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TOURISM CENTERS IN JIZZAKH REGION

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Abstract

This article talks about the tourist centers Zomin, Aydar-Arnasoy lake system, recreational tourism centers in the Jizzakh region, and the role and importance of these places in the development of tourism is explained in detail on a scientific basis.

Keywords Zomin, Aydar lake, Forish.

INTRODUCTION

"Zomin tourist zone" - Zomin National Park, located in the basin of the Zomin and Sanzor rivers, occupying an area of 50 thousand hectares, was established in 1978. It was newly established according to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on June 20, 2023 "On measures to establish the Zomin tourist and recreation zone and international all-season resort". The main purpose of creating the park was to establish the Zomin tourist-recreational zone and to protect the unique and relatively unchanged natural complexes (landscapes) typical of the northern left slopes of the mountains of Turkestan, in particular, the rich and diverse spruce forests of this part of the range. These are the highest and densest forests in Central Asia. Today, it is the only massif of protected spruce forests located in the Pamir-Aloy range. "Zomin" tourist-recreational zone from 1000 m to 4300 m above sea level and covers all high mountain landscapes, is a tourist recreation zone typical of the northern slopes of the Pamir-Aloy mountain range.[1]

The following is specified in the Presidential Decree "On measures to establish the Zomin" tourist and recreation zone and an international

all-season resort:

modern hotel complexes, cultural-sanitary, trade-entertainment and other objects of tourist importance in the territory of the tourist zone, as well as opening of modern engineering infrastructure facilities;

"Suffa Plateau" in the tourist zone. 2,400" international all-season resort and establishment of the "Oriklisoy" tourism complex;

- it is established that the tourist zone will be organized for 30 years with the possibility of further extension, and the construction of modern hotel complexes, cultural-sanitary, trade-entertainment and other objects of tourist importance, as well as the establishment of modern engineering infrastructure facilities in the territory of the tourist zone.

Also, the amount of fees for entering and exiting the Zomin National Nature Park once a day was determined, and through these fees, the administration of the Zomin National Park brought 1,279,692 thousand soums to the state treasury. In the future, there are enough opportunities for the residents of the region to relax and have spiritual-

aesthetic relaxation in the heart of nature, to treat various diseases, and to build sanatoriums in places where there are natural mineral and healing water sources with different natural and chemical properties.[2]

"Aydar-Arnasoy lake system and tourist tents"

- Lake Aydar is a large inland water body located in the north-eastern part of the city of Jizzakh. It is the main destination for local and foreign tourists in Forish and Arnasoy districts. It is a large water body formed as a result of overflowing of the Syrdarya. The area is particularly interesting for wild animals, various species of endemic and migratory birds, pelicans, red geese and white-tailed birds. Nurota-Kyzilkum biosphere reserve was established on the southern shore of the lake to preserve wild animals and rare species. Aydarkol is rich in fish, so the inhabitants of small villages around the lake are engaged in fishing and make a living from the lake. A wide range of activities such as fishing, boating, wildlife and rare bird watching are organized for travelers visiting the region.

In this regard, A. Taylakov emphasizes that the Aydar-Arnasoy region has wide opportunities for the development of ecotourism, and emphasizes the importance of paying attention to the following 4 aspects when defining eco-tour routes in this region. They are as follows:

- 1) Landscapes around West Aydarkol (Kyzilkum desert landscapes).
- 2) Eastern Aydarkol surrounding landscapes (the part adjacent to Kizilkum desert and Northern Nurota mountains).
- 3) Landscapes around Lake Tuzkon (the part adjacent to the Mirzachol plain).
- 4) There are landscapes around Lake Arnasoy (the part adjacent to the Qzilkum desert and the Mirzachol plain). Ecotouristic tourism includes ecotours on horses, ecotours on camels, ecotours

on helicopters, ecotours on foot; It is important to expand hunting ecotypes, adventure ecotypes, and spiritual-educational ecotypes depending on the functional classification of ecotourism in the landscapes around Tuzkon Lake (the part adjacent to the Mirzachol plain).[3]

If we pay attention to the tour routes of foreign tourists coming to the Aydar Arnasoy lake system ecotourism area, most of them first come to the city of Jizzakh and then visit the lakes. When going from Jizzakh to the Aydar Arnasoy lake system, you should choose a route that takes into account the combination of natural scenery and road infrastructure. Tourists from Jizzakh city can see limestone mining process in Temiryazovo region, Khanbandi dam, thousand-year-old savar tree on Nurota mountain, walnut groves and springs, views of Pistalitog, Aydar-Arnasoy lakes and healing mud in Tuzkon, forest and desert landscapes, Mirzachol mineral waters and treatment centers. they will enjoy. Traveling along this route covers about 230 km, including round trips. The main part of the road will be accessible by light and minibuses, as well as by horses and camels for forest and desert views, and by boats for lake views, according to the wishes and wishes of tourists.[4]

