

THE STATE OF ECOLOGICAL TOURISM IN THE OASIS OF KASHKADARYA

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Annotation: this article provides information on the directions of the ecologic pilgrimage tourism of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the work being done in this regard on the establishment of new ecologic shrines.

Keywords: Republic of Uzbekistan, Ustyurt, Oryol and Oryolbuyi, Amudaryo, Qizilqum, Nurota, Zarafshan, Aydarkul, Sirdarya, Chirchiq, Ohangaron, Fergana, Turkestan, Kashkadarya, Hisor, Surkhandarya.

According to the map of the ecotouristic regions of Uzbekistan developed by the state committee for nature protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the territory of our entire country is allocated to 14 ecotouristic regions. Each ecotouristic region can be viewed as an ecotouristic region. They included Ustyurt, Oryol and Oryolbuyi, Amudarya, Kyzylkum, Nurota, Zarafshan, Aydarkul, Syrdarya, Chirchiq, Ohangaron, Fergana, Turkestan, Kashkadarya, Hisor, Surkhandarya ecotouristic raions [1].

An important area of pilgrimage tourism is the ecological route, which is a route to enjoy the beauty and wonders of nature and the environment, including Chimyon huts, Parkent mountains and treatment areas, Zomin Reserve, Chorvoq, Bukhara reserve, among many others. This is a relatively convenient and inexpensive travel route, with the task of visiting protected natural areas and places considered environmentally friendly and profitable for tourists in front of the route. If we show such possibilities in an ecotouristic direction using the example of the shrines and steps of the oasis of Kashkadaayo, for example, A. Muminov writes that in the Republic of Uzbekistan, too, the organization of ecotouristic territories and the creation of appropriate facilities in all categories of ecotourism was established, guided by the principle of the integrity of the administrative-territorial system in the construction of this system in the future. Such areas are overseen by conservation authorities. In order to improve the work of the departments, at the VI session of the Supreme Assembly of the Republic of Uzbekistan in may 1996, a new Charter of the State Committee for Nature Protection was approved[2]. On the initiative of the Kashkadarya Region Department of this committee, in 1990-1997, 3 thousand hectares of land were allocated in the Bahoristan (now Mirishkor) district and as a protected natural area, it is worth noting that the jayron nursery was built in order to feed the gazelles included in the "Red Book" and "Red Book of Uzbekistan".

In Uzbekistan, the State Nature Reserve operates as a natural territory protected by the state for the purpose of preserving, protecting and studying a unique and unique ecosystem, genetic fund of flora and fauna and individual species, natural processes in nature, environmental and educational activities, research[3].

Kashkadarya region Hisor State Reserve is the largest reserve located in Uzbekistan, located in Shahrisabz and Yakkabog districts of Kashkadarya region, with an area of 80986 hectares. It is known for its unique plant world and historic sites. The largest emir in Central Asia is Mount Temür. It contains the 616-meter and Chilustun caves of Amir Temur[4].

Important in this are the anthropological factors associated with shrines, and it is also necessary to note that the pilgrimage mahali also affects the springs, water bodies, nature landscapes, that is, the ecological system of shrines. Because when visiting a pilgrimage, the population brings with them various food items, household items, medicines. After consuming the products, the rest are being dumped around, into bodies of water, contaminating the shrine area, despite the fact that separate special places are allocated in the shrine area.

Shrines that are seen as an ecotouristic feature in the Kashubian Oasis make up the majority. For example, the Shrine of Hazrati Bashir of Kitab district, the shrine of the six-pronged Ne'matullah Valiy maqbara near the village of mugul, the White Water River in the village of Khoja Asfarozi (on a hill of 200 meters) are famous for the shrine of "white water", and halq considers it as the karomat of Sheikh Shamsiddin. It is possible to use eco nature infrastructures in the regions of khojaipok ota, Dahna shrine, big anchor ota shrine in the district of dehkanabad. In this regard, in the regions of Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya, areas of development and specific tasks were developed in 2020 - 2022, according to which only Kashkadarya region received 125.8 billion by the end of 2022. it is envisaged to implement 38 projects worth Rs. 46.4 crore of these funds. some initiators and 79.4 crore. the sum is credited to the bank loan. The implementation of these projects will create 435 new jobs. The tourism infrastructure provides for a radical improvement in the state of crowded places visited by tourists, in particular over 40 sanitary and hygienic facilities in catering stations, markets, shohbekat, roadside service stations, parks and other service facilities [1].

