

Prospects of development of eco-tourism, agro-tourism, and mountain tourism in Surkhandarya region

Yu.A. Ergasheva^{1*} and A.J. Eralov¹

¹ Karshi Engineering and Economic Institute, Karshi, Uzbekistan

Abstract: This article talks about the prospects for the development of eco-tourism, agro-tourism and mountain tourism in the Surkhandarya region. Based on scientific data, the author studied and analyzed the specific aspects of the prospects for the development of eco-tourism, agro-tourism and mountain tourism in Surkhandarya region based on available literature. Key words: Surkhandarya region, eco-tourism, agro-tourism, mountain tourism, tourism, development, prospects.

1 Introduction

In the years of independence, the attention to the protection of nature is gaining importance in the expansion of the number of foreign nature lovers coming to our country. In countries where tourism is developed, competition is well developed, and the large flow of tourists allows industry facilities to operate at full capacity and compete in terms of price. The development of tourism in our country has not been implemented, including in the regions[1].

In recent years, the processes in the world economy, that is, the trends of rapid development of tourism and recreation, have a significant impact on various regions and countries, the Central Asian region, including Uzbekistan. At the same time, strong attention is being paid to the development of this sector, and legal and regulatory documents are being adopted by the leadership of our country, President Sh. Mirziyoyev. Also, the work being done to attract tourists and accelerate the development of tourism infrastructure in the regions, especially the adoption of the "Tourism Development Concept in Uzbekistan for 2019-2025 is a clear proof of this. Because, in accordance with this concept, the main goal of the state policy in the field of tourism in Uzbekistan is to lead the tourism sector in the future to ensure the comprehensive rapid development of regions and their infrastructure, the solution of current socio-economic tasks, the increase of jobs, diversification and development. It was envisaged to improve the regions, incomes, living standards and quality of the population, improve the country's investment attractiveness and image[2].

* Corresponding author: yuae63@gmail.com

2 Materials and method

Tourism abroad: Reisen J., Kooper C., Hall M., Breyden J., Kercher B., Balabanov I., Durovich A., Kvartalnov A., Yakovlev A.; representatives of various fields in our country: Allaberganov A., Boltaboyev M., Tukhliyev I., Eshtayev A., Gadoyev K., Komilova F., Mamatkulov H.; Among the historical scientists, such as Egamberdiyeva G., Mominov A., Muhammedova M., Mansurov M., Jumayeva Sh., Bobojonov Sh., Jalilov O. conducted scientific research.

In the west of the Surkhandarya region, Kanbeshbulok lake, which is relatively small and 800 meters wide, is located in the Khamkon natural border area and is considered a unique lake [3]. Because it is not formed naturally or artificially, but rather a lake formed in a crater formed by the fall of a meteorite. Many of its features resemble the trail of a fallen meteorite and are considered a true natural cosmogonic monument. Many tektites (small glassy bodies) were found in the soil and river sand near the lake. In the mountains surrounding the Kashkadarya basin from the eastern side, large hollow and glassy meteorite fragments and other cosmogonic stones are also found. The Central Asian meteorites fell to the ground 100,000 years ago, and according to some reports, it happened millions of years ago. Don't forget to visit this crater lake and "touch space", because meteorites are the remnants of matter that caused the condensation of the sun and planets.

According to the 2019 reports of the tourism department of Surkhandarya region, 5 forestry farms, 1 protected areas, 4 eco-tourism facilities, and 3 eco-parks were operating in the region. 6 agro-tourism facilities, 3 extreme and mountain tourism facilities, 6 eco-tourism facilities were established.

The total area of the province is 24,554 ha. interest in the nature of the "Surkhan State Reserve" is increasing not only among the people of Uzbekistan, but also in foreign countries [4]. The reserve is rich in plant species, more than 600 species of plants can be found in this area. Among them, more than 20 plant species are rare and protected and included in the "Red Book". Tubergen tulip, Surkhan tulip, anzur onion, eel leaf onion, red earth astragal, Boysun astragal and other plants are among them. For example, international nature protection organizations, in particular, the United Nations Development Program and the GEF organizations, are also paying attention to preserving and increasing the biological diversity of Kohitang Mountain, and it is planned to implement international projects in this regard. The television film "In the footsteps of Morkhor" was shot by the Uzbektelefilm film studio about a rare and endangered species of animal - the Morkhor or twisted-horned goat, and it has been shown several times on our republic and foreign TV channels.

