



Prospects of Eco-Tourism Development in Jizzak Region

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Abstract: *The article describes in detail the prospects for the development of eco-tourism in the Jizzakh region through its natural potential to attract visitors with the touristic potential of the area and its attractiveness that interests and attracts tourists.*

Keywords: *Eco-Tourism, regions, cultural, historical heritage, infrastructure, pilgrimage.*

Introduction: Complex measures for the development of the tourism sector as one of the strategic industries are being implemented step by step in our country. Also, rapid development of domestic tourism as one of the most important factors of sustainable socio-economic development of regions, introducing tourists to the cultural-historical heritage and natural resources of our country, regional brands that attract tourists with their charm, liberalization of the visa regime as its basis, simplifying the procedure for registration of foreign citizens, providing privileges and preferences for the development of the tourism network will allow effective promotion of national tourism potential in domestic and foreign markets. Among social needs, the need for pilgrimage and recreation is 3 times more than the need for housing in the human psyche. That is the urgency of developing this sector in our country. One of these ways is the provision of tourist services to residents in densely populated areas with moderate climatic conditions. to create and thereby ecotourism, agrotourism, local brands that serve to meet the daily needs of tourists are local milk and meat products, as well as delicious national dishes.

Literature analysis and methods: It is known that the tourism sector is one of the most non-negotiable sectors in the world. That is why significant work is being done in our country to develop this sector, in particular, the Law "On Tourism of the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted on April 16, 2019, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on August 13, 2019 "Uzbekistan Decree No. PF-5781 of January 5, 2019 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures for the further development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan" " Decree No. PF-5611 was adopted, according to which tourism types, forms and their institutional bases are given, in some sources directions for creating tourist villages and its institutional bases, as well as this institutional According to the principles, starting from November 1, 2019, the list of citizens' assemblies with the highest tourism potential (towns, villages, hamlets and neighborhoods of cities, towns, villages and hamlets) will be formed, from 20 in the territories of these citizens' assemblies "Tourism Mahalla", "Tourism Village" or "Tourism Village" in the event that at least five family guest houses are established and at least five types of services are provided for tourists (except accommodation and/or catering services) It has been determined that, starting from 2020, citizens' gatherings that have been granted the status of "Tourism Village", "Tourism Village" or "Tourism Farm" will be included in the state programs "Prosperous Village" and "Prosperous Neighborhood" [Decree No. PF5781 of August 13, 2019]. From the point of view of obtaining results in the research, when the work was carried out on the method of observation and analysis, it was found that Uzbekistan, as well as Jizzakh region, has a large-scale opportunity for the development of the tourism sector, as well as a very large recreation potential, in which a total of 7.4 thousand There are objects of cultural heritage,

209 of which are located in the territory of four museum cities - "Ichan Castle in Khiva", "Historical Center of Bukhara", "Historical Center of Shahrisabz", "Samarkand City", It was announced that it was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List [Decree No. PF-5611 dated January 5, 2019.]. In recent years, the volume of export of tourism services in our country has doubled, especially in the last two years, from 546.9 million US dollars to 1041 million US dollars, that is, it has increased by 190.3%. In the year before COVID-19, the growth rate of foreign visitors averaged 8 percent annually, compared to 7 percent in the year before that, indicating that the figure exceeded 2.69 million. . According to the results of last year, 5.3 million foreign tourists visited the republic. As a result of taking measures to support and protect the private sector, by the end of the year, the number of hotel enterprises reached 950, from 661 to 900. The introduction of a new mechanism for the certification of tourist class motor vehicles intended for the transportation of 8 or more passengers brought to the territory of the republic, and as a result of this, the fleet of tourist class motor vehicles was increased to 128 units in the last year (47 buses and 81 minibuses) is a clear evidence of the attention paid to this field. Through institutional reforms, infrastructure modernization and promotion of the country's brand, as well as increasing the share of the tourism industry in the country's economy in 2021-2025, developing the necessary infrastructure in this direction and promoting the tourism potential of the republic in the world market, tourism in the country's gross domestic product it is set to increase its share to 5% (up to now 2.3%), as well as to attract more than 9 million tourists, including 2 million tourists from far abroad, by the end of 2025 [Decree No. PF-5781 of August 13, 2019].