The essence of the shrines of the kashkadarya Oasis and the rituals associated with them, its role in the spiritual, economic life of society and the formation of a national mentality, its importance in the upbringing of young people are not highlighted. Also, the issues of highlighting the ecological function of Oasis shrines and steps, which are relevant today, and the formation of environmental education in society, have been overlooked. Work is also underway to transform the village of Ghilan in shahrisabz District of kashkadarya region into an ecotourism centre. Located at an altitude of 2200 meters above sea level, this mountainous village is already famous in our republic for its lush nature, agricultural secrets and its unique national traditions, values. He is destined to attract the attention of foreign tourists too. If in the village enough conditions were created for this, it would be interesting to come to this destination on a trip not only for foreigners, but also for our compatriots. Therefore, at the same time, work is underway to sort out several houses from this village, organize tourist accommodation, organize special training and seminars for owners of apartments. In addition, the road to the village will also be repaired, where the necessary catering and sanitary zones will be established. A number of projects have been developed for the development of such routes as trekking (hiking along the mountain slopes), rafting (water kayaking), ecotourism and ethnotourism in other soulless mountain and mountain villages of the Region [5].

At the same time, we are launching a huge number of routes, such as traveling in quadrocycle, horses and camels in the deserts of the Mubarak district, resting around Sechankol in the Mirishkor district, fishing, hiking along the Highlands of Yakkabag, Shahrisabz and Kitab

district. These directions simply do not become a spectacle of nature. Each of them includes many small projects that are interesting for tourists. In these regions, all opportunities are employed to provide modern services to tourists. For example, take a tourist route that opens to the Amir Temur cave in Yakkabag district. Foreign and domestic tourists visiting the place will not only travel directly to the cave, but also get interesting information about its historical past, events related to our great-grandfather, Amir Temur.

But the insufficient conditions for pilgrims and visitors (such as prayer facilities, waiting, hordiq outlets, hotel and kitchen) are prominent in the shrines, and the unsatisfactory sanitary and environmental condition of most shrines, lack of simple conditions there is also one of the painful problems. That is, it is recognized that many shrines, cultural and heritage objects do not comply with general and sanitary hygiene requirements. Their tasks in society, on the other hand, are ideologically considered from the point of view of the ecological system, and it is necessary to pay attention to interpretation in the form of a museum or reserve. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “for the 94th purpose of the development strategy of the new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 and the development strategy presented to him in the form of an application, -To bring cooperation to a new level in the field of Ecology, prevention of environmental pollution and conservation in Central Asia;

- Adoption of coordinated measures taking into account new realities and epidemiological requirements in the field of Tourism;

- In the regions where ecotourism is established, such as the organization of road and communal farms, communications, infrastructure and the creation of additional types of services for tourists are established [6].

The 35th purpose of the strategy is to increase the number of domestic tourists from 12 million people under the “travel through Uzbekistan” program, as well as to increase the number of foreign tourists visiting the Republic to 9 million people. Wide introduction of barrier-free tourism infrastructure in the main tourism cities of the country. Until 2026, it was begun to increase the number of people employed in the tourism sector by 2 times, to 520 thousand people, to develop the infrastructure of Tourism and cultural heritage sites, and to adopt a state program for the effective use of more than 8 thousand cultural heritage sites.

In general, as shown by the example of the shrines and steps of the Kashkadarya Oasis, we have already witnessed the organization of ecotouristic regions in all categories of ecotourism and the creation of appropriate facilities, guided by the principle of the integrity of the administrative-territorial system in the construction of this system in perspective. As a result of such evil conditions, we witnessed that the nature of the region is protected and controlled by the authorities and this area of tourism has its own prospects in the Oasis.

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