



Prospects for the Development of Eco-Tourism in Surkhandarya Region

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ABSTRACT

This article talks about the prospects for the development of ecological tourism in the Surkhandarya region. Based on archival data, the author analyzed the problem on the basis of existing scientific literature and studied the existing specific aspects of the development prospects of ecological tourism in Surkhandarya region.

Keywords:

Surkhandarya, ecological tourism, charming nature, mountain slopes, tourists.

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].

Protecting the archaeological monument of Ox Alexandria (Kampirtepa) located in Surkhondarya region, developing its infrastructure and turning this object into a place for tourists to visit, protecting and beautifying the territory of "Qoratepa" and "Fayoztepa" in Termiz district of Surkhondarya region and "Dalvarzintepa" monument in Shorchi district, improving its infrastructure and having places for tourists to visit.

Main part:

Implementation of projects on the construction of tourism infrastructure by attracting investors to the Boysun small tourism zone, which

includes the areas of Omonkhona village, Zovboshi mountain area, Darband village in the Boysun district "Hunarmand" association Uzbekistan Together with the State Committee for Tourism Development and the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection, the history of Zarautsoy was published in order to preserve the inscriptions on the rocks of Zarautsoy and to introduce them to the younger generation.

The village of Amonkhona is located 16 km from the center of Boisun district, among the mountains. It is surrounded by dense juniper forests and has a positive effect on the human psyche with its geographical environment, beautiful scenery, and value.

Another wonder of nature is a strange cave on the mountainside. This cave, located not far from the spring, is called "Omonkhana Cooler" by local residents. The human body is slightly compressed through the hole of the cave. The height of the cave is 3.5 m, the total area is 60 square meters. According to local residents, the temperature inside the cave is 5-6 degrees cold in summer, and 20-25 degrees in winter. That is why people keep their butter in this cave.

In the west of the Surkhandarya region, the Kanbeshbulok lake, which is relatively small and 800 meters wide, is located in the Khamkon natural border area and is considered a unique lake [2]. 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.

The total area of the province is 24,554 ha. interest in the nature of "Surkhan State Reserve" is increasing not only among the residents of Uzbekistan, but also in foreign countries. 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.

Sangardak waterfall located in this area is 205 km from Termiz city. The water of the waterfall flows 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[3]. 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.

Results and Discussions:

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".

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.

Topalang Reservoir is the most attractive place rich in nature. The main water source of the region, Surkhandarya, 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. Surkhandarya 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.

Ingabad neighborhood is located 158 kilometers from the regional center and 16 kilometers from the district center, surrounded by mild mountains and hills. 1,120 people live in 220 households in the neighborhood. At the moment, the village, known to the world for its healing spring water, beautiful natural scenery, and sacred shrines, invites the lovers of ethno, medical, eco and pilgrimage tourism to its bosom. Accordingly, the number of tourists

coming from different countries of the world is growing year by year[4].

One of the wonders of this ancient corner is that local elders say that none of the villagers who drink from the healing spring water have ever suffered from acute infectious diseases. He did not have viral hepatitis or gastrointestinal disease. On the contrary, people suffering from diseases such as viral hepatitis and cirrhosis of the liver are cured after coming to the village and enjoying the spring water. Now all facilities are being created for foreign and local tourists coming here.

Kohitang mountains have a unique fauna and flora, underground mineral wealth - salt, marble, cement, potassium and other non-ferrous metals. The Khojaikon salt mine located on the western side of Poshkhurd is the largest natural resource in our republic. Handicrafts are developed in the city of Chimboy and its surroundings. The owners of various professions in Chorbog were selling their products on the domestic market. In this regard, the village of Charbog is known to many places by its name. It is known that among them there were blacksmiths, coppersmiths, jewelers, housewrights and many other crafts.

The village of Chorbog is known to the world for its healing salt cave in the Khojaikon salt mine. This abode in the heart of Solim Mountain consists of a gallery and five apartments, each of which has its own microclimate. Respiratory diseases are effectively treated naturally in the cave, rich in salts and trace elements. Tourists who come here enjoy the beautiful nature and admire the salt mountains and lakes while recovering their health.

In the village around the unique cave, two hostels and three family guest houses have been made ready to serve tourists. There are two treatment and rehabilitation facilities, about a dozen shops, pharmacies and other service outlets. During the promotional activities in the area, many homeowners expressed their desire to establish a family guest house and other service points.

Conclusion:

At this point, it should be noted that today the global nature of the environmental crisis

worries humanity. The fact that environmental problems are becoming increasingly serious on a global scale lies in the fact that the power of self-recovery of nature is decreasing, its resources are decreasing, and the environment is getting polluted and poisoned. In this regard, it is very important to raise the ecological culture of the population, to have a reasonable attitude to the environment, and to preserve the blessings of nature for future generations. After all, environmental education is important in ensuring harmony between nature and society and maintaining natural stability.

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