

# Issues of Zoning According to the Recreational and Tourist Potential of the Regions

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**Abstract:** *Natural resources are a key factor in locating and developing production. Some of the natural resources are also used by people as recreational resources. Natural and recreational resources are formed on the basis of the internal capabilities of each region and are reflected as social, economic, cultural, medical and aesthetic factors for the region. In this regard, the scientific study of natural recreational resources of the regions is one of the least studied and relevant areas in our country.*

**Keywords:** natural resources, recreational resources, landscape, eco touristic region, recreation area, natural resources.

## Introduction

As people's lives, lifestyles, and opportunities improve, so does their need for recovery. In their free time, which accounts for 1/4 to 1/3 of their lives, people rest, recuperate, and go on various journeys to receive spiritual nourishment. Population growth, the growth of production, and the expansion of the service sector are increasing the role of recreational resources in the economy. This is because the development of urbanization, the rise of urban lifestyles, and even the expansion of urban lifestyles in rural areas are leading to general psychological and physiological stress, increased noise, traffic fatigue and other inconveniences.

When classifying natural and recreational resources, many scientists differentiate them according to their characteristics of use. Recreational resources are considered to be natural objects and phenomena that can be used for recreation, tourism and medical purposes. However, we suggest that authors also consider their origins when classifying recreational resources. In other words, recreational resources can have a cultural and historical basis, they can have a natural origin.

Natural recreational resources include beaches, rivers and lakes, forests, mineral and medicinal muds. These places offer a wide variety of beautiful landscapes, rich flora, leisure, sports, hunting, fishing and other opportunities for vacationers and tourists. The green areas around large cities, nature reserves and parks, cultural, historical and archeological monuments are among the attractions.

## Materials and methods

In recent years, as a result of the development of natural resources, recreation areas have been created and widely used in areas with natural landscapes. This form of nature use allows the use of the landscape for recreational purposes. At the same time, when using natural landscapes, the issue of their protection and the principle of environmental friendliness should be at the forefront. Man's recreational activities can disrupt the evolution of the natural environment as a result of the damage that can be done to nature as a result of the processes associated with it.

Considering the issues of environmental protection, it is necessary to allocate land resources for the use of natural areas for recreational purposes, and the first priority of the state protection of these recreation areas is to determine the number of tourists visiting these areas and their activities. Second, the nature protection and recreation of recreational areas should be organized by tourism organizations themselves. Thirdly, local organizations and people in general need to be actively involved in the conservation of the landscape of recreational areas, to strengthen public control and awareness-raising.

Recreational areas, regions, territories can be divided on the basis of the natural potential of the regions. The concept of recreation area is an integral part of the overall division of labor and is based on the territorial division of labor. Accordingly, the recreation area is a socio-economic category. According to some experts, in order for an area to be identified or assessed as a recreational area, recreational activities need to be specialized as a well-developed network. However, the authors are far from convinced that when recreational areas are separated, areas with natural recreational landscapes may be used as potential resources.

## Results and discussion

According to some researchers of the last decades of the last century, in order to form a recreational area, the region must have a complex of tourism, agriculture (in order to provide consumers with agricultural products), industrial production (in order to provide visitors with the necessary industrial goods). However, such approaches to recreational zoning were rejected at the time. Each of the recreational areas has its own unique attractions, which are unique to each region, and these factors also attract vacationers to the area. Other secondary factors can be conditionally supplemented by the potential of other regions.

Professor A. Nigmatov in his work has divided the territory of Uzbekistan into 14 ecotourism regions. According to him, ecotourism zoning is the division of a certain area into sections in terms of its ecotourism status, opportunities and future prospects [3].

According to A. Nigmatov, the ecotourism regions of Uzbekistan are as follows:

1. Ustyurt ecotourism district;
2. Aral and Aral Sea ecotourism region;
3. Amudarya ecotourism district;
4. Kyzyl-Kum ecotourism region;
5. Nurota ecotourism district;
6. Zarafshan ecotourism district;
7. Aydarkol ecotourism district;
8. Syrdarya ecotourism district;
9. Chirchik ecotourism district;
10. Fergana ecotourism district;
11. Turkestan ecotourism region;
12. Kashkadarya ecotourism region;
13. Gissar ecotourism district;
14. Surkhandarya eco touristic region.

The scientist followed the rules of territorial integrity, integrated approach, genetic similarity and individuality in the division of the territory of Uzbekistan into ecotourism regions, and argued that the following geo-ecological principles should be followed:

- Anthropogenic, natural and natural-man-made variability of geosystem;
- Carrying out ecotourism together with other types of tourism
- efficiency
- agro-eco touristic opportunities in cultivated landscapes
- height;
- Opportunity to conduct environmental activities.

Natural recreational resources are not zoned in Uzbekistan or in the example of Bukhara region. Recreational zoning is the division of a region into parts depending on its use for recreational purposes and the composition and potential of recreational resources.

The land area of Bukhara region is 40.3 thousand km<sup>2</sup>, of which 11.4% are oases (Bukhara, Karakul, Karavulbazar) and 88.6% are desert areas (pastures).