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 347 dated April 22, 2019 approved the Resolution on measures to further improve the use of biological resources of the Aydar-Arnasoy lakes system. In the decision, ensure strict compliance with the requirements of legal documents on nature protection and use of biological resources by individuals and legal entities;

preservation of biological diversity of the system, as well as cultivation of new species of fish in water bodies and their inclusion in the fishing network;

rapid development of fish farming, processing, packaging, storage and export by attracting large foreign direct investments, as well as establishing

fish farming clusters;

development of amateur and sports fishing tourism, tourism infrastructure, and increase in the volume of tourist services are approved. [5]

In this regard, the President of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoev, on November 8, 2021, at a meeting on the development of ecotourism in the Aydar-Arnasoy lake system, decided to adopt a program to improve the ecological condition of the Aydar-Arnasoy lake system, and within the framework of it, take measures to maintain a stable water level and reduce the level of salinity.

"Safari" tented tourist resort is located 5 km from the west coast of Aydarkol, near the village of Dong'elek, in the center of Kyzylkum desert, 60 km from Nurota. At the moment, this is one of the largest and most comfortable camping camps in Uzbekistan . 20 tent houses are permanently installed in the camp. They are decorated with carpets and rugs handmade by local artisans, and colorful fabric patterns and chandeliers create a festive atmosphere in the tent. It is eco-friendly as it is made from simple natural materials such as wood, sticks and felt wrapped in sheep's wool. Tourists spend the evening around the fire, listening to the songs of the local aqin (performer of national songs) in an unusually quiet and peaceful atmosphere. Tourists can take a 1-2-hour camel ride to the unique Aydarkol lake, which stretches for 250 km in the middle of the desert, have lunch with freshly caught fish, and relax. Not far from the tents, there is a unique complex of lakes where the locals mine table salt by hand. [6]

"Gate of Amir Temur" (Temurlang-Ilon Otti Darasi) is one of the famous and interesting tourist destinations of Jizzakh region. It is also mentioned in Russian sources as Temurlang Gate (Tamrelanovo vorota). This gorge is located on the banks of the Sanzor River, which flows from the east of the Nurota Mountains near Jizzakh. The gorge, 120-130 meters wide, is blocked by two

huge rocks, forming a 40-meter passage, named after the great general - Amir Temur (Temur). On the rock to the right of the gate, you can see Persian inscriptions carved by the rulers who passed through the gorge.

This gorge, that is, the corridor between the mountains, is located in the heart of the region, separating Nurota and Morguzar mountains . In its place, as an important ethnocommunication destination, it served as the "eastern gate" of military strategic importance .[7] That is why the mountain pass has always been a region of intersection of economic cultures characteristic of northern nomadic pastoralists and southern settled people, that is, a specific ethnocommunication area for the processes of migration and mutual ethnointegration . Amir Temur (Temurlang) gate fully understood these features Ya. Ghulamov rightly admitted that "the nomads who carried out raids from the deserts of Shosh and Fergana to Sogd went to Zarafshan oasis through Jizzakh, Ilon Otti gorge, and to Bukhara and Karman through Jizzakh and Nurota".

Since the beginning of the 2000s, special attention has been paid to this tourist destination. In 2001-2010, some researches were carried out on the historical value of the rock inscriptions (petroglyphs) in this tourist place, their restoration, and the history of the emergence of the small cave corridor. Later, this tourist destination was included in the list of the most prestigious "Cultural heritage objects with high tourism potential, planned to create conditions for visitors" in accordance with the Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures for the development of domestic and pilgrimage tourism". [8] The unique ecofauna and flora of the mountain attracts local and foreign tourists. Around the gorge there are trees such as walnut, juniper, and fir. Both sides of the gorge are surrounded by rocks. Local and

foreign tourists from the eastern and western regions of the republic stop in this place, travel, rest and continue on their way.

The distinguishing feature of this tourist area is its location on the highway Tashkent-Jizzakh-Samarkand. In this regard, Lucien Keren writes that the following inscription carved on a rock at the entrance to a narrow gorge (also called "Temur's Gate") near Jizzakh on the road leading from Tashkent to Samarkand is well preserved: "With the help of God, the great sultan who conquers kings and nations, Ulugbek, the shadow of God on earth, the helper of the kings loved by God, organizes a series of military campaigns to the Mongolian land and returns from them safe and sound.

