



Ecological Tourism Resources In Jizzakh Region And Their Description

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ABSTRACT

The article describes ecological tourism resources in Jizzakh region and their description. In the current pandemic, the tourism industry is developing very slowly. The pandemic triggered a sudden economic crisis in 185 countries. But even though, there are some chances to improve the tourism in Uzbekistan. We will discuss the main opportunities of tourism in Uzbekistan.

KEYWORDS

Ecological tourism, resources in Jizzakh, tourism industry, Uzbekistan.

INTRODUCTION

This, in turn, has left countries with many pressing economic and social challenges.

Experience in the international economy shows that all sectors of the economy, which are transitioning to free market conditions and requirements, will not be able to achieve priorities without the economical and efficient

use of natural resources. In particular, the use of ecological and recreational resources for socio-economic purposes in nature conservation methods is becoming increasingly important. Therefore, the study of socio-economic and natural-geographical

factors in the use of nature and its resources in tourism is required.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

In the development of ecological and reactionary tourism in Jizzakh region, it is necessary to first focus on the natural and geographical conditions of the region in the registration and description of the resources of these types of tourism.

Jizzakh region was founded on December 29, 1973, with an area of 21.2 thousand km² and a population of 1,051.4 thousand people (2006).².

The region is located in the central part of the Republic of Uzbekistan and is economically developed. It is surrounded by Tashkent and Samarkand regions, which has a positive impact on the socio-economic development of the region. At the same time, the region's proximity to the Republic of Tajikistan in the southeast and the Republic of Kazakhstan in the north determines its geopolitical position.

The northern, northwestern and partly eastern part of the region consists of plains, the northern part of the plains consists of lakes Haydarkol and Arnasay, and consists of southern mountain and foothill regions. The region produces 4.8% of cotton, 7.4% of grain and 2.0% of potatoes.

In Jizzakh region, cotton is planted on 105.3 thousand hectares, yielding 115.5 thousand tons of cotton. In addition, melons will be planted on 4.8 thousand hectares and will produce 47.3 thousand tons. At the same time, the region annually grows 12.4 thousand tons of potatoes, 10.6 thousand tons of fruits and vegetables. The region's livestock sector

specializes in meat, dairy, astrakhan leather, cocoons, poultry and fisheries.

The presence of all natural ecological zones in the territory of the region, which are characteristic of separate natural geographical regions of the republic, has created a colorful natural landscape. This, in turn, has provided a wealth of environmental recreational resources.

The unique nature of the region is located in the foothills of the Turkestan mountain range and is associated with natural landscapes associated with the nature of these mountains. The Turkestan Range is located in the territories of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and the Republic of Kazakhstan and stretches 340 kilometers from west to east. The most beautiful ecological and recreational resources of the region are formed naturally on these slopes.

The Kyzyl-Mazorsay, Kolsay, Supa, Chortanga, Sharillak, Kashkasay, and Urikli rivers of the Turkestan ridge are covered with the most diverse natural pine forests. Therefore, the total area of the first Zaamin (formerly Goralas) State Nature Reserve in Central Asia and Uzbekistan for the protection of these spruce forests and their unique fauna is 26,800 hectares, of which 22,135 hectares are spruce forests 'covered with rmons.

The Zaamin National Park was established in 1976 in a part of the territory of the reserve in order to increase the protection of nature, as well as to create recreation areas for the population. This national park is administratively located in the Zaamin district of Jizzakh region, in the western part of the Turkestan mountain range, which is part of the Pamir-Alay mountain range, on the

western slope of Mount Molguzar, with an area of 24,110 hectares reaches.

