



The Issues Of Effective Use Of Recreational-Touristic Resources Of Middle Zarafshan Basin

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Abstract: The present article is devoted to the recreational and tourist resources of the Middle Zerafshan basin. Recreational and tourist resources in the basin are most common in mountainous and mountainous areas with favorable climatic conditions, rivers and reservoirs, canals, plains and mineral waters and springs in mountainous areas, karst caves in Chakilalon, Amonkutan, Karatapa Mountains. The main recreational and tourist resources of the Sarmishsai ravine are the southern slopes of Nurata mountain slopes, which contain beautiful and rocky rock sculptures on the slopes of the Nurata mountain range. The main attention is paid to the development of the tourism and recreational sphere in the Mediterranean Sea, the expansion of recreational and tourism flows, and the effective use of historical, cultural, recreational and recreational facilities.

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Key words: basin, recreation, touristic resource, travelling, excursion object, recreation tourism, mineral water, recreation object, karst caves, health resorts and sanatoriums.

Introduction:

Study of recreational and tourist resources leads to the expansion of economic and social opportunities in the country [11]. Today, our Republic has a unique place among Central Asian countries with its unique recreational and tourist resources. It has created more than a hundred tourist destinations, aimed at familiarizing with its natural, historical, architectural systems and monuments. 140 of the recreational and tourist facilities in these areas are protected by the United Nations Organization [UNESCO]. It is worth noting that currently the largest shopping, service complexes, various national entertainment, recreational and recreational facilities are being built in the Zarafshan River basin.

However, hundreds of historical sites, ancient settlements, ancient science centers have been discovered in the Mediterranean Zerafshan basin, one of the ancient cultural centers [12]. Historical sources say that the magnificent buildings of foreign ambassadors have written many books about ancient mosques-madrasahs, celestial mountains, and seven gardens (Samarkand gardens) [13]. The tourists who heard about it visited our country and dwelled on their hospitality, hospitality, traditions and customs, spiritual and material heritage of Uzbek people.

Consequently, the Middle Zarafshan Basin is one of the places with unique natural resources and cultural, historical and natural monuments. Because recreational and tourist activities of vacationers, that

is, increase of spiritual, psychological, physical and intellectual strength of the person, play an important role in providing spiritual stimulation [3]. Samarkand is the second largest city in Uzbekistan. The city has been mentioned as a major trading center on the Silk Road for centuries [4].

Today, the recreation and the number of tourists and their interest are constantly expanding and they want to open new destinations for recreation and tourism. Because we can see the most promising forms of tourism and recreation, which serve to demonstrate the importance of harmony between man and nature in and the preservation of the environment in the Middle Zerafshan basin.

It should be noted that the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoev made several decrees and resolutions on the development of this sphere. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 3, 2018 "On additional organizational measures to create favorable conditions for the development of tourist potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan", February 6, 2006, "On measures for the development of access tourism" "On Measures to Ensure the Prosperity of the Country" [17]. It is evident that these decrees and resolutions, as well as further intensification of domestic and foreign tourism in the country, will have a great impact on the socio-economic development of the Mediterranean basin of Zarafshan. As a result, employees are allowed to travel and vacation at the expense of the unused part

of the labor market, in accordance with labor legislation, and a new era in this area, which is becoming one of the most important sectors of the national economy.

Materials and Methods:

Materials in the article are based on the Decrees and Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoev, analysis of scientific literature and magazines, State Committee for Tourism Development, Samarkand Regional Branch of Federation of Trade Unions, and Statistical Committee. The article uses the methods of statistical analysis and synthesis, comparison, clustering, SWOT analysis.

As well as shedding light on the touristic potential of a territory, this evaluation also makes it possible to overcome considerable [16].

Results:

1) Developed a mechanism for integrated assessment of recreational and tourist potential of the Middle Zarafshan Basin based on comprehensive assessment indicators for the evaluation of tourist and recreational resources and indicated ways to develop them.

2) Scientific and practical recommendations have been developed for the purpose of full utilization of recreational and tourist facilities in the basin.

3) The mechanism of cluster approach to recreational and tourism development has been studied and the relevant changes to the modern infrastructure development program in the basin areas are planned.

4) Information on natural, historical and cultural monuments in the Middle Zarafshan Basin was developed for recreation and tourism resources development.

5) Recreational tourism resources will be developed in the basin and our young people will be employed. It will also be a wonderful resort for our compatriots and guests of our country.

6) The current state of recreation and tourism development in the Middle Zarafshan basin was analyzed based on the use of recreational and tourism resources. As a result, the main directions of development of recreation and tourism resources of the region were developed.