Recreational tourism in the region. The province has all necessary conditions for the development of recreational tourism. In the region, 427 cultural objects are under state protection. 100 of them are historical monuments, 268 are archaeological monuments, and 59 are monuments. As of 2021, there are 171 accommodation facilities with 4190 beds in the region, including 33 hotels, 7 hostels, 2 camping sites, 1 recreation center, and 115 hotels. 11 of them are sanatoriums and boarding houses. Today, 54 new residential institutions with 512 beds were established in the region. Of these, there were 3 hotels (160 beds), 1 hostel (12 beds), 50 guest houses (450 places). [10]

For example, in 2021 alone, 4,520 foreign tourists visited the region for recreation. Most of them are citizens of France, Germany, Turkey, Serbia, Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, China, South Korea, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Israel, Great Britain, the United States of America, Italy, India, and the export volume of tourist services is 406,800 thousand. amounted to US dollars. Currently, a list of 95 safe objects has been formed in Uzbekistan, more than 10 tourism

programs have been developed according to the principle of "Safe tourism" and along these directions. In order to strengthen the health of the population through tourism and sports in the areas where the conditions for receiving tourists have been created, the total route for tourists includes 22 historical and 18 places of pilgrimage. .

In order to develop recreation and sports tourism in the territory of the "Duoba" QFY in the district, measures are being taken to organize places to extend the stay of foreign tourists, auto-motocross competitions, bicycle sports, mountain bike races and other competitions are held. In 2021, it is planned to change the villages of "Duoba", "Novka", and it is planned to include the village of "Okhum" in Forish district to the list of tourist villages. 63 family houses will be built in these "tourist villages", and 150 additional jobs will be created in guest houses. special measures will be taken to combine all services into "Safe tourism". The funds allocated for the implementation of general tourism projects in the regions amounted to 793 billion soums in 2021. As a result of the implemented works, 490 new jobs will be created on the basis of 28 projects. In 2022, the total number of accommodation facilities will increase to 45 (586 places), including 5 hotels (150 places), 10 camps and ecotourism facilities (256 places). It is also planned to increase the number of family guest houses to 85 (180).

Effective use of the tourism potential of the mountainous regions of the province, creation of favorable conditions for business entities, construction of international seasonal resorts, hotel complexes, culture, recreation, trade-entertainment and other tourist infrastructure facilities, effective use of existing resources and additional jobs proposals of the Ministry of Tourism and Sports, the Ministry of Investments and Foreign Trade, and the Jizzakh Regional Government were approved for the purpose of

creation.

Construction of modern hotel complexes, cultural, recreational, trade, entertainment and other objects of touristic importance, as well as modern engineering infrastructure in the territory of tourist zones; In the tourist zone, it is planned to create the "Suffa Plateau" international seasonal resort zone and the "Oriklisoi" tourist complex. According to the decree, the term of use of the tourist zone is 30 years with the possibility to extend it later.

"Zomin" sanatorium (recreation zone) is a large tourist resort in Jizzakh region. It is located in the northern foothills of the Turkestan mountain range, in the territory of the Zomin National Nature Park. Zomin sanatorium is located in a seven-story, 300-meter-long, arc-shaped building with 600 beds, built in 1981-1988. This facility is located at an altitude of 2000 meters above sea level, at 39° 38' 03" north latitude and 68° 29' 57" east longitude. Zomin sanatorium, located in the foothills of high mountains, has a special position with its unique nature, conifer groves, and medicinal plants. Air enriched with oxygen and ultraviolet rays is good for upper respiratory tract and nervous system. [11]

In order to serve visiting vacationers, the sanatorium has a "Mother-Child" department for receiving children from 3 to 14 years old together with their parents. "Zomin" sanatorium is equipped with new treatment-diagnostic devices. The main treatment factor is the mountain climate. In addition, water treatment (artificial pearl, iodine-bromine, conifer baths, showers, water pool), physiotherapeutic, therapeutic exercise, torrenkur, massage, sauna, as well as a hallocamera is used for the treatment of patients with bronchial asthma consists of wards. This building has a club, a library, a bar, playrooms with attractions for children, and sports fields.

In general, due to the implementation of many

practical works in the field of tourism in the Jizzakh region over the past years, tourism is rapidly growing as the most important area of social life and macro-economy of the region. Because there is an opportunity to visit the ancient cities, holy places and places of pilgrimage in the districts, which are the dream of world tourists.

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