The reserve and the National Park are home to a unique and diverse fauna. There are 134 species of birds, 37 species of mammals and 37 species of reptiles. The Turkestan silos, polar bears and Siberian goats are included in the Red Data Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The flora of the reserve is also rich in biodiversity. 660 species of flowering plants belonging to 59 families and 312 genera grow in these areas. Thirteen species of these plants are included in the Red Data Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Of these, 48 species are endemic (growing only in these areas), 400 species are useful plants (medicinal, medicinal plants - 119 species, fodder - 88 species, ornamental - 57 species, cultivators - 49 species, forage - 42 rounds, poisonous - 35 rounds, dye - 10 rounds, essential oil - 14 rounds, glue - 3 rounds, oil - 3 rounds, spices - 5 rounds)^{1.2.3.4.5.}

¹ Rahmonkulov O. et al. Organization of tourist trips in protected areas in the mountains of Turkestan.

² Zakhidov T.Z., McLarenburtsev R.N. Nature and fauna of Central Asia. Vertebrates. Volume 1. Publishing house "Kituvchi", Toshkent, 1969, 425 bet.

³ Zakhidov T.Z., McLarenburtsev R.N. Nature and fauna of Central Asia. Vertebrates. Volume II. Publishing house "Kituvchi", Toshkent, 1971. - 300 p

⁴ Granitov A., Granitov I. Natural fodder uhedya of Uzbekistan. Tashkent, State Department of the Uzbek SSR, 1962.

⁵ Atlas (Physical geography of Central Asia and Uzbekistan. Map of nature protection. Toshkent, 2007, 30-31 p.

There are many beautiful ecological corners of the reserve. One of the most spectacular of these is the tall, large, strange-looking rock in the Red Donkey Square. These stones are made up of sand and conglomerates that look like a legendary man or a lion. The locals call it "Kyrgyz".

One of the tributaries of the Singzor River, in the middle of the Koksay, is a strange limestone stream called "Chortanga" by the locals. In this gorge, the water is screaming and making all sorts of noises like stray birds. That is why it is called "Sayrovchi dara". The gorge stretches for 2 km between the limestone deposits. There are such narrow and deep gorges in Kashkasuv and Goralashsay.

In the large arched part of the right bank of the Goralashsay, which has been eroded for thousands of years, the pebbles amaze tourists with their various shapes, such as the legendary dragon, tiger and others. Tourists will be able to enjoy the wonders of nature and the air of healing pine trees.

In the western part of the province, on the northern slopes of the Nurata Mountain Range, the Nurata Mountain Forest State Reserve was established in 1975. The main tasks of the reserve are to preserve a unique animal - wild sheep - argali and various species of walnut forests. These unique mountainous areas are home to 600 species of plants. An important zoogeographical region where eagles congregate in the animal kingdom.

Ancient rock paintings have been preserved in Osrafsoy. Mujrumsoy has 1,000-year-old spruces. In the villages of Ukhum, Sintobsoy, Ustun, the area associated with the name of

Alexander the Great, 1000-year-old trees are included in the list of state protection⁶.

The gorges of Novkaota, Bogimazor, Ayiksay, Boykongirsay, Jom-Jomsay, Tangatopdi, covered with pine forests in Bakhmal district of the region, are also on the list of the most beautiful and unique landscapes of Uzbekistan.

The plains of the north-western and eastern parts of the region, Lake Haydarkol, which covers an area of 600,000 hectares in the lowlands, and Lake Arnasay, with an area of 63,300 hectares, are home to wintering birds and wildlife. The Arnasay State Nature Reserve has been established to protect rare aquatic birds and wintering birds in the country. The Zominsoy and Sangzor river basins, which originate in the Turistan ridge and are the largest rivers in the region, have more than 50 medicinal and beautiful springs.

In Bakhmal, Gallaaral, Zaamin, Forish districts of the region there are miraculous monuments of nature (Kyrgyz, Malik dragon, Koytash, ancient rock paintings, etc.). In Jizzakh, Pakhtakor and Gallaorol districts, the "Sardobas" on the ancient Great Silk Road caravan routes have survived. Such unique natural and cultural monuments and venues are of great interest to domestic and international tourists. This means that there are great opportunities for the development of ecological and recreational tourism in the region.