As well as shedding light on the touristic potential of a territory, this evaluation also makes it possible to overcome considerable [16].

Main goals and objectives:

The main purpose of the conference is to provide an opportunity to use the recreational and tourist resources of the Northern Zarafshan basin. To achieve this goal, the following tasks have been addressed: the

development of tourism and recreation, expansion of tourist flows, scientific analysis of natural, historical and cultural monuments, recreational and recreational facilities.

Discussion:

As you know, lately tourists' interest is growing and they want new travel destinations. Therefore, it is no secret that today eco-tourism is one of the most promising areas of tourism, which is one of the most promising types of tourism and recreation that promotes the harmony of human and nature and the importance of environmental protection. Its main purpose is also to educate the traveler, to invest in preserving the ecological environment, to effectively utilize the economic development opportunities of the local population or to respect the diverse ecological culture [7]. Therefore, in today's environmentally challenging time, it requires the use of available natural resources for recreation, the establishment of healthcare facilities, and the detailed scientific research.

Such geographical location of the Middle Zarafshan basin provides an opportunity for recreational development. Historically, the basin is located at the node of the "Great Silk Road", which has provided economic and social development. Even today local and international highways, railways and airways are an important factor in the organization and development of leisure and tourism.

The middle Zarafshan basin is conveniently located in the central part of the country, geographically. P. Baratov (1996) states that the Middle Zarafshan district includes the middle part of the Zarafshan Valley, where the central Turkestan crust is submerged as a result of tectonic processes. The Zarafshan Valley extends almost 766 km from east to west and is open and slopes to the west. Middle Zarafshan is surrounded by Chumkortov, Gubdintov, Karokchitov, Aktov and Koratov in the north [5].

The main factor of the use and development of recreational and tourist resources in the Northern Mediterranean is the historical and cultural resources of the region, favorable climatic conditions, relief, pure air, airborne phytochemical lightweight compounds, sunny days and other climate factors. tourism, as well as tourism. Walking, traveling, excursions, various shows, air and sun baths, fishing, bathing (rivers, lakes) play a major role [15]. Recreational and tourist activity of recreators plays an important role in increasing the spiritual, spiritual, physical, intellectual capacity of the person and ensuring the spirituality of the soul [9].

Development of such types of tourism as ecotourism, geotourism, gastronomic, ethnographic, extreme, medical-recreational, mountaineering and

fishing, along with traditional cultural and historical tourism, is one of the key factors that contribute to tourism efficiency [8].

The invaluable nature of the plain-mountainous terrain of the basin, medicinal mineral resources, climatic characteristics and sports and recreation areas that treat various diseases are favorable for recreational and tourist opportunities. The natural environment, internal waters, climatic and plant life of the region are characteristic of many recreational areas. Creation of health camps. Special irrigation and radiant water is being used in Nurbulak and Samarkand health resorts in the Nurabad district. This mineral water is similar to the waters of Medano (Italy), Kroytsnax (Germany), Alma-DI-Dragul (Spain), Teplitse (Yugoslavia) [6]. In the mountainous areas of the basin mineral water sources (Amanqutan, Karatepa, Chakilkalon, Oktog, Nurota) were found. These mineral waters are used today for treatment.

Currently, recreational facilities in the region are strangely located, mostly in the foothills of the Zarafshan, Turkestan and Nurata mountain ranges. Many experts believe that the most favorable weather conditions and sunny days are found in 1,400 to 3,000 meters in mountainous areas of Uzbekistan [3]. Unfortunately, recreational resources in these areas are rarely used. Some Areas of the Basin In accordance with the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Some Issues of Tourism Development in the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated March 10, 2015 the necessary conditions for the priority development of the Zarafshan State Reserve in the basin have been created. In this direction, modern infrastructure is being created in Urgut district, "Upper chinor", "Mingarcha" and recreation parks around Toktakoracha, Ohalik mountain village of Samarkand district, the area around "Nurbuloq" sanatorium in Nurabad district, Duzgalakal area in Pakhtachi district and other areas.

It is also considered to be one of the picturesque gorges on the basin of the Karatag Basin the Sarmishsai ravine, which holds the most abundant rock paintings natural attractions, fresh air, healing mineral waters, rare and diverse nature monuments, medicinal plants attracts tourists and recreationalists today.

Another attractive feature of the Sarmishsai ravine is its charming beautiful landscapes. Dara gets amazing beauty, especially with the arrival of spring. There are more than 650 species of plants in sixty-two families, of which 27 are endemics. In addition, more than 200 archaeological sites from various historical periods have been discovered in this gorge [19]. Among them are stone-stone spaces, workshops, mills, mines, ancient and medieval villages, burial mounds, burials, rock paintings. The animal kingdom also plays

an important role in the enrichment of biodiversity in the region. Among the animals included in the International Red Book, there are rare species of fauna, such as cabbage, goats and eagles, such as black fish, lizards, yellow snakes, long-legged stskins, thyme, orange, quail, quail, and deer [20].

