

TOURIST POTENTIAL OF KASHKADARYA REGION

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Abstract: In this article, we will discuss the tourist attractions that have formed in different regions of Kashkadarya region.

Keywords: tourism, tourist potential, Shahrissabz, White Palace, Blue Dome, recreation.

A number of reforms are being implemented in our republic to develop the tourism industry, expand the tourism infrastructure in the regions, create tourist products and new tourism facilities. In the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 2, 2016 "On measures to ensure the rapid development of the tourism sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan", rapid development of tourism as a strategic branch of the economy, favorable economic and organizational-legal conditions Priorities were defined for creating conditions, full and effective use of the huge touristic and recreational potential of the regions, fundamental improvement of management, promotion of national tourism products in world markets, formation of a positive image of our country [2].

A total of 1311 (17.7% of the Republic of Uzbekistan) monuments of material cultural and historical heritage are registered in Kashkadarya region. Of these, 1041 are archaeological monuments, 200 architectural monuments, 43 monumental art monuments, 27 monuments. Yakkabog (237), Shahrissabz (159), Kitab (158) districts are among the rural districts with high cultural and historical material heritage potential of the province. They embody 42.2% of the region's potential [4].

In particular, among the old settlements in the region, memory c (Kesh) is of special importance. For example, the Oksaroy complex, Amir Temur built this monument in honor of the conquest of Khorezm. The masters of Khorezm carried out great architectural works in it. It was built in 1370-1404. Central Asian monuments of Oksaroy Peshtokh that it is the biggest peak inside. The span of its arches is 22.5 meters, the height of the minaret in its ruined state is 38 meters, and the width of the gable is 40 meters. Experts say that it was more beautiful than the Taj Mahal in India. At that time, foreign ambassadors were received here.

Another tourist complex in Shahrissabz is Dorussaadat complex. It means happiness - the house of happiness. This monument is also called the State Palace. Because, there is a greenhouse of Timurids. Amirzade Jahangir, Umar Sheikh Mirza,

and Amir Temur built for themselves the shrines, mausoleums, Hazrat Imam mosque and mausoleum [1].

Daruttilovat complex. It means the place where the Holy Quran is recited. It includes Sheikh Shamsuddin Kulol, Gumbazi Sayyidon and Taraghai Bahadur (father of Amir Temur).mausoleums and the Blue Dome Mosque. There are also Chorsu, Hamm, Malik Ajdar and Khoja Mirhamid mosques.

In the region, the city of Karshi (Nasaf) is also of special importance with its historical monuments: for example, the Blue Dome Mosque. During the reign of Abdullah Khan in the 16th century built. The reason why it is called the Blue Dome is that, as the name suggests, the dome is blue in color. It is 38 meters tall. The main room is 8x8 meters. Also, there is a bridge, bathhouse, Shermuhammad, Sharifkhoja, Khoja Qurban, Bekmir, Abdulazizkhoja madrasas in Karshi; There are mosques such as Kurgoncha and Zagza [5].

There are also the following architectural monuments in the province: Aksaroy in Guzor; In the book, the house of Khoja Ilm Kon and the mausoleum of father Bashir, as well as a mosque; Monument Valloma in Yakkabogmadrassa; Old Langar Mosque in Chiroqchi, Big and small houses; Langarota Mosque and Mausoleum in Qamashi; Kasonda Bandi Kushan mosque, Husamota complex, Kurgan mosque, Poloti mosque - room; Khoja Karlik, Sultan Mirhaidar complexes, Pandron, Toramasjid mosques, Namazgoh, Sardoba, Koshgumbazli mausoleum in Kasbida; Aivan Mosque in Joynov; Hazrat Imam Mo'in in Nishon and Hazrat Sheikh complexes in Kavchin. It is worth noting that these historical tourist places attract many tourists from the world today.

Shahrisabz, Yakkabog, Qamashi, Dehkanabad, Kitab and partially the northern part of Chirakchi district of Kashkadarya region consist of highlands. It allows for the development of extreme mountain tourism, mountaineering, and ecotourism. The rest of the central and western parts of the region are plains. There are promising areas in the development of tourism and recreation in the plain region of the province. In particular, it is planned to develop domestic tourism by establishing the "Sichan Lake Resort" tourist complex in the Sichankol area of Mirishkor district [3].

In the desert area of Mubarak District, the theme park project "Safari Tour" will be built in an area reminiscent of a village in the desert, and there will be houses of grass, thematic village houses, a national restaurant, an amphitheater, a small market, horse, donkey, and camel shelters. will be built, jeep, quad bike service, desert tour will be organized, in addition, the organization of entertainment games (gambling) will serve to increase the number of tourists. It is desirable to develop hunting tourism in Otror, Zarbulok, Karakum, Qarlik and China villages, camel rides and camel milk treatment, medical treatment and pilgrimage tourism in Mubarak.

Medical treatment in Alchabob village in Koson district, religious, ethno-tourism, gastro-tourism in Polati village, agro-tourism in Halima and Esaboy villages,

recreation development in Karabayr village, "Sultan Mir Haydar" shrine complex and "Murod Bakhshi ota" shrine complex in Kasbi district. "mausoleum, ancient cisterns and many other cultural heritage objects, pilgrimage tourism, agro-tourism in the village of Khojahayron, agro-tourism and wellness tourism in the village of Maymanak, hotel management, recreation around Mirishkor, Denov, Fayziabad canals It is necessary to establish a small hotel, guest houses, camping sites in Kasbi, Mughlan, Maymanok areas.

