



Issues of Ecotourism Development in the Case of Yakkabog District of Kashkadarya Region

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ABSTRACT

The article provides information about the potential of ecotourism in our Republic and its current opportunities, as well as the touristic opportunities of Yakkabog district of Kashkadarya region. It was found that studies on the development of ecotourism in the region are almost not conducted, even scientific information is almost non-existent. The reason why it was chosen as a research object was the establishment of forestry in Yakkabog district and the fact that it consists of arable lands. Information about the location of Yakkabog district, natural climatic conditions, the influence of the location of the area and the distance from the seas and oceans on the climatic conditions and other factors are given. It is very important to carry out ecotourism in this area, in which employment of the local population and expansion of private hotel development opportunities have been researched

Keywords:

Ecotourism, forestry, opportunities, potential, climatic conditions, research object, Yakkabog district, territory.

Introduction

In recent years, one of the areas that has been given special attention in the development of the economy of the countries in the service sector is tourism, in the last 30-40 years there has been an increase from 70 million to 1.235 billion people, an increase in demand for the development of tourism, as well as an increase in the quality of life and the aspirations of people to the most interesting places in the world, determine the widespread use of this area both in Uzbekistan and in the countries of the world. For this reason, attention to tourism in our country is increasing, and there is a need for the rapid development of ecotourism, which is another of its directions. In the world, scientific research on the rational use of tourism opportunities, especially on the

development of ecotourism, is becoming increasingly important.

PF-4947 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy for Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and PV-3956 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 3, 2018" Ecology and decision "On additional measures to improve the public administration system in the field of environmental protection environment" and other regulatory legal documents related to this activity, to a certain extent, serve further research work.

Material and Methods.

Researches on the tourism opportunities of Yakkabog district of

Kashkadarya region, development of ecotourism in this area are almost not carried out, even scientific data is not available.

Natural geographical research, observation, comparison, cartographic, statistical, field research, historical and other methods were used in carrying out this scientific research.

Results and Discussion.

The reason why we chose this area as the object of our study was the creation of a forestry in the Yakkabog district and the fact that it consists of fertile lands. Yakkabog district is located in the north-west of the slopes of the Hissar Range, which is part of the Pamir-Aloy Range of the Kashkadarya region. The main reason for the creation of the Yakkabog forestry was the regional forestry, established in 1925 (Table 1)

1- Table.

Forest departments	Administrative districts	Total area, ha	The location of the departmental office
1. Qizilsuv	Shakhrisabz	1838	Kaltakul village
	Qamashi	9138	
2. Cho'yanli	Qamashi	14164	Choyanli village
3. Kenguzar	Yakkabog	23	Kenguzar settlement
4. Lyangar	Qamashi	11494	Lyangar village
5. Koshtol	Yakkabog	2569	Koshtol village
Total for forestry:		46216	
Including by districts:	Shakhrisabz	1838	
	Qamashi	34796	
	Yakkabog	9582	

Natural climatic conditions. The climatic conditions of Yakkabog district belong to the category of Surkhan-Khisar group.

Due to the location of the region and the distance from the seas and oceans, it is characterized by a large amount of heat flow and dry air. In addition, the specific features of air masses and terrain have a great influence on climate changes here. The Khisar mountain

range is located in the path of the incoming air flow, and by holding it, it increases the formation of water vapor in the air, as a result, precipitation increases.

We can see climate variability, precipitation amount, annual temperature and similar information in the following table (Table 2)

2- Table.

Indicators	Unit of measure	Weather stations			
		Book		Mingchuqur	
		quantity	Term	Amount	Term
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Air temperature:					
- annual average	degrees	14.9		7.8	
- the highest	degrees	47		35	
- a past	degrees	-27		-30	
2. First frosts	when		30.10		18.10
3. Last colds	when		24.03		24.04
4. Duration of climatic days					
5. Precipitation:					

- annual average	mm	535		603	
- snow cover	sm	4-6	january	45-48	january
-time of appearance of snow cover	when		29.11		3.11
- snow cover return time	when		20.03		16.04

It is very important to carry out ecotourism in this area, which will provide employment to the local population, and the opportunities for the development of private hotels will expand. Because, through ecotourism in the remote areas of our country, it can be considered an important factor of sustainable development, even social protection, and new jobs will be created by providing services and developing the service industry in remote regions that do not have other opportunities. Central Asia and Uzbekistan in general have very rich tourist and ecotourism opportunities. Especially for foreign tourists, the rich historical heritage of our nation, architecture, archeology, natural and monumental monuments, tourism in the heart of nature, trips to the mountains, mountaineering, bicycle tourism, and agro tourism are very interesting. In addition to these, opportunities for medical tourism: climate prevention and climatotherapy, mineral waters, hydro ionization of mountain rivers will further increase the ecotourism potential of our region.

Conclusion. Therefore, the development of tourism and especially ecotourism in our country, and the elimination of the factors hindering its further development are issues that cannot be delayed at all. Examples of such factors include the high prices of existing hotels, insufficient advertising among the foreign community, visa issuance in the field of services, especially sanitary and hygienic conditions.

Since it is considered urgent to eliminate such problems and to develop ecotourism in our country, these research works prove the need to continue researching the topic.

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