To date, the region has 3 orders:

1. The Chakanda Order, which covers 1,500 hectares of flora and fauna along the Black Sea coast, is established. This order is registered with the Samarkand Forestry.

2. About 40,000 hectares of saxaul plantings have been established in the steppe zone of the Karnob State Farm of Nurabad district. Here, the endangered white and black Saxons are protected, and the animals included in the Red Book are protected, such as deer, foxes, snakes, and others.

3. In the mountainous area of Koshrabad district, an order of 16,500 hectares was established. Here are protected animals (dhar, gharra) and medicinal plants included in the Red Book. The analysis shows that in most areas of the region, especially in the middle of spring, the landscape of the flora will create a beautiful landscape for both seasonal and short-term tourism.

The reason is to determine the recreational-tourism potential of the resources, to improve its structure and to develop resorts and tourism infrastructure, rehabilitation of tourist routes, special attention should be paid to the determination of the scheme [9].

As a result of these efforts, these territories were included in the UNESCO World Heritage list in 2001 in the nomination "Samarkand - Crossroads of Culture" [18]. Samarkand region has protected 1105 archeological, 670 architectural, 37 exciting recreational objects, 18 monumental, 21 memorial and 1851 objects of cultural and historical heritage. In addition, many caves in the region, thousands of snowstorms, allow for the development of some areas of leisure and tourism.

The importance of caves in human life is that the abundance of water from them has healing and healing properties of various diseases. Because the climate of the cave is not like a climate on the ground. The reason for this is that in the caves there are very few microbes, and in terms of purity, it resembles a forest or mountain air. When you go to see caves, people feel good in the cave [10].

The karst caves are common in the mountains of Chkalkalon, Ammanut and Karatepa. All the natural geographical conditions are sufficient for the formation of the caves of karst, in the Range Range. Based on the field surveys and scientific literature analysis, it has been established that there are a total of 113 pieces, including 75 vertical and 38 horizontal

caves. There are 23 caves in the mountains of Karatepa, which are rich in various minerals. It has a variety of minerals, wood and animal colors, bouquets and so on. Various scenic views of the caves attract the attention of tourists. For example, the fact that the Amir Temur cave has been decorated with ceilings is a great sight for tourists. Therefore, the caves will be of interest to tourists involved in the cave alpinism.

Therefore, on February 3, 2018, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoev signed the Decree "On additional organizational measures to create favorable conditions for the development of tourism potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan". The Decree envisages the recreational and tourism potential of the republic (including the Mediterranean Zeravshan Basin), first of all, by attracting investment, introducing innovative ideas and technologies into the industry, as well as using the available resources and capabilities of the country's rich natural, cultural and historical heritage more favorable conditions are provided for [14]. The decrees and resolutions adopted in this regard are aimed at accelerated development of recreational and tourist resources, sustainable development of the national economy, effective use of tourism, recreational and healthcare facilities in the regions, rehabilitation of living standards and health. The Northern Zerbstan Basin is one of the largest tourist destinations in the country.

Conclusion:

It is possible to say that, along with the use of recreational and tourist resources in our country, the main tasks of their development are not only to acquaint foreign tourists with the landscape, rich and unique nature of our Homeland, but also to link friendships among peoples in the field of rational use of recreational and tourist resources of the country. At present, certain areas should have zones of well-built buildings, natural and cultural complexes including hydraulic engineering and engineering construction, transport routes, governance bodies and service entities. It is necessary to set tasks for the rational use of recreational and tourist resources, to increase the quality of services and adaptation of the quality to the modern requirements, the use of unused new tourist opportunities. Special attention is paid to the development of ecologic, health, agro and active tourism, supporting internal tourism, and training specialists in the field.

In our view, it is important to consider the following issues: the development of recreational and tourism prospects and the evaluation of resources. These are:

1. Geographical and environmental assessment of tourist admission burden, mapping tourism, recreation and health centers based on natural

conditions and climatic features of the Middle Zarafshan Basin;

2. Creation of tourism clusters in recreational tourism areas (construction of additional facilities in the area of sanatoriums, resorts and resorts in the middle Zarafshan basin, attracting both local and foreign tourists);

3. To increase the range of recreational and tourist products, strengthen their material and technical base, create free recreational and tourist zones;

4. Increasing the focus on recreational tourism by attracting foreign tourists to health, recreation and resorts.

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