3 Results

Sangardak waterfall located in this area is 205 km from Termiz city. The water of the waterfall flows Regarding the implementation of the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 3, 2018 No. 978[5] "On measures to improve the procedure for allocating land plots within the framework of the zones for the development of eco-tourism and water protection of reservoirs" Today, 1 hectare of "Uchqizil Reservoir" of Termiz District, 1 hectare of "Topalang Reservoir" of Sariosiyo District, and 0.5 hectares of land in "Janubiy Surkhan Reservoir" of Kumkurgan District are used for the development of eco-tourism within the protection zone of water reservoirs. plots were determined. Also, in cooperation with the regional tourism development department and the regional administration, on January 13, 2020, a plan for the placement of tourism infrastructure facilities within the water protection zones of the reservoirs (hotels, motels, campsites, restaurants, shopping centers, tourist information center, parking lot, shower room) , sanitary-hygiene stations, rescue service, selfie areas, etc.) have been developed.

In connection with the implementation of the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 9, 2020 PQ-4667[6] of the Surkhondarya region, farms and clusters engaged in the cultivation and processing of fruit and vegetable products in the district for the purpose of developing the direction of agro-tourism. The plan envisages the establishment of family guest houses designed to receive tourists, tourism services along the highway in Denov district based on the project of facilities being built in the tourism transport corridor of the "Uzbekistan tourism highway". In order to develop a complex of infrastructural facilities and medical tourism in Denov district, on the basis of public-private partnership, a diagnostic center, an inpatient treatment and a medical complex specializing in receiving citizens of neighboring countries, along with the local population, are being organized.

from the 150-meter high part of the mountain, and its water drops hit the ground, small particles rise from the ground and form mist in the air[7]. Not only does one enjoy seeing this, but the music created by the sound of drops attracts one like a musician. On the banks of the river, wild plants grow: figs, grapes, tamarisk, juniper and other trees.

Sangardak waterfall looks especially beautiful in spring, summer and autumn seasons. At a distance of 30 km from Sangardak, there is a resort of Khandiza, where cool weather prevails even on hot summer days. The resort is located in the heart of beautiful nature with rare plants and is a favorite place of the population. On the road between Sangardak and Khandiza, in the village of Nelu, a perennial maple with a diameter of 22 meters grows. There is a spring with clear water under the maple tree, which is home to poisonous fish with the local name "Marinka"[8].

There are 5 reservoirs in the region, one of them is Topalang reservoir. Its construction began in 1982. Today, the height of the dam is 122 meters, and the rocks spilled from the dam are 9.1 million. m³ and water collection in the reservoir is 120.3 mln. is m³.

4 Discussion

Topalang Reservoir is the most attractive place rich in nature. The main water source of the region, Surkhondarya, is formed as a result of the deposition of Karatog and Topalangdarya waters flowing from the southern Hisar mountain ranges and is the right tributary of Amudarya. Surkhondarya means "Red River" in Tajik. The length of the river is 175 km, the pool area is 13,500 km². From June to August, the river is full of water. The average water consumption at a distance of 6 km from the head of Manguzar is 65.8 m³/s. The South-Surkhan Reservoir is also located on the river.

"Sultan Sharbati" wine agro-firm. Agrofirma "Sultan Sharbati" started its activity in 2006. The factory and the vineyard are located in the southernmost part of the country in Surkhondarya region, Oltinsoy district, in an ecologically clean area with favorable conditions for winemaking. Today, the enterprise has 125 hectares of varietal vineyards. Modern (Italian) technologies and equipment are used for winemaking. Agrofirma specializes in the production of natural dry and semi-sweet (white, pink and red) wine products. Local and foreign tourists have the opportunity to experience the process of harvesting, excursions and wine tasting in the vineyard.

Sherabad pomegranates. Today there are 70 hectares of land in the possession of the company belonging to "Rasulov Taji" LLC, of which 8 hectares of land are highly productive. In 2019, 39.5 tons were harvested from the garden during the harvest season, and pomegranate products were exported to the Russian Federation. Here, domestic and foreign tourists have the opportunity to watch the harvesting process in the garden, take an excursion and taste pomegranate juice, as well as participate directly in its preparation.

The massif is located in Surkhondarya region. Here you will get a whole world of impressions: extremes will be attracted by a sharp peak on the edge of a 500-meter cliff, deep canyons, fossilized tracks of dinosaurs and 3,700-meter heights. Khoja Gurgur to his father

from Boysun in two ways: the first is through the village of Dibolo, crossing the villages of Olachopon and Kayraq; the second - through the Darband gorge, bypassing the villages of Machay, Kyzil Navur and Kentala.

Darband gorge. Darband gorge is located in Boysun district of Surkhandarya region ("Darband" means "closed door" in Tajik). In ancient times, the inhabitants of this village protected the road leading to the gorge. At the entrance to the gorge there is a Zindonak cave, where prisoners are believed to have been kept. If you walk along the road that narrows into the gorge, you will see the shrine of Khojamai father. Extreme and mountain tourism is a very favorable area for development.

