

Rural Tourism Areas Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan

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Abstract— The article deals with the rural tourism areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan, ie each region's own ecotourism status, opportunities, conditions and development prospects, as well as the recommended tourist products in the Khumson-Aktash zone and the development of the type of settlements and their location.

Keywords— development prospects, Tempa area, around the Aral Sea, riverbed, walnut grove, rock, Square karst cave, caravanserai, horseback riding.

1. INTRODUCTION

Each region differs in terms of its ecotourism status, opportunities, conditions and development prospects. For example, in the Ustyurt rural tourism area, it is a plateau in northwestern Karakalpakstan, Uzbekistan, with a total area of 200,000 km². These places are famous for the world's largest and only 60-150-meter steep rocky cliffs, a very large-1000 km saline Borsakelmas salt mine with healing properties. The vegetation cover is sparse, with a layer of common salt and muddy salt reaching 16-27.5 m. The newly built Kungrad soda plant works at the expense of these salts.

The "Ustyurt space" from the Neolithic period is also unique. It contains natural objects inhabited by about 60 ancient people. Among them is the Tempa site, which has both historical and ecotouristic significance, where the Khorezm archeological expedition found ancient labor and hunting weapons.

2. MAIN PART

In the Aral and Aral Sea rural tourism area, tourist routes simultaneously cover both the dry and affected areas of the Aral Sea. Tours can be done not only on trekking (on foot) or on camels and horses, but also by plane and helicopter.

In the territory of Amudarya rural tourism. There are tugai forests on the banks of the Amudarya, which is a very interesting unique landscape for ecotours. On the right bank of the Lower Amudarya, the Badaytuqay Nature Reserve has been established to protect birds and animals in the tugai landscape. The Khorezm order was established to preserve the ornithofauna. In addition, in the western part of the Kyzylkum, on the right bank of the Amu Darya, in the Cambrian and Pre-Cambrian period, it is possible to organize ecotours to the Sultan Uvays Mountains, which are 485 meters high. Khorezm, one of the oldest cities of Uzbekistan, is located in the Amudarya region, and its architectural monuments are one of the centers of historical tourism. The species can be combined with historical species.

Nurata fascinates people in the area of rural tourism with its magnificent natural landscapes, historical and architectural monuments. Founded in 1975 and covering an area of 17.8 thousand hectares, there is the Nurata Mountain Walnut Fruit Reserve. Many routes to this reserve have been organized by tour firms. Located on the southern slopes of the Aktag, such natural monuments as the Sangijumon and the Koriz Remains, which are huge rocky rocks that sway in the wind, are important objects of rural tourism.

Near the centuries-old shrine "Chashma Bulak" there is a mosque "Chilustun", a madrasah, the mausoleum and fortress of Abul Hasan Nuri. On the southern slope of the Karatag ridge, on the rocks of the Sarmish Gorge, there are plates and paintings depicting the life and culture of our generations.

On the Southern Nurata Range, 110 m long, 1060 m high, 163 m wide, the area is a karst cave. In addition, the Raboti Malik Caravanserai, built in the 11th century and standing until the beginning of the 18th century, was also a tourist stop and a place for traders to trade. Next to Raboti Malik is a cultural monument with a thousand-year history. A 12 m deep cistern kept cold and clean water all summer.

In the territory of Zarafshan rural tourism there is a tugai landscape located on the banks of the Zarafshan river, "Zarafshan reserve" organized for the protection of flora and fauna. The sandy desert landscape, located in the Shofrikon forestry area of Bukhara region, where plants and animals and historical monuments (ruins of the city of Vardanza) are protected by the state. "Vardanza Nature Reserve", "Tudakol Flora and Fauna Enrichment Order", "Jayron-Eco-Center" located in Karavulbozor farm, "Dengizkul Reserve" for water and swamp birds, Omonkoton and Temurlang karst caves in Zarafshan mountain range, Zirabu "Guntak Cave" and others are noteworthy.

In the rural tourism area of Turkestan, the species can be organized into specially protected areas. Because in this region on the northern slope of the Turkestan ridge there is a "Zaamin National Park", founded in 1959, with an absolute height of 1760-3500 m, a total area of 21735 m, a unique and recreational area of 24110 .

Kashkadarya rural tourism area consists of desert, steppe, foothills and mountainous areas. In this region, in summer and spring, it is possible to organize tourist tours to the deserts and steppes, and in all seasons to the foothills and mountainous

areas. In the territory of Kashkadarya rural tourism there is the only "CIS State Geological Reserve", established in 1979, "Mubarek Reserve", established in 1992, "Sechenkol Reserve", established in 1992, with an area of 3938 hectares.

In the rural tourism area of Surkhandarya in the Kuhitang mountainous area there is a "Surkhan State Reserve", established in 1987, with an area of 53.7 thousand hectares, aimed at the protection of 800 species of plants and 290 birds and more than 20 species of animals. Surkhandarya region is one of the peculiarities of the Republic, where the dry subtropical climate zone dominates. That is why there is an opportunity to organize ecotours in many months of the year.

From the above, it is clear that Uzbekistan has sufficient conditions and opportunities for the development of rural tourism. Rural tourism can be conducted in all seasons and can be combined with historical and religious tourism.

The tourist potential of the Khumson-Aktash zone, close to the city of Tashkent, is characterized by low prices for tour products and great potential of the region. The average number of visits to Homson reaches 10,000 people per season, and the Humson-Aktash zone can reach at least 120,000 people, including one-day visits.

Humson is rarely mentioned in the field of international tourism. Foreign tourists come here only during their visits to Tashkent (their share is only 2%, the stay is up to 2 days). This means that international advertising is not yet fully established. At the same time, there are local tour operators interested in the Khumson-Aktash tourist zone. For example, Asia rast, ecosan tour, elena tour, AST, Ark-Asia companies are among them.

Recommended tourist destinations in the Khumson-Aktash zone:

- Horseback riding routes in the mountains;
- Hiking routes in the mountains;
- folklore and gastronomy;
- recreation in nature, organizing trips to rural areas;
- fishing, collection of medicinal plants.

The most convenient times for the above routes are:

- trekking-late April-June and mid-September-October;
- mountaineering-May-September;
- water travel - May-July;
- Horseback riding June-July and September-October;
- Excursion-May-October;
- paragliding and hang gliding-May-October;

3. CONCLUSION

Skiing and snowboarding in late January-March. In the course of the study, we also touched upon the analysis of the location of settlements in rural administrative districts of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The location of the population in the territory of the country will always have a definite shape, forming a network of different settlements. Settlements are permanent or temporary places of residence (residence), production and consumption of material and spiritual goods, reproduction and social life. The development of the network of settlements and the characteristics of their location are of primary importance as a social environment for the economy and living conditions of the population. For a comprehensive geographical description of the location of any population, it is necessary to know its natural and economic geographical location, its function in the economic, political and cultural life of the country, its population, composition. In addition, from the point of view of the "Village" program should not be overlooked the history of their formation and development, appearance (planning, construction architecture), natural and economic geographical location.

4. REFERENCES

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