The scientific study of the region's deserts was started in 1931 by geo botanists led by A.I. Tishenko. Later, this work was continued by L.G. Ramensky, A.I.Granitov, Z.F.Monina, E.P.Korovin, Q.Z.Zokirov, A. Fayziev, I.Nazarov and H.Toshov. Scientists have identified the types of pastures, their area and productivity in all administrative districts of the region. However, the economic aspects of the use of the region's desert pastures are somewhat out of line with the research of the above-mentioned authors and show the relevance of the topic.

The regions of Bukhara region have been studied by researchers and the types of landscapes are distinguished in the table below (data from Table 1).

**Table 1: Landscape types and their scale in the territory of Bukhara region**

№	Landscape types	Area	
		hectare	% account
1	Oases (Bukhara, Karakul, Karavulbazar)	458000	11.4
2	Sandy including sand dune	1354925 156675	33.6 3.9
3	Sandy-gravel	900000	22.3
4	Clayish	300000	7.5
5	Porous sandstone-gypsum	299000	7.4
6	The lower foothills are sand-clay-gravel-gypsum	200000	5.0
7	Salty ashes	190000	4.7
8	The lower foothills are clayish-gravelly	145000	3.6
9	Watery	82125	2.0
10	Gypsum-sandstone	35000	0.9
11	The low mountain is rocky and rocky	28000	0.7
12	Thicket-ecotone	20950	0.5
13	Sandy, gravelly-gypsum	17000	0.4
	Total by region:	4030000	100

The table shows that 55.9% of the region's territory is sandy desert. Sandy desert areas are characterized by low productivity, instability of landforms, poverty of flora and fauna, and rapid adaptation to anthropogenic and ecological changes caused by humans and other factors. The sandy desert areas are characterized by their unique flora and fauna, mobile barchans, as well as medical treatment in the sand, which attracts the attention of tourists. In this regard, the use of desert areas in Bukhara region requires a unique approach.

Currently, the following are the developing directions of the use of desert areas in the country:

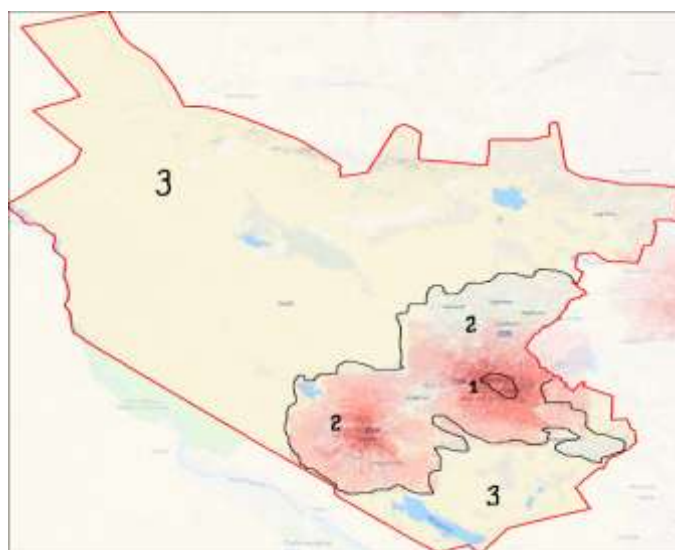
- Livestock (horse breeding, camel breeding, astrakhan breeding, cattle breeding, beekeeping, ostrich breeding, etc.);
- tourism (pasture tourism, ecotourism, agro tourism, caravan, medical tourism, Sahara tour, etc.);
- treatment (sand, mud, mineral water, salt, etc.);
- cultivation of medicinal plants;
- hunting and forestry;
- mining industries, etc.

As the list of these routes expands over time, it becomes clear that the use and intensity of desert areas for tourism purposes will increase. This, in turn, requires the development of integrated land use programs and the introduction of integrated desert use management mechanisms to ensure the efficient use and protection of desert areas. This requires innovative approaches to work organization and management.

In the use of desert areas, the above-mentioned areas as separate sectors of the economy are managed by different organizational structures and are approached based on the interests of this sector. In the future, it is necessary to introduce mechanisms that will study and manage the interaction of these areas, the overall impact on the desert, in the interests of the overall protection and development of the desert.

The authors propose to conditionally divide the territory of Bukhara region for recreation purposes into 3 sub-regions (Figure 1). Region 1 is the territory of Bukhara and Kagan cities; Region 2 consists of the oasis part of Bukhara region; Zone 3 covers the desert areas of Bukhara region. The principles of territorial integrity, integrated approach, historical, genetic similarity and individuality were used in the division of these regions.

**Figure1: Map of zoning of the territory of Bukhara region for recreational purposes**



## Conclusion

The main reasons for this are the predominance of historical and cultural resources in the recreation resources of Bukhara and Kagan, the availability of urban infrastructure, the relatively high level of recreational services. The separation of Zone 2 was due to factors such as the landscape of the oasis, the formation of rural infrastructure, and the fact that recreational services are lower than in the city. Factors such as the predominance of desert landscapes, the almost complete naturalness of recreational resources, and desert tourism infrastructure were the main factors in the separation of Zone 3.

In our future research, we will study the recreational-tourist zoning of the region and the definition of the scheme of recreational-tourist routes, the full use of the potential of recreation complexes, mapping of recreation areas and setting priorities for their solution on a scientific basis.

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