Dark star. Dark Star is one of the deepest caves in the world, located in the Boysun Mountains of Uzbekistan. The cave was reportedly discovered by Russian explorers in 1984, but it was the British who were the first to explore the system, exploring it in 1990 for the 1970s sci-fi film *Dark Named Star* (Dark Star). In the next decade, this place attracted speleologists from all over the world.

Machay cave. Machai cave is a settlement of primitive people (12-6 thousand years BC) located in Boysun district of Surkhandarya region. It is located near Kohitang mountain, on the right bank of Machaydarya. Oh. Studied by Islamov (1970-71). Bal of Machai cave. 3.5-4 m, uz. 8 m, width reaches 10 m. It consists of two cultural layers: the upper layer belongs to the Mesolithic period, the upper layer belongs to the late Mesolithic and early Neolithic periods.

Inside the Khojaikon salt cave there are 5 treatment rooms, the rooms differ from each other in terms of temperature, humidity, pressure and microelements. The hospital is unique in that it has a high salt content in the air, optimal humidity and temperature (17-21°C) and extremely low bacterial activity. Endocrine system diseases, goiter, asthma, chronic bronchitis, insomnia are treated in Khojaikon salt cave. Nowadays, together with local residents, citizens from neighboring republics visit Khojaikon salt cave for recreation and treatment.

"Omonkhana" sanatorium. In the village of Omonkhona, a modern facility with 100 beds, a bathhouse treatment center, has been built, and the patients treated in the institution mainly use mineral water treatments of the Omonkhona spring. They drink healing water and take spring water baths. In addition, dozens of services such as electrotherapy, massage, phytotherapy, diagnostics, and ultrasound have been launched in the health center. Patients suffering from gastrointestinal, diabetes, cardiovascular, liver, bile, spine diseases are recovering in the hospital. Duration of treatment is 10-14 days.

"Oxus" is a modern eco-tourism destination. The surroundings of the Tzkhzyzyl reservoir have favorable conditions not only for the establishment of medical tourism, but also for the establishment of eco-tourism and other tourist destinations. The "OXUS" resort, which is being built by the "Universal Argalid" limited liability company, has created comfortable conditions for local and foreign guests.

Degriz reservoir. It can be said that the Degriz reservoir is one of the most beautiful places in Uzbekistan. It is located in Oltinsoy district of Surkhandarya region, 140 kilometers away from Termiz city. Degriz Reservoir is one of the most attractive places rich in nature.

"Khojaipok" health center. "Khojaipok" health center is a place of pilgrimage for both medicine and medicine. The main feature of the Khojaipok shrine is that the shrine has serohydrogen springs with excellent bolneological properties and a flow rate of 20 liters/second coming out of the caves. 1 liter of cave water contains 10-11 mg of sulfur and is a remedy for gastrointestinal, gall, liver and dermatological diseases.

Agricultural company "Termiz Agro Fish Export". The fish breeding and processing project of "Termiz Agro Fish Export" agricultural company is being implemented step by step. 45 hectares of land has been allocated for the construction of water reservoirs in the area of "New Life" neighborhood. Fish are being reared in part of the prepared lakes on the 12th

square. At the moment, they are starting fish care and processing based on modern foreign technology. In the first years, 500 tons of fish products are grown in the farm. There are all conditions for this.

"Marvarid" resort. A modern 3-story building with 40 beds, cottages for family vacationers, a restaurant with 120 seats, a 3D cinema for 100 people, a cooking center, and special kebab houses and "barbecues" were built in the recreation center located in Termiz district. Of course, the resort also has a swimming pool for children and adults. Musical fountains and dance floors were built. Also, a waterfall reminiscent of the ancient Sangardak waterfall of Surkhandarya was created. The resort, built in the Tzkhkhyzil desert, serves 200 vacationers at a time. This resort is not only for relaxation, but also provides an opportunity for treatment.

"Janubiy Surkhan" reservoir named after Mirzaahmad Karaboyev. Located in the heart of the Surkhandarya region, the South Surkhan Reservoir attracts attention with its charming scenery and surroundings. Many fish species are bred and caught in the reservoir. Agrocluster established apple and grape orchards on 40 hectares. Various vegetables are grown on 41 hectares of land. Also, 86 hectares of orchards of 9 farms adjacent to the area were attached to the cluster.

5 Conclusions

To sum up, there are sufficient opportunities for the development of eco-tourism, agro-tourism, mountain and rural tourism in Surkhandarya region. One of the main reasons for this is that it is located in a favorable geographical environment and has a long glorious history. For the development of the industry, many investments are allocated by the regional administration and foreign countries, the value of which is 178.6 billion in 2022 alone. 38 projects worth soums have been launched.

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