



The Role Of The Development Of International Mountain Tourism In The Turkestan Ridge In The Social Life Of The Local Population

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Abstract: This article examines the issues of improving the social life of the local population, ie employment, through the development of international mountain tourism in the Turkestan ridge.

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Currently, the development of tourism in the regions also plays an important role in providing employment to the local population. The diversification of tourism has a rapid impact on the employment of indigenous peoples. For example, in Nice, one of the tourist centers of France, tourism ranks first among the types of active work. The sector employs more than 50% of the city's population. Over the past 20 years, tourism has entered major sectors of the international economy.

It should be noted that foreign travel companies highly value and value exotic natural geographical objects, widely advertise them and make the most of them. More recently, tourism has been seen as a "catalyst" for change in mountainous areas (Alibekov L, 2020).

The development of international mountain tourism in the Turkestan ridge, which we are studying, will provide a certain amount of employment to the local population. Natural geographical conditions must be taken into account in the development and implementation of many types of international mountain tourism in all mountainous regions of the Turkestan ridge.

By developing international mountain tourism in the Turkestan ridge, it will be possible to radically change the economic and social life of the local population living in mountainous areas. In the mountainous regions, the traditional source of livelihood of the local population has so far been agriculture and animal husbandry. Opportunities for large-scale development of these sectors in mountainous areas are limited from year to year. If the number of hooves of livestock is increased, the flora of the mountainous region will be severely damaged. This in turn

requires that the number of livestock not exceed a certain amount. It is also well known that due to the mountainous terrain, the area of arable land is limited.

Opportunities for large-scale development of both sectors are limited due to the regional factor. Overuse of opportunity leads to the integrity of mountain nature and the disruption of natural balance.

Natural conditions in mountainous areas have always been a specific obstacle to the location of manufacturing enterprises. In the absence of manufacturing enterprises, employment of the local population remains an urgent problem. In our opinion, the best way to provide employment for the local population in mountainous areas is to develop projects that will create several hundred jobs through the development of international mountain tourism and, in turn, increase the range of tourist services.

In recent years, as in other mountainous regions of Uzbekistan, great attention is paid to the development of international mountain tourism in the Turkestan ridge. In particular, many resorts (campsites, guest houses) and wellness complexes with all amenities for vacationers are being built in nature. For this reason, the number of tourists who want to relax in the heart of mountain nature is gradually increasing from year to year (see Table 1).

Table 1. Tourist visit to Zaamin National Nature Park

№	Number of local tourists	Number of foreign tourists	Years
1	53270	173	2015 y
2	61380	270	2016 y
3	63783	984	2017 y
4	66334	933	2018 y
5	69240	1012	2019 y

The results of many years of scientific research show that the number of tourists (both local and foreign) visiting the mountains of Zaamin, the northern slope of the Turkestan ridge, is growing from year to year. In particular, in 2019, 1012 foreign tourists with 69,240 local tourists visited the Zaamin National Park. Let's focus on the specific economic aspects of the increase in the number of tourists: for tourists visiting the Zaamin National Park, the fee is set at 0.05 times the minimum wage. In 2018, the price for a one-day visit to the Zaamin National Nature Park was 9,832 soums. Through these small payments, the administration of the Zaamin National Park in 2018 contributed 588,862,000 soums to the state

treasury. The funds raised are being used to keep the nature of the Zaamin National Nature Park clean.

While Zaamin analyzes the 2019 tourist visits to the national park by month, the maximum is in July (17,023) and the minimum is in December (219) (see Table 1). The data show that there are sharp differences in tourist visits in July and December. In winter, it is possible to increase the number of tourists by organizing medicine, sports, gastrotourism, as well as various "feasts" and marathons.

