



## Some Questions of The Organization of Recreational Tourism in The Desert Zone (By the Example of The Bukhara Region)

Mavlonov Axmadjon  
Muxamadovich

Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute

Djalilova Charos Zaripovna

Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute

ABSTRACT

This article discusses some issues of organizing recreational tourism in the desert zone. The article analyzes the possibilities of recreational tourism on the example of the Bukhara region. Information is also provided on the objects of recreational tourism in the Bukhara region.

**Keywords:**

recreation, tourism, recreational tourism, recreational resources, desert zone, desert tourism, recreational activities, recreational and tourist opportunities

**Enter.** Recreational tourism is understood as the movement of a person in his free time for the purpose of recreation to restore or improve his physical and mental condition. In many countries of the world, this type of tourism is the most common and popular. Recreational resources are necessary for the development of this type of tourism. Recreational resources are the most important part of the natural potential of the region. Moreover, their role in the formation and development of modern tourism in the region is constantly increasing, especially from an ecological and geographical point of view

### The main part.

In the assessment of recreation resources, each of the components of nature - relief, hydrography, climate, soil, vegetation, animal world, hydro-mineral and unique natural healing resources, historical and cultural potential, etc. will be considered.

Recreational tourism can be conditionally divided into the following types:

Tourist and recreation (health) type;

Tourist - type of introduction.

The Bukhara region is located in the south-west of Uzbekistan, geographically in the south of the Qizilkum desert, in the lower part of the Zarafshan river [5]. Although the province is developing in the desert zone, there are great opportunities for the development of recreational tourism. Although this direction of tourism is quite developed in many regions of the world, there are many untapped opportunities in this direction in our republic, especially in the Bukhara region. In this direction of tourism, vacationers perform useful activities to restore their physical and mental health in their free time, such as resting and relaxing directly in the heart of nature, viewing unique Tabat monuments, restoring health using natural resources, walking in natural landscapes.

Among the promising places where this direction of tourism can be developed in the territory of the region, natural areas such as "Jayron" kennel specialized in Bukhara, "Kyzilqum" nature reserve, along the Amu-Bukhara car canal, Dengizkol, Khadicha, Karaqir

tourist centers, Vardonze natural monument can be included.

Therefore, there are great prospects for the development of tourism by using the natural conditions of the region for recreational purposes. However, the natural conditions of the region show that there are opportunities for seasonal development of recreational tourism. In particular, in the spring (especially in April-May) and partially in the autumn seasons, you can go to the desert to relax, restore health, and enjoy the beauty of the desert's nature and unique plant life. These types of recreational activities are developing relatively quickly in recent years. However, the population's non-compliance with the relevant norms (damage to the desert fauna and flora) and the lack of enterprises and qualified specialists in this field are among the problems in the field.

There are great opportunities for organizing recreational activities around water bodies in the region (canals and ditches, artificial lakes, reservoirs). The water bodies can be used for tourism, boating, fishing, and health rehabilitation. Especially in this regard, the Amu-Bukhara machine channel and its networks are of particular importance [4].

Our studies show that the Amu-Bukhara Car Canal (ABMK) has the following recreational and touristic opportunities:

- Organizing an educational walk through ABMK (travel tourism);
- Fishing along the canal;
- Recreation and health recovery in the bays around the canal;
- Development of water sports;
- Beach tourism;
- Swimming in a boat;
- Enjoying the flora and fauna of forests;
- To have information about the economic significance of ABMK;
- Increasing ecological culture (water saving culture);
- Study of ecotourism possibilities of ABMK, etc.

Also, there are great prospects of using the climate, mineralized wells and springs, and places with healing salt and mud as a recreational resource. Examples of this trend

include the Sitorai Mokhi Khossa and Joyzar sanatoriums, healing salt sanatoriums in Olot district [2]. In addition, local residents are using water from some wells and springs in the districts and the mud (mud) around them to treat various diseases. For example, skin diseases are treated from the well water of Khoja Ubbon shrine in Romitan district, hepatitis from the well in Khoja Zafaran, and the waters of Saint Yaqubi Sheikh are a cure for various rashes on the skin. Therefore, in the near future, it is an urgent task to improve the tourist infrastructure (construction of hotels, hostels, catering and service institutions) in such places.

In addition, it is possible to ride a camel around the settlements located in the desert regions of the region (Jongeldi, Kyzilravot, Churuq, etc.), walk in the sand, watch the relief forms created by the wind (barkhans, shifting sands, sand dunes, etc.), It is possible to organize desert tourism, such as organizing a trip to Karakyr Lake (fishing, hiking in the lake), drinking and bathing in the water of mineralized wells and springs.

Also, the specific climatic conditions of the desert, i.e. high temperature and low humidity have a positive effect on the treatment of various diseases (bone, skin, kidney diseases, etc.). The climatic resources of such places make it possible to organize sanatoriums and sanatoriums for the above diseases, as well as recreation areas. In addition, it is possible to place various service institutions, catering and commercial facilities on the edge of the highway and railway tracks.

The study of recreation resources of the region allows us to draw the following conclusions:

➤ Although Bukhara region has great opportunities for tourism development, it is mainly developed in historical (viewing monuments) and pilgrimage tourism. However, in the region, there are wide opportunities for the implementation of such types as ecotourism (geotourism), rural tourism, ethnographic, sports, gastronomic, recreational (treatment-health). In particular, there are great prospects for the development of tourism through the use

of the natural conditions of the region for recreational purposes;

There are great opportunities for this, especially around the main hydrographic objects of the region - canals, ditches, artificial lakes and reservoirs;

➤ Bukhara region has great potential for desert tourism development. However, the poor quality of the tourist infrastructure system hinders its development;

➤ There are few recreational tourist enterprises and institutions operating in the field. Promotional activities of their activities are not well established;

➤ Tourist infrastructure system is developed only in cities.

*Offers:*

- *Development of a road map (plan of measures) for the development of recreational tourism in the Bukhara region with the involvement of experts;*

- *It is necessary to further improve the efficiency of the places where there are natural recreational resources of the region by improving the system of transport and social infrastructure;*

- *Preparation of developments on recreational tourism and its use;*

- *Making educational programs and scientific articles about recreational tourism in mass media.*

In conclusion, Bukhara region has great tourist opportunities. Although the region is located in the desert zone, it is possible to organize tourist facilities and routes based on each natural component. Currently, some of them are used in tourism, especially domestic tourism. But in the future, by improving the tourist infrastructure, there is a possibility to use these objects as an international tourism object. For this, first of all, it is necessary to increase the means of providing information to vacationers about these tourist objects, and to develop advertising, promotion and propaganda work. In addition, in the near future, further improvement of the tourist infrastructure (construction of hotels, hostels, catering and service establishments) in such places will serve to increase the flow of tourists. In general, rational use of existing tourist opportunities in Bukhara region plays an

important role in the economic and social development of the region. In turn, the development of regions leads to the development of regions and regions.

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