



The Role Of Tour Bases In The Development Of Tourism In Uzbekistan

Muhayyo Fakhridin kizi Sultanova

Lecturer at the Department of Design Faculty of Design The National Institute of Art and Design named after K.Behzad

ABSTRACT

As a result of the special attention paid by the head of our state to the tourism sector, the tourism potential of our country is growing. New modern hotels and resorts are being built. New tourist routes are being developed and services are being improved. This will be an important factor in expanding the flow of foreign tourists to our country, the development of domestic tourism, the creation of new jobs and increasing the welfare of the population. This article also discusses the level of tourism in Uzbekistan and the role of tourist destinations in it.

KEYWORDS

Camp, tourism, service, ecotourism, geotourism, recreation, zone.

INTRODUCTION

Our country is among the top ten countries in the world for the number of historical monuments. There are more than 7,000 architectural and archeological monuments in our country, and such a priceless heritage is the inexhaustible wealth of our people.

The nature of our country is very colorful and unique. There are majestic mountains, steppes, rivers and lakes. It is important in the development of ecotourism, the organization of interesting trips, increasing the tourism potential of the region.

Extensive work is being done to promote these opportunities, to improve the activities of resorts and tourism organizations, and to implement targeted programs based on the specifics of each region, its internal capabilities. For example, extreme tourist services such as ecotourism, geotourism, off-road trips, mountaineering and rafting in mountainous areas are organized. In addition, the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Navoi, Jizzakh and Khorezm regions have built a number of camps, recreation and health facilities. New tourist routes have been established along the Ugam-Chatkal State National Nature Park, the shores of the Amudarya and Aydarkol lakes, the Kyzylkum Desert, the Nurata and Boysun mountain ranges.

Today, in accordance with the regional programs approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the development of tourism continues. Projects aimed at restoring cultural heritage sites, construction and repair of tourist facilities, development of new tourist routes, diversification of tourist products, promotion of tourism potential of the country are being implemented. We know that in the field of tourism, its rapid development and the development of tourism activities also depend on the activities of the hotel.

In our country, too, attention has been paid to the development of these aspects since the early days of independence, and today tourism has risen to the level of the main state policy. In this regard, President Sh.M.Mirziyoev said: "We have now approved only the issues related to the structure, which deals with the development of tourism. These measures should be strengthened by concrete measures to increase the contribution of tourism to the development of the Uzbek economy, to promote our historical and cultural values, as well as to replenish foreign exchange reserves. "

Our country pays attention not only to the above-mentioned tourism, but also to the number of hotels and tourist attractions in order to increase the flow of tourists to our country and provide them with quality services and leisure. We can see many examples of this so far. Not far from the capital, we can cite the example of several hotels and tourist attractions in the mountainous areas of Tashkent region alone. Another proof of this is the mountain resort zone "Amirsoy", opened in the mountainous area of Bostanlyk district of Tashkent region, 80 km from the city of Tashkent.

METHODS

One of the most important steps in the development of tourism in Uzbekistan is the design of tourist attractions and bringing them up to world standards. For this purpose, in the design of tourist attractions:

- Increasing the role of tourist destinations in the tourism industry of Uzbekistan;
- Expansion of tourist attractions and their demand in cities and regions with historical and cultural heritage;
- To study the factors influencing the development of the tourist area;
- Analysis of the state of development of tourist attractions in Uzbekistan and increase the efficiency of existing tourist attractions;
- Creation of tourist attractions in accordance with the requirements of urban planning and architectural design;
- When designing a tourist attraction, special attention should be paid to the development of modern architectural and interior design solutions.

A tourist base is a tourist complex in the direction of active transport, which includes facilities for active recreation of tourists. Tourists are usually attracted by active means of transport: mountains, water, skiing, travel. As a rule, tourist camps are important because

they are located in beautiful places, along ravines, rivers and lakes, on the edge of the forest. Unlike year-round accommodation hotels, tourist camps can be year-round and seasonal. Tourist bases differ in terms of location, living conditions, type and quality of services provided. One of the distinguishing features of tourist camps from hotels is the presence or absence of breakfast, lunch and dinner. The package of additional services of tourist camps depends on the consumer and to whom it is directed, but mainly these services are traditional: restaurant, bathroom, swimming pool, guarded parking, for various sports sports grounds, sometimes beauty salons, massage rooms, tourist services.