Table 1. Tourist visit to Zaamin National Nature Park in 2019

№	Months	total	Including		
			Local tourists	Foreign tourists	The amount is one thousand soums
1	January	316	294	22	2725
2	February	272	252	20	2342
3	March	793	763	30	6831
4	April	3072	2939	133	26459
5	May	8917	8786	130	77138
6	June	12630	12526	148	108418
7	July	16872	16676	151	197395
8	August	14687	14531	120	124566
9	September	7011	6923	90	33465
10	October	548	503	45	5045
11	November	241	215	26	2444
12	December	201	183	18	2034
	Jami	66334	65401	933	588862

Note: Payments were made in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 278 of September 30, 2015

As a result of scientific research conducted in the Zaamin National Nature Park and surrounding recreation areas, the level of employment of the local population in the field of tourism was also studied. A sociological survey was conducted to determine the level of employment in the tourism sector among the local population in the settlements within a radius of 30 km around the National Park. As a result, the employment situation in the tourism sector among the working population was analyzed.

The results of the analysis show that currently the employment of locals in tourist services within a radius of 30 km - 75% in villages 10 km from the national park, such as Urikli, Korangulisay and Togterak, 50% in Duoba, 20 km, in Hulkar and Koryk villages, 30 km 30%, and on average 50-60%.

The attraction that attracts tourists to the Zaamin water basin is not only the nature, but also the presence of a unique gastrotourism. Here some dishes are prepared at the level of art, and their taste is hard to find even in city restaurants. Tandir, yakna and barra kebabs made of mutton, as well as kazan patir and its butter, differ from similar dishes prepared in other regions by their unique taste. It should be noted that there are famous families in

Zaamin who have been teaching each other the secrets of cooking for three or four generations.

The secret of the taste of Zaamin tandoor meat is that the meat used in cooking must be mutton or sarka meat fed on a mountain lamb. Scented spruce and mountain spices also give the tandoor meat its unique taste and flavor.

There is another exotic type of gastrotourism in particular: fishing by chefs and a variety of dishes prepared by chefs from caught fish. On the road from the city of Zaamin to the Zaamin National Nature Park, in the village of Hulkar, there is a recreation area "Magic Hook". The peculiarity of the resort is that the lake is artificially formed. Several species of fish are fed in the lake.

Vacationers who come to the "magic hook" are given hooks at will. The fun part of the holiday is that from the fish caught by the tourists, a variety of dishes are prepared by the chefs at the same time. A tourist visiting the resort can relax not only by eating, but also by breathing mountain air and fishing.

By developing international mountain tourism in the Turkestan ridge, it is possible to increase employment not only in the mountainous areas of Zaamin district, but also in the mountainous areas of Bakhmal, Forish and Sharof Rashidov districts of the region. If 50% or more of the local population is engaged in tourism, these areas can be declared as "tourist areas". In particular, in 2019, the village of Duoba in Zaamin district was granted the status of "tourist village".

The provision of transport services to tourists in the Turkestan ridge is an integral part of the tourism industry. The share of transport services in all tourist services was more than 40%. Currently, transport travel is emerging as an independent form of tourism. Today, the role and importance of transport in the development of tourism can be grouped in the following ways:

- ❖ Transport provides convenient access to the Turkestan ridge, as well as other mountain tourist centers located in the country. Although the mountainous region has tourist resources, access to sightseeing, sightseeing and use of tourist facilities is limited unless there is a means to easily visit the area. Hence, the development of tourism infrastructure depends primarily on the availability of vehicles. On the other hand, the development of tourism affects the diversity of modes of transport. Therefore, there is an integral link between tourism and transport;
- ❖ The transport system is a source of foreign exchange from foreign tourism to the country's treasury;
- ❖ The increase in the number of high-speed public transport as a result of the development of the transport network - allows people with average time and financial status to participate in tourism.

Based on the above considerations, in parallel with the development of tourism in the Turkestan ridge, it is necessary to establish various transport networks. Including:

- 1) the development of vehicles leads to an improvement in the quantity and quality of tourist traffic;
- 2) create opportunities for the middle class in the implementation of tourist trips;
- 3) The increase in modes of transport (rail, road, water and air) will ensure a high level of choice for tourists when traveling.

4) By developing water transport in the Jizzakh and Zaamin reservoirs (small boat trips, rescue teams, "floating restaurant"), it is possible to employ 10 to 100 locals.

In conclusion, the development of international mountain tourism in the Turkestan ridge will play an invaluable role in the social life of the local population and the development of infrastructure in these areas.

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