Results: Based on such institutional opportunities created in our country, there are extensive opportunities for the development of tourism in Jizzakh region. Jizzakh region is located in the central region of Uzbekistan, and because of this, it has the opportunity to conduct a large-scale economy in all directions. Its length is 180 km from east to west, i.e. from Yangiabad district to Farish district, 175 km from south to north, i.e. from Bakhmal district to Mirzachol district. is The area is 21.1 thousand square kilometers. Of this, 4.8 thousand sq. km. (22.7%) are lands used in agriculture. The area of forests and forestry-related crops is 1.8 thousand (8.5%) sq. km. Chimkortog and Molguzar, extending most of its territory from east to west and partly to northwest, Nurota ridge mountains extending from west to east, east-south and south, from Chordora in Kazakhstan from the north to It forms Aydarkol, which stretches from the north-west of the region to the territory of Navoi region. Pilgrims such as Sa'd ibn Waqqas, Usmand ota, Novqa ota, Khojamushkent ota, Parpi ota, Sayfin ota, Savruk ota, Qulfisar ota serve to develop pilgrimage tourism in the province. It is noteworthy that the natural springs here produce 16-20 mln. per year on average. cubic meter of water is available. The most important are Bakhmal, Zomin, Gallaorol districts of the region and Sh. Rainfall will be relatively abundant in mountainous regions of Rashidov and Forish districts. Also, due to the moderate temperature, there is relatively little water fragmentation in Bakhmal, Gallaorol and Forish hollows, Zominsoy, Ettikechuv and Korpasoy. There are significant opportunities for the development of tourism and recreation clusters in the region, that is, one of the unique features of the nature of the region is that the mountains and mountain slopes contain iron, sulfur, hydrogen, radium, silicic acid, carbon dioxide, there are a number of healing water sources with alkaline thermo-minerals. In fact, at the moment, sanatoriums named "Marjonsuv", "Birshagan", "Gagarin" and several prophylactics are operating in Gallaorol, Forish, Mirzachol districts of the region, which treat with such balneological waters. At the same time, there are rich mineral sources in Zomin, Jizzakh, Bakhmal districts of the region. According to the chemical and balneological composition of all mineral waters in the region, the most natural uniqueness is directly related to the mountain zone that occupies a large part of the territory. On the mountain slopes of these regions, there are different beautiful natural corners, juniper groves, almond groves, walnut groves, healing meadows, streams, clear waters, and even a layer of pure fresh air. There are rare species of plants and animals and birds in the hills and streams of the huge gorges. Hills and hills in Bakhmal and Zomin districts, huge parks, as well as mineral water at an altitude of 2600 meters above sea level in Bakhmal, People's Park and nature reserves, wonderful waterfalls, dozens of springs on the slopes of the mountains attract humanity. it is a gift of a benevolent nature that beckons. The nature of the 48,000-hectare People's Park in Zomin district, which is considered the main foundation of tourism clusters in the

region, is very beautiful. In the summer and spring, the air layer on the slopes of the mountain, whose height is up to 4 thousand meters above the sea level, is painted in the color of the rainbow. The Zomin Nature Reserve was established near the People's Park. The total area of the People's Park and the reserve is 78,000 hectares. In this reserve there are more than 100 medicinal and medicinal plants, animals like white-claw bear, wild boar, badger, alkar, (mountain goat), jayra, rodents, hawk, black crane, vulture, harrier, There are more than 150 species of birds such as partridges and grouse. "Zomin" sanatorium, Oriklisi recreation center, and many guest houses for tourists operate in this nature reserve. For this reason, the flow of vacationers, tourists, that is, recreationists, does not stop in these recreational areas throughout the year. Due to the fact that the terrain of the region rises from the lowlands, deserts and steppes to the hills and mountains in the north and northwest, the number of animal species also increases. There are also large-scale opportunities for the development of the fishing industry in the region, in particular, in the lakes of Aydarkol-Tuzkon Arnasoy, there are fish species such as zogora, lakka, suzak and eel.

Discussion: It can be seen from the above data that in Zomin district of the region with a population of 163.6 thousand people (11.8% of the population of the region), in Bakhmal district with a population of 155.8 thousand people (11.8% of the population of the region) 3 %), Gallaorol districts with a population of 171.4 thousand people (12.4% of the region's population) have extensive opportunities for organizing tourist guest houses with recreation, as well as tourism clusters based on their mutual cooperation there is.

Conclusion: At present, not only in our country, but also in the whole world, the tourism industry is a low-labor but highly profitable industry. That is, there is an opportunity to earn income with less labor compared to some industries that require a lot of labor per 1 soum of labor, for example, the construction industry. From a social point of view, the service workers working in this field at the same time enjoy the products of this field while providing services to tourists, which in turn causes the extension of human life. Spiritually, through the development of the tourism sector, it is possible to strengthen the position of our country on the world map and introduce our country to the whole world by showing off our architectural monuments, which are the symbols of our national values inherited from our ancestors, and our beautiful nature to the whole world. occurs.

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