Pilgrimage tourism has developed in Karshi district, and shrines such as "Abul-Mu'in an-Nasafi" memorial complex, "Yetti tug' ota", "Hazrat Sultan" and "Khoja Shamsiddin Khalvani" attract local and foreign visitors. . The district has a high potential for the development of pilgrimage tourism and agrotourism. Irrigation Networks The Karshi Main Canal can also be used as a recreational resource. A tourism complex "Chaman" will be established along the Kashkadarya river flowing through the district.

Tallimarjon Reservoir in Nishan District, Karshi Main Canal, Mirishkor Canal, beach-bathing, water sports, recreation, fishing tourism around Sho'rkol (Solyanka), camel riding in Kaptarli and Qirqkuloch villages, Pakhtaabad village It is desirable to develop agrotourism (beekeeping) in

In order to create a new tourist destination in the city of Shahrisabz, the "Village Eco Park" park project is being implemented: the new tourist project is located on the ring road of the city of Shahrisabz, the park has 3 swimming pools, an aqua park for children, a playground, new sports halls, "Game world" state-of-the-art arcade machines for children, 2 restaurants, shops open 24/7, a lake for recreation, 20 "Village camp" apartments with separate swimming pools, 30 villas, 5 Superior , an artificial village consisting of 20 Garden view, 5 Deluxe villas, a 4-star hotel with 80 beds, and 30 national ancient houses will be built. Besides thatgastronomy, crafts, youth tourism, "MICE" tourism, medical and health promotion ("Pakhlavon" health center) tourism development is potential.In order to increase the flow of tourists in these regions, it is promising to develop trekking, ecotourism, scientific and geotourism types of tourism [6].

Astronomical and gastronomic tourism in the city of Kitab, pilgrimage tourism in the villages of Bashir, Sevaz, ethnotourism, ecotourism in the villages of Denovbola, Matmon, Jovuz, agrotourism in the villages of Varganza, Bodomzor, recreation in the villages of Takhtakoracha pass, Kaynarbulok, Soldbulok, Ukur Ayaqchi, Khasantepa, Minjir. , there is an opportunity to develop mountain tourism, speleology, sports-health tourism. "Mingchinor" sanatorium is of special importance here.

The villages of Tatar, Kaltaqol, Vori, Zarmast, Tashkurgan in Yakkabog district are bursting with their special touristic potential. IncludingVori village is located 20 km from Tartar village and 1.5 km from the village. 3 km away. long (canon) Qal'ai-

Sheron gorge is surrounded by steep rocks, the rock walls reach a height of 220-240 meters [7]. The lower part of the gorge is covered with a thick forest, the age of some fir trees in the forest is 7-8 centuries. In the gorge there are "Khokiz Burun" waterfall, "Baytal tail" waterfall, and dinosaur tracks.

In the development of tourism and recreation in Chirakchi district, the Taragai village, the statue of Amir Temur and the ministers, the cave of Amir Temur and natural objects attract local and foreign visitors, and the tourism is recreation, ecotourism, speleo, ethno, there is an opportunity to develop types of agrotourism. More than 20 thousand foreign and local tourists visit the village every year.

"Langar ota", "Uglonjon ota", "Mushkul ota" shrines in Qamashi district are always crowded with tourists. As Qamashi district consists of a mountainous area, it is appropriate to develop ecotourism, pilgrimage, recreation, mountain tourism, extreme tourism, bathing in the Kashkadarya river and Chimkurgan reservoir, water sports, hunting tourism in this area.

Hostel in the village of Pachkamar, as Tashguzar - Boysun - Kumkogon, Karshi - Kitab railway, Tashkent - Termiz, M-39 ring highway and other roads pass through Guzor district. construction, along the road, gastronomic tourism, industrial, business tourism, the location of giant factories in our country in the Shortan region, pilgrimage tourism in the city of Guzor, the village of Karatikan, There are opportunities to develop recreation, bathing, water sports tourism, gastronomic tourism around the Pachkamar reservoir and Guzordaryo.

Dehkhanabad district is a mountainous area, and it is distinguished by the size of its area in the region. The western branches of the Hisar range - Chachchar, Bobosurkhok, Karasirt, Aqbash mountains have a high potential for developing ecotourism, mountain tourism, health, trekking, pilgrimage, recreation, roadside tourism in the village of Oqrabod. Every year, 7,000 vacationers visit Konsoy salt lake, and 15,000 vacationers visit the mineral mud lake in Khojaipok village.

Tourists are very interested in the development of "national craft tourism" in order to develop the tourism sector in the region, to expand various sectors of the economy and the service market. By widely involving national crafts in tourism, the export of products and services produced in the region through tourists will increase.

In general, the tourism potential of the region is high, and each of its rural districts has its own tourist attractions. Effective use of this tourist potential, attracting tourists to them will make a significant contribution to the development of the regional economy.

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