces of the sustainable development of local economies (18). With significant growth rates, the industry makes a certain contribution to solving the problem of employment and increasing the income of the population. The infrastructure created during the development of tourism can be used for the needs of the local population and for the development of the economy. It includes transport, household communications, healthcare facilities, trade, souvenir production, information centers, clubs, etc (19). The growth of the well-being of the local population is possible only if a certain part of the funds from tourism remains on the territory. This is achieved by hiring local workers, eliminating unnecessary intermediaries when selling a tourist product, creating economic and legal mechanisms in which funds go directly to local budgets. It is also necessary to distinguish between the concepts of "natural" and "natural resource potential". Natural (pristine, ecological) should be considered as a set of elements of nature used to meet the needs of an individual or society (20). The natural resource potential is the quantity and quality of natural resources sufficient for continuous economic development, as well as the strength of established life-friendly relationships in nature that ensure the restoration of its state constantly disturbed by human activity and the reproduction of used natural biological resources. The entire natural resource potential can be divided into three components: resource, recreational and assimilation (21). Resource means material and energy-raw materials. Recreational potential is distinguished by the ability of a certain territory, due to its favorable climatic and landscape riches and other natural properties beneficial to health, to promote longevity and develop spirituality, treat diseases and increase people's ability to work. The assimilation potential of the territory is characterized by the ability of elements of nature to process human products and waste, neutralize their harmful properties, ensure ecological balance, purify nature from pollution, prevent environmental degradation and crisis phenomena (22). The natural resource potential always correlates with the territory: global, state, regional, local. Rational use of natural resource potential requires the use of economic instruments to ensure environmental

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policy at various administrative levels, including the collection of payments for natural resources with a preliminary assessment of their value, assessment and compensation for damage (23). For example, to calculate the amount of damage caused by the destruction and damage of vegetation in cities, it is advisable to relate them to fixed assets by analogy with perennial plantings in agricultural turnover (horticulture, viticulture). Local correction coefficients are applied to the indicators of the cost of damage, allowing to take into account the ecological significance of green spaces, the actual provision of the population with them (24). Other aspects of value may be taken into account: the age of trees, species and breed composition. For forests and tree and shrub vegetation, the costs are important not only for planting forest crops and caring for them, but also related to forest protection, protection of forests from pests, forest management, and laying forest roads (25). Economic activity has caused the need to assess and take into account natural factors. The concept of "natural resource rent" is applicable to natural resources as part of the income and profit due to their use. The problem of the effect and costs in natural rent is due to the fact that a natural resource by itself does not create a product, capital and labor are needed.

V. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

This study was carried out on the basis of a private institution "Higher Multidisciplinary Medical College "Turkestan"", which has a certain room and equipment for conducting research. It is also necessary to note the high level of involvement of the staff of the college, who have made a significant contribution to the development of this topic. As for the student potential, there were many activists who agreed to take part in the research in various positions listed below. These positions include data and

positions from the table below. Thus, as a legal experiment, the research group planned a study with the participation of 16 full-time students in the specialty of nursing. So 8 students participated in an experiment where each of them was given the role of an active stalker and a passive stalker, as well as an active victim and a passive victim. Four students monitored and four students supervised each group of tests.

VI. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that the article defines the role of natural resources in the development of a number of types of tourism that can be classified as nature-oriented. A structural and logical scheme of the components of such tourism has been developed. Communication channels of nature-oriented tourism and sustainable development of territories are shown. The costly mechanism of nature management has been determined to ensure the development of environmentally sustainable tourism. However, the problem of an integrated approach to the organizational and economic assessment of rehabilitation measures and their possible effectiveness in enhancing sustainable tourism development requires further research.

VII. RECOMMENDATION.

As a recommendation, more importance should be given to grant financing, since it is the sector of scientific research that has more versatile tools for monitoring, forest design and adaptation of samples of deciduous and coniferous crops to any conditions. The present is, in principle, possible, given the international obligations of the Republic of Kazakhstan, to direct a certain percentage of industrial facilities that they charge for ecology from industrial enterprises to increase the area of forests.

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