A brief description of the nature of Jizzakh region suggests that the region is very rich in ecological and recreational resources.

⁶ Protected territories of Uzbekistan. Collection, Tashkent, "Uzbekiston", 1980, 25-27 pages.

However, these resources are currently underutilized. Exploring the possibilities of using the existing ecological and recreational resources in the region, creating conditions for recreation in such places, promoting the use of ecological and recreational resources, increasing the flow of domestic and foreign tourists through advertising.

According to this map, 14 ecotourism regions of the country can be considered as ecotourism zones with natural climatic conditions and ecological biodiversity. These ecotourism regions are: Ustyurt, Aral and Aral Sea, Amudarya, Kizilkum, Nurata, Zarafshan, Aydarkol, Syrdarya, Chirchik, Ahangaron, Turkestan, Kashkadarya, Gissar, Surkhandarya ecotourism regions.

Looking at the location and territory of ecotourism regions of Uzbekistan, the territory of Jizzakh region is included in 4 ecotourism regions: VII - Aidarkol, VIII - Syrdarya, V - Nurata and XI - Turkestan. The presence of ecotourism resources in the region at the national level is also determined by the richness of the nature of the region, which differs from each other, attractive ecotourism resources.

As a result of our study of ecological resources in Jizzakh region and taking into account the ecotourism requirements of the international ecotourism market, the needs for ecotourism products, ecotourism services, ecotourism recreation resources in the region can be described as follows:

I. State nature parks, state nature reserves, state nature orders in Jizzakh region as potential ecotourism and recreation resources:

- 1.1. Zaamin State National Park (24,100 ha).

- 1.2. Zaamin State Mountain and Forest Reserve (26,400 ha).
- 1.3. Nurata State Mountain and Forest Reserve (21,200 ha).
- 1.4. Arnasay State Nature Order (63,300 hectares).

II. The nature of mountain spruce forests with biodiversity as ecotourism resources:

- 2.1. Large forests on the northern slopes of the Turkestan Range;
- 2.2. Natural landscapes associated with sparse archaic forests in the Molguzar mountain range;
- 2.3. Pine and walnut forests in the Nurata mountain range;
- 2.4. Pine forests in the mountains of Zaamin;
- 2.5. Pine forests in the Velvet Mountains;
- 2.6. The natural landscapes of the Forish Mountains;
- 2.7. Rare forest landscapes in the Rocky Mountains, stone sculptures and ancient rock paintings.

III. Mirzachol and sandy deserts as natural landscapes and biological ecotourism resources in the desert.

IV. Water basins as ecotourism resources:

- 4.1. Sangzor river basin;
- 4.2. Zominsuv river water basin;
- 4.3. Jizzakh Reservoir Basin.
- 4.4. Lake Arnasay watershed.
- 4.5. Haydarkol water basin.

Ecotourism and recreational resources in the region are distinguished from other ecotourism resources in the country by their high level of diversity and attractiveness in the development of domestic and foreign ecotourism.

These ecotourism resources can also be used separately. Currently, the tourism resources of the republic are used in the individual direction. For example, historical or visiting tourism resources. In countries with developed international or domestic tourism, the use of integrated methods of tourism resources is highly developed.

The main reason for this is the lack of qualified tour operators in Uzbekistan, which still produce a wide range of complex products. Secondly, our tour operators do not know the natural geography of the republic. Third is the lack of zoning of tourist resources in the provinces. That is why tour operators are working on a general list of tourist resources, or developing tourist products, tourist routes only to the most popular tourist facilities in the regions.

In domestic tourism, especially in international tourism, we have gone through a period of individual use of each tourist object. The tourist product of this period was obsolete. Now we need to develop new and only new tourism products to develop international tourism.

The essence of the integrated use of tourist resources is that an experienced tour operator should be able to attract tourists or tourists who come to see a tourist object to a neighboring tourist object or tourist area. Tour operators in Europe, America and China work this way. Therefore, we believe that the

zoning of ecotourism and recreational resources in the region is one of the most important requirements for the development of tourism today.

