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PRINCIPLES OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN DOWNSTREAM ZARAFSHAN DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Accelerated development of tourism in our country, more complete and effective use of existing huge tourism potential, along with traditional cultural and historical tourism, visit other potential types of tourism - ecological, educational, ethnographic, gastronomic, sports, medical and health agriculture, industry, business tourism and other types are developing rapidly.

KEYWORDS

District, tourism, principle, necessity, development, Lower Zarafshan, Bukhara.

INTRODUCTION

Creation of favorable economic and organizational-legal conditions for the accelerated development of tourism as a strategic sector of the country's economy,

more complete and effective use of the huge tourism potential of the regions, radical improvement of tourism management, creation of national tourism

products and their introduction in world markets. In order to promote the formation of a positive image of Uzbekistan in the field of tourism, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoev on December 2, 2016 Decree No. 4861 was adopted.

Uzbekistan is a unique country, with the most ancient civilizations and cultures on its territory, developed, and has a huge tourism potential, which is not inferior to the best places for recreation and travel in the world in terms of its attractiveness. Today, our country has more than 7,000 unique historical monuments and magnificent and unique architectural samples.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

The country has beautiful nature reserves and national parks, as well as masterpieces of its rich and colorful nature. Historical and architectural monuments, centuries-old traditions of national culture, arts and crafts are carefully preserved and developed in our country.

Accelerated development of tourism in our country, more complete and effective use of existing huge tourism potential, along with traditional cultural and historical tourism, visit other potential types of tourism - ecological, educational, ethnographic, gastronomic, sports, medical and health Following the above Decree, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a number of resolutions and orders of the President and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan were adopted in order to accelerate the development of agriculture, industry, business tourism and other types.

In particular, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Tourism" No. ZRU-549 of July 18, 2019 was adopted, which states that Chapter 1, Article 3 "Tourists - from sources in the country (place) of temporary stay going to the country (place) of

temporary stay for a period of twenty-four hours to twelve consecutive months without engaging in income-related activities, or in the country (place of temporary stay) an individual who stays overnight for at least one night ". In addition, Article 5 of this chapter deals with the types of tourism: "cultural, historical, pilgrimage, ecological, educational, ethnographic, gastronomic, business, social , sports, medical, youth tourism, agrotourism and other types of tourism.

According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), Uzbekistan is among the top five developing countries in 2019, as well as recognized by The Guardian as the best tourist destination in the world. .

Domestic tourism also showed positive results. Compared to 2016, the number of local tourists in 2019 doubled to 14.7 million.

In order to develop the tourism industry, on February 7, 2018, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Resolution No. PQ-3514 "On measures to ensure the accelerated development of domestic tourism" in which the history, archeological and cultural heritage of the motherland "Travel around Uzbekistan!", aimed at learning, getting acquainted with the natural resources of the country, gaining knowledge in the field of ecology and environmental protection. a plan of practical measures for the implementation of the program for the development of domestic tourism.

There is a need to change the tourism industry in Uzbekistan through innovation and digitalization. As an untapped opportunity, it is necessary to develop market segments such as emerging agro and ethno tourism.

According to the World Tourism and Tourism Council, the direct and indirect contribution of tourism to world GDP in 2019 was \$ 8.9 trillion (10.9 percent of world GDP).

The tourism industry has suffered greatly as a result of the restrictions imposed in the wake of the coronavirus pandemic and the consequences of the resulting global crisis. In particular, the number of foreign tourists visiting Uzbekistan in 2020 will decrease by 96% to 1.5 million. fell to the ground.

In order to reduce the negative impact of the coronavirus pandemic, the participants of the tourism industry of Uzbekistan have received a number of benefits and privileges.

In 2018, Uzbekistan introduced a visa-free regime for citizens of 9 countries, in 2019, visa requirements were abolished for citizens of 47 countries, in 2020 - 20, and in 2021 - 5 more. As of April 15, 2021, the number of countries in the Republic of Uzbekistan that have introduced a visa-free regime for its citizens is 90.

The world practice of tourism development shows that in order to turn this industry into a high-income sector, it is necessary to unite and strengthen the efforts of all participants in the public and private sectors. In doing so, the role of government is to coordinate and plan tourism development policies at the international, governmental and private sector levels.

Prompt and high-quality solutions to the existing problems will play an important role in the development of tourism opportunities in Uzbekistan in the post-pandemic period.

Zarafshan oasis is characterized by high recreational opportunities in the country. In particular, the oasis's beautiful gardens, fresh air, healing waters, charming

nature and historical monuments have long attracted people.

The geographical location of the oasis, along with other components of nature, created recreational resources. Like all components of nature in the oasis, recreational resources are distributed differently, and from the east to the west of the oasis we see a decrease in natural recreational resources. This is because the valley surface decreases from east to west, and the mountains are connected with the plains. At the same time, the plateau is declining and becoming a desert.

Due to the favorable natural and climatic conditions of the oasis, it is possible to develop recreation here.

The natural conditions and surface structure of the oasis are surrounded by mountains from the south, north-northeast. Here, caves, various forms of erosion and other exotic natural monuments and recreational resources have been created. In particular, it is possible to organize recreation in the plains on the banks of the Zarafshan River, in the Lower Zarafshan desert.

