



## ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF HUNTING TOURISM

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### Annotation

In this article we have written main arguments of the hunting tourism. With some reliable arguments both positive and negative sides were clearly described.

**Keywords:** CWT, lack of precision, situational constraints, professional guides, crowded position.

### Introduction

Tourism is one of the developing sector in the world. It has got wide range of options and one of them is Hunting Tourism. This type of the tourism has become a popular among the people who are interested in a nature. However, this has become an outstanding but it has also pros and cons like a coin. We know this type of the tourism is not every side of the world, unfortunately countries those have green forests or beautiful nature only have this kind of tourism.

Looking at the benefits of hunting tourism we can be witnessed it will help to improve tourism economy. For instance, most of the human beings are keen on hunting, and they just take big pleasure by doing this. As a consequence of this this will attract more tourists to visit that country. Nevertheless, tourists only do not satisfy by hunting they will also try to do sport-fishing which are likely to be popular recreational activity. Fishing is one of the most popular forms of outdoor recreation in many countries. Estimates of participation rates in United States, indicate that up to 16% of the adult population fish. In Australia the fishing participation rate is estimated at 19.5%. Participation of hunting is lower than others unfortunately. In New Zealand, for example hunting rate is about 2% of the adult population.

Estimates at this stage, of the total market size, therefore, are fraught with lack of precision. Work within the United States, comes closest to estimating market size. Hunters combined with fishers, total a substantial 47 million people who engage in either activity. Naturally, in this process, some states end up as net gainers and some





as net losers in terms of fishing tourism days. On an international level, this is what Hofer refers to as a demand and supply countries, where some destinations gain from inbound CWT. North America and Western Europe have been important in both in terms of supply and demand for international CWT, although both of these regions have their own substantial domestic CWT markets.

Recently, Central and Eastern Europe and the Balkans have emerged as growing supply regions for inbound hunting tourism, with growth of inbound CWT to countries such as Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Scandinavian nations too, are to some extent also experiencing the effects of growth of outbound hunters and fishers from Western Europe and the United Kingdom, where CWT is increasingly being seen as an expensive and crowded position.

There has been no reported riseup in the numbers of hunters and fishers since the 1980s. Indeed, participation has generally remained stable or slightly declined from the 1980s to the current day.

Interestingly, the number of people engaged in non-consumptive wildlife watching fell by a greater amount over the same period, and in particular the number of people taking trips to watch wildlife down. If the United States can be seen as a barometer for global tourism trends, this then puts down paid to the popular perception that nature-based tourism and ecotourism are the fastest growing tourism sector. By extension, and in light of the lack of firm data, the number of consumptive wildlife tourists most probably parallels this trend, assuming a direct relationship between participation in the activity of hunting and engaging in hunting tourism.

Anecdotally there is some evidence that there is a shift in gendered participation, with more women participating in CWT. But, there is not supported by a research in the USA where participation rates in hunting are much lower than for men. Despite low rates, some evidence would also suggest that women are at least as successful as men in terms of shooting or bagging their catch, and not solely because women are naturally stealthier or cunning than men, but because unlike men, women are not embarrassed about listening to advice from professional guides.

According to the recent researches, there has been a dramatic decline in the form of the hunting tourism. Miller and Vaske identify the role of commitment and investment into hunting, social networks and situational constraints that affect participation. These findings indicate the need for destinations that are serious about developing CWT as a significant part of their product portfolio, to at least identify and address the situational constraints that exist.

Such constraints may include factors that to the uninitiated could appear unimportant but which can have a profound impact upon the ability of destination to capitalise





upon CWT. For instance, Sunday hunting is prohibited in 8 US states, for a tourist to bring a firearm with them to hunt in the UK is problematic taking post hunt game meat or other trophy material from the UK to other EU nations is difficult. Here we may see some drawbacks of hunting tourism. While it is not suggested that these regulations be discarded because they do serve valuable purposes if destinations are aiming to increase CWT participation, they should look at streamlining and standardising requirements in order to minimize barriers for the growth of CWT.

### **Is tourism consumptive or not ?**

This raises the question of what is consumption wildlife tourism? As outlined above, consumptive activities are fairly clear- in that they involve the killing or capturing of animals. Freese defines as a practise that involves animals being deliberately killed or removed or having any of their body parts utilised. It has been argued, nevertheless, there is little evidence that non-consumptive wildlife tourism. As suggested by Tremblay, a continuum of human-wildlife interaction based on concepts of intention and purposfulness may be more useful, particularly, if combined with a measure of the intensity or natural impacts on the wildlife. These arguments mentioned above are clear examples of hunting tourism in the form of benefits and drawbacks. Despite the fact is that, developing this type of the tourism in rural or areas which need more natural and greener places can potentially damage the atmosphere here. Therefore, the global organizations must pay more attention before making a decision.

### **Summary**

To sum up, this theme is widely discussed and there are various options and suggestion for this issue. Personally I believe that hunting tourism must be measured carefully before making it happen.

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