



Development of ecotourism in Jizzakh region

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ABSTRACT

In order to develop ecotourism in Jizzakh region, 3 ecotourism routes have been developed and scientific recommendations for their implementation have been given.

KEYWORDS

Ecotourism, architectural, historical, art, archeological monuments, shrines, ecological address, routes.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the importance of ecotourism is immeasurable, it includes issues such as conservation of natural landscapes, solving the problems of specially protected areas and analysis of human impact on the environment. Ecotourism or ecotourism - "ecotourism" in English means "travel to the green world and the preservation of nature." This is what has always attracted tourists from all over the world. Because a person who is tired of air and water polluted by various factors as well as noise and social conflict wants to see himself in the bosom of nature and feel a part of nature. Because when nature, which he has created, embraces him again, he feels that the

processes of renewal and regeneration are taking place in the body.

The number of objects of historical, cultural, architectural and archeological significance that can attract tourists in Uzbekistan is more than 7,000, including 545 architectural, 575 historical, 1,457 art and 5,500 archeological monuments. Of these monuments, only 140 are covered as tourist attractions. This figure is only 2%. Exact information about the remaining tourist attractions and valuable monuments is also insufficient. According to the data, there are 310 tourist attractions in Khiva, 221 in Bukhara and 118 in Samarkand.

In Jizzakh region, 372 cultural heritage sites are under state protection. That is, 42 of them are preserved as historical monuments and shrines, 267 as ecological sites, 63 as monumental monuments. At the same time, more than 10 hotels operating in cities and districts of the region have the capacity to receive 35,000 tourists a year. From the above, it can be seen that great achievements can be made in terms of receiving tourists in the region.

Jizzakh region is now one of such places, where tourism can be organized in the following areas:

- A trip to the national park, nature reserve and pleasant mountains;
- study of endangered flora and fauna;
- active recreation;
- Scientific research of unique monuments and shrines.

The unique beauty and unique nature of the region, as well as the ancient history and culture of the local people fascinate foreign tourists. The Bakhmal and Zaamin districts, located in the northwestern part of the Turkestan Mountains, have great potential for attracting tourists. The area is home to the Zaamin National Park and the Zaamin State Nature Reserve, which are characterized by cold water flowing from their rivers and thick pine forests that cover the mountain slopes.

3 routes have been selected for the development of ecotourism in the mountains of Turkestan. These are Jizzakh-Peshawar, Jizzakh-Zaamin National Park, Jizzakh-Muzbulak-Osmat routes.

Of particular importance on the Jizzakh-Peshawar route are the Khojai-Serob ota shrine and the Peshawar cave. The Khojai-Serob ota shrine is located in the upper part of the village of Pishagor. Pishagor Cave is

located in the western part of Mount Turkestan, on the northern slope of Mount Molguzar, on the left bank of the Pishagar River - Dolona - Kuduksay. This cave is in need of in-depth scientific archeological research and can provide a lot of new, interesting information about our ancient land.

The Jizzakh-Zaamin route starts from the museum in Zaamin and includes mountain villages such as Bogishamol, Hulkar, Togterak, Duoba and Ettikechuv. In addition to the organization of guest houses in the houses of mountain villages, it is possible to build special lawns around the riverbanks and remote natural areas, to organize exhibitions reflecting the culture, lifestyle, customs, flora and fauna of the local population.

The Jizzakh-Muzbulak-Osmat route starts at the Amir Temur Gate and connects to the shrine of Sa'd ibn Abu Waqqas. The shrine is located in the village of Avliya in Gallaorol district and is divided into two areas. From the Jontekesoy area in the upper part of the village of Muzbulak you can observe the Zaamin State Reserve.

It is necessary to create mobile websites in Uzbek, Russian and English for the independent movement of foreign tourists on these ecotourism routes. An important issue in the mountain villages of the route is the organization of special accommodation that meets modern requirements for the reception of foreign tourists. That is why it is necessary to conduct research from the point of view of tourism development on the transformation of every household in the mountain villages into guest hotels. Because the number of tourists visiting Bakhmal and Zaamin districts of the region is growing from year to year due to the growing demand for recreation in the mountains.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that the development of ecotourism in Jizzakh region is economically beneficial. This requires a multifaceted approach to the issue, not a one-sided one. No large-scale changes should be made to the area. It is not advisable to build hotels, restaurants, consumer services in these areas. Everything should be natural and kept as it is. It is also interesting for tourists, who can not only see with their own eyes the lifestyle, customs, local cuisine and family traditions of the local population, but also directly participate in them. Not only will this be interesting and enjoyable for the tourist, but they will realize that the ancient roots of the eternal closeness and relationship between nature and man are inextricably linked with nature and the life of our villages, and the importance of preserving them as they are.

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