In tourism zoning, many researchers have proposed regional and sub-regional design of the tourism system based on the attractiveness of the region for tourism and the attractiveness of tourist resources.

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When zoning in tourist territorial units, the object of analysis is (based on) geographical location, natural conditions, biological resources, ethnic, cultural and historical and historical cultural resources (architectural monuments, specific traditional culture, museums, cultural centers), cultural and technical resources of the tourism industry, assessment of the socio-economic and modern ecological condition of the region, ecological socio-economic forecasts.

We also used the criteria for assessing the socio-economic and modern ecological

situation proposed by the above authors in our zoning research for the development of ecotourism-recreation from ecological-recreational resources in Jizzakh region. The wetting of ecotourism areas is based on the fact that it represents the main wealth of the region. Attention was paid to whether one of the ecotourism areas within the ecotourism area would complement each other with ecotourism resources or be drastically different ecotourism attractiveness. Another important consideration was the fact that the ecotourism areas within the ecotourism area are adjacent to each other, which can move from one ecotourism area to another.

Therefore, our findings suggest that the potential for integrated use of ecotourism areas within an ecotourism area is high (e.g., from forests to water bodies, from them to socio-cultural resources, etc.).

For the development of ecological and recreational tourism in the region and the zoning of ecological and recreational resources is recommended as follows:

I. Ecotourism region of pine forests and biological resources in the mountain ranges of Turkestan:

- 1.1. Zaamin State National Park.
- 1.2. Zaamin State Nature Reserve.
- 1.3. The natural landscapes of the pine forests of the Zaamin Mountains.
- 1.4. Zaaminsuv river basin.

II. Ecotourism area of natural landscapes associated with pine forests in the Molguzar mountain range:

- 2.1. Natural landscapes of velvet mountains, pine forests;
- 2.2. Sangzor River Basin;

⁷ Dmitrievsky Yu.D. Tourist regions of the world. Smolensk, 2000

⁸ Okladnikov E.A. International tourism. Publishing house "Omega" L. Moscow, 2002. pp. 371-373.

⁹ Sapozhnikova E.N. Country Geography: Theory and Methods of Tourism Study of Countries. Moscow, Academy, 2004.

¹⁰ Kosolapov A.B. Tourist geography. Europe and Asia. Moscow, KnORUS, 2005.

¹¹ Lukyanova N.S. Tourist regions of the world and Russia. Moscow, KnoRUS, 2010, 166 pages..

¹² Alexandrova A.Yu. International tourism. Moscow, KnORUS, p. 540.

2.3. Nature biodiversity landscapes of Aykar mountain pine forests;

III. Jizzakh Reservoir Basin is an ecotourism region:

3.1. Ecological, socio-cultural resources of Jizzakh.

3.2. Agrotourism and cultural landscapes around Jizzakh.

IV. The Mirzachul Plains and the sandy desert nature of the north are ecotourism areas:

4.1. National farming in agrolandscapes.

4.2. Arnasay state order (reserve) biological resources.

4.3. Sandy desert landscapes.

V. Aydarkol water basin and Arnasay lake water basin ecotourism region.

VI. Ecotourism area of mountain forests, natural landscapes of walnut groves in the north-western part of the Nurata mountain range:

6.1. Nurata State Nature Reserve.

6.2. The natural landscapes of the Forish Mountains.

6.3. Natural rock formations in the Rocky Mountains and ancient rock paintings.

The above data show that the potential of eco-tourism resources in the region is huge and there are opportunities for the development of this type of tourism. Therefore, the development of ecotourism in the region requires the development of

solutions to the problems of tourist demand + tourist supply + tourist consumption.

Second, it is necessary to create an environment in which the region's natural climatic resources, biodiversity and unique natural landscapes are understood as rare, miraculous, spiritual riches of ecotourism.

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