The essence of the task of planning (designing) a tourist area is to develop a model of the tourist and recreation system - the location of interconnected tourist facilities and infrastructure, the development of tourist routes, and so on. The main objects of design are tourist and recreational facilities, enterprises and organizations, tourist and supply infrastructure. The placement of design objects is based on a comprehensive assessment of the potential of the area, taking into account the geographical, architectural, planning, engineering and environmental conditions. Tourist attractions can have from 100 to 500 rooms, usually far from the city and near the reservoirs, located in beautiful places, which increases the interest in it and the flow of tourists. Tourist attractions offer a full range of services: many sports facilities, including playgrounds.

The interior of the building depends on the composition of the buildings of each major functional group, such as the seating area, level of comfort, number of floors and location. Internal communications include vertical (elevators, stairs) and horizontal (corridors) connections. For residential buildings, the internal height connection includes service elevators for the transport of servants and goods, which can be combined

into an autonomous transport center with access to spaces from service corridors - Corridors - accommodation - Horizontal connection on residential floors - provides communication between residential buildings. An important element of the functional relationship of all groups of rooms is the vestibule, which forms the main stream of vacationers. The vestibule is the main communication center that provides connections to residential floors, dining areas and office rooms. The functional organization of the main groups of buildings determines their planning decisions and shapes the architectural and spatial composition of the recreation facility building.

RESULTS

The decision of the recreation zone on urban planning should be based on a comprehensive plan for the development of the national economy in the region, taking into account the progressive directions of development of all its components and ensuring the protection of recreational resources in the region. The functional typology of a tourist institution and its associated architectural and compositional solutions are as follows:

- The first category: buildings of modern architectural form, taking into account the characteristics of the natural landscape, using modern materials and structures on the basis of individual or custom design. These types include almost all tourist hotels and city motels.
- The second category: regional architecture, modern and national forms of synthesis of new buildings of tourist institutions using the basic principles and ethnographic architectural forms. These types include tourist camps, camps, one-day shelters, huts, youth camps.
- The third category: old, adapted buildings for tourist facilities of historical or ethnographic

significance; buildings that fully replicate the forms and methods of regional architecture while preserving new traditional materials and structures.

- The fourth category: type of seasonal or mobile buildings and structures (tents, caravans, tourist ships, trains).

- The fifth type: tourist buildings and structures, attractive and traditional in form and style.

The interaction of the buildings of tourist facilities with the natural environment creates optimal conditions for the creation of landscapes, integrated architectural and spatial compositions and the organization of various forms of tourism, which ensure the preservation of the most valuable nature.

The architectural and planning structure of tourist hotels is influenced by their location in cities, rural recreation and tourist zones and specialized sports and wellness zones.

DISCUSSION

Today, architects around the world are looking for new ways to combine the uniqueness of architectural and compositional solutions of buildings and recreation complexes with the requirements of maximum industrialization. The application of a radically new style of design - the variability of the spatial planning elements of buildings - allows resorts to solve this problem.

As a result of the collected data and research, we can see that the demand for camps is growing in our country. In this case, the main document and reference tool used in the design of the camps is the QMQ, which is used in construction in our country. According to it, the buildings of the Republic of Uzbekistan are divided into four levels according to the normal service life: the service life of buildings of the first level is more than 100 years; Level II from 50 to 100 years; III degree from 20 to

50 years; Level IV is 5 to 20 years. Another important requirement for buildings is fire safety.

In addition, in order to achieve promising results in this area, it is possible to effectively use the experience of tourism in developed countries and many scientists and famous architects who have conducted research in this area. Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to ensure the accelerated development of tourism"; Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 3, 2018 No PF-5326 "On additional organizational measures to create favorable conditions for the development of tourism potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan"; Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 16, 2017 No PP-3217 "On priority measures for the development of tourism in 2018-2019" can also be used as a normative document.

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