The hydrological network of the oasis is well developed, the main source of which is the Zarafshan River. Hydrological facilities of the country have a high potential for the formation of recreation. This is because it is very important for people to swim and relax on hot summer days. In addition, from a medical point of view, bathing in the sun on hot days in riverbanks and bathing areas provides the formation of vitamin D in the body. This is especially helpful for rickets in children. In addition to swimming on the shores of lakes and reservoirs, it is possible to organize recreational fishing (hunting tourism). In addition, the springs, spring waters and muds, which are widely used in the medical and other spheres of the oasis,

create favorable conditions for the restoration, rehabilitation and recreation of the population. There is a great opportunity to create swimming and recreation areas around large water sources, as well as to create small gardens and large aquariums in such places. As people relax, they enjoy meeting the unique representatives of the aquatic world in large aquariums. Examples of such places are the banks of the Zarafshan River, Kattakurgan, Tusinsay, Todakol reservoirs and Zarafshan Nature Reserve.

The Zarafshan River is one of the richest areas in terms of flora. Studies show that in most parts of the oasis, especially in mid-spring, the creation of extremely beautiful flora creates an opportunity for seasonal and short-term recreation and tourism. In addition, the trees that have been preserved for centuries in the ancient settlements of the oasis are of recreational importance. In Samarkand region, Urgut (Yukori Shorshinor, 1020 years old), Kattakurgan (565 years old shinar in the village of Qoradarya), Jambay (in the village of Holvoyi) and other parts of the oasis have been whitewashed. In addition, the Amir Temur Gardens around Samarkand are famous all over the world. These parks amazed tourists. More than 90 hectares of the city are parks and alleys, 500 hectares are gardens and vineyards. Nowadays, many people are interested in the flora of the city, especially the university alley, as well as various ancient shingles, elm and mulberry trees (Gingo tree, sacred in China in the yard of the Department of Biology of SamSU).

There is a Zarafshan nature reserve in the oasis. Zarafshan Nature Reserve was established in 1975 to protect tugai landscapes and flora and fauna. It is located in the eastern part of the Zarafshan valley, in the Bulungur and Jambay districts. The 2,500-hectare reserve is mainly protected by Jirganak. Jirganak is a tugai plant, the small fruits of which are rich in

medicines, used in medicine, from which oil is extracted. The reserve also protects pheasants.

A nature reserve is a part of a nature complex in which all natural components are virtually unaltered by man. The area set aside for the reserve is typical of this landscape and all its strict protection regimes will be established. It strictly forbids the planting of shrubs, desert, grass, mushroom picking, haymaking, and cattle grazing. Tourists, researchers and other professionals can enter only with the permission of the reserve management.

Residents of my area can also take a short break or see for themselves that the natural components of nature have not been altered by man. For example, they can go to the Zarafshan Nature Reserve, but not always for some reason, such places are unique natural monuments. They can only watch and have fun after getting permission.

Reserves are a natural part of nature. Their flora and fauna are typical of the region. There is an intermediate zone around the reserve for access to neighboring areas, where hunting is also prohibited, only haymaking and cutting of some diseased trees are allowed.

The research work in the reserve is unique and diverse. In the first stage, the flora and fauna will be re-registered, and the natural conditions will be carefully studied. Particular attention is paid to the "Chronicle of Nature", which takes into account changes in the growth of plants during the seasons, changes in the number of animals, the arrival of birds on a regular basis.

The flora of the Zarafshan Nature Reserve and its tugai forests make it a great place for tourists to relax and enjoy themselves. Thus, the Zarafshan Nature Reserve,

located in our region, can be imagined by bringing the population of the region, school-age students to the reserve on weekends and seeing the natural state of nature with their own eyes. on the other hand, aesthetic culture has a positive effect on the formation of their attitude to nature. Near the reserve, near the confluence of the Zarafshan River, there is a special swimming pool for residents of the region and tourists from other regions, which includes swimming, swimming sports, as well as You can walk, bathe, sun and air baths around the right and left tributaries of the Zarafshan River. Residents of the districts of our region can see the awakening of nature seasonally, especially in the spring, go on vacation to the blue river with a family or a team and see the beauty of nature. For example, the development of recreational resources between the two rivers (Aqdarya, Qoradarya) and Miyankala is of great importance. These areas mainly cover the territory of Akdarya and Ishtikhon districts. For example, fishing, swimming, water sports, rowing, rowing competitions can be organized. Our foreign tourists enjoy visiting the sights and historical monuments of our region, but the attraction of beaches to our natural recreational resources is slow.

It is important to show the ancient Rovtkhoja aquifer in the upper part of the Zarafshan river, the Dargom canal, built before our ears, and the Old Tuyatortar canal to the beaches. It is possible to attract a wide range of beaches by advertising and attracting such places. The recreational resources of the plains of our region, like the recreational resources of the mountains and foothills, are distinguished by fresh air, nature, flora and fauna. During the spring months, many locals go out into the wild. Due to the high rainfall in the spring on the plains, the vegetation period ends and the vegetation period ends quickly. Recreation resources in the plains are available in all districts, and

the population goes to rest and relax throughout the season.

CONCLUSION

Thus, to determine the plain, mountain and foothill geosystems of Uzbekistan as specific recreational zones, the current state of their use of recreational resources, the current ecological status of these areas, the principles and methods used in the assessment of their natural conditions in terms of recreation. requires.

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