

Development of Tourism in the Zaaminsuv Basin Depending on the Altitude Regions

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Abstract

Mechanisms for the development of tourism have been developed in connection with the transformation of natural complexes in the highlands of the Zaaminsuv basin.

Key-words: Zaaminsuv Basin, Zaamin National Nature Park, Mountain Tourism, Health Resort, Unique Landscapes, Charming Nature, Stream, Ecological Trail, Route.

1. Introduction

At present, the comprehensive development of tourism and its types is a promising area. It is worth noting that the tourism industry has risen to 3rd place among the economic sectors in terms of income, and that mountain tourism (ecotourism) is the only tourism industry in Uzbekistan that can compete with historical monuments in terms of international tourist attractions and also it is a new sphere and any research haven't been done.

Undoubtedly, one of the most important sectors in Uzbekistan in recent years is tourism. On the development of tourism, the President of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev signed 11 documents and the Cabinet of Ministers - 25 normative legal acts aimed at the development of tourism in the country in 2018. The effectiveness of the law is reflected in the fact that it is reflected in the changes in our daily lives - a great mechanism that works well. The parallel development of foreign and

domestic tourism in the country leads to an increase in the flow of tourists, which in turn leads to a several-fold increase in income from tourism.

According to the State Committee for Tourism Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in 2018, 5.3 million foreign tourists visited Uzbekistan and the share of GDP was 2.3%. It is noteworthy that in the coming years, work is underway to increase the flow of foreign tourists to 9 million tourists and its share in GDP to 5-6%.

According to experts in the field of international tourism, Uzbekistan ranks 5th place in the world in terms of rapid development of tourism. The development of international mountain tourism in our country is important not only in the restoration of human health, but also in the sustainable development of the economy of our country.

2. Main Part

The most favorable natural geographical area for the development of tourism in Uzbekistan is the Zaaminsuv Basin. Many years of research in the Zaaminsuv Basin show that there is great potential for the development of all types of mountain tourism.

The main natural geographical factors for the development of international mountain tourism in the Zaaminsuv basin are extremely favorable mountain climatic conditions, thick juniper forests covering the mountain slopes, subalpine and alpine meadows, dry climate and fresh air, nitrogen and phytoncide volatile compounds that clean the air from various diseases, favorable temperature conditions and a large number of sunny days, optimal relative humidity for the organism and a number of other climatic factors.

According to tourism experts, the Zaaminsuv Basin is almost identical in climate to the Mediterranean. For this reason, large climatic treatment and recreation facilities have been built here. It is no coincidence that the "Zaamin Mothers and Children's Sanatorium" was established in this area as a vivid example.

The Zaamin sanatorium has a rich and beautiful mountain air with ultraviolet rays and specializes in the treatment of respiratory diseases. Zaamin Sanatorium is a 600-bed health resort. Due to the favorable natural conditions around the sanatorium Zaamin, it is constantly busy with vacationers and patients throughout the year. In recent years, the sanatorium is visited by many tourists, not only locals, but also from abroad.

The number of vacationers in the spring and summer in the Zaamin water basin increases sharply (about 6,000 people at a time). As a result, the Zaamin sanatorium does not fully meet the needs of vacationers. For this reason, a number of recreational facilities have been built below the Zaamin sanatorium. Examples include resorts such as Uriklisoy, Zilola, Bukharai Sharif and Plato.

Medical facilities in the Zaaminsuv basin are located among the thick junipers. The juniper tree kills microbes in the air by releasing phytocides. That is why the mountain air is fresh. At this treatment center, asthma is also treated naturally.

In the upper and middle reaches of the Zaaminsuv basin, chalov and betaga vegetation are widespread. Chalov and betaga plants are the main food for yearlings. Great attention is paid by the local population to the development of horse breeding. Here we prepare a special taste of horse milk, which is fed with chalav and betaga

It has medicinal properties and is the best natural ointment for the treatment of stomach and intestinal diseases. The horse milk prepared here can be used for medicinal purposes. From the CIS countries, treatment on the basis of horse milk is very well established in the Republic of Bashkortostan of the Russian Federation. If the natural method of treatment through our horse milk was introduced in the future in the sanatorium of Zaamin, additional conveniences would be created for vacationers and patients.

The Zaaminsuv River is formed by the melting of snow and ice in the Shovkartag, Zaamintag, and Molguzar Mountains of the Turkestan List, as well as by the confluence of many spring waters. The Zaaminsuv Basin is located on the northern flank of the Turkestan Range, between 550 m and 4,030 m above sea level, and differs sharply from the surrounding mountainous terrain in its unique natural conditions and has a clear natural boundary.

The territory of the Zaaminsuv basin of the Turkestan Range has a unique character, with a mild climate and a variety of forests and meadows. It is distinguished by a wide variety of exotic landscapes, from low, medium and high mountains to snowy peaks (Shovkortag - 4030 m). That is why there are great opportunities for the development of all types of tourism. Most of these areas belong to the Zaamin National Park.

In 1976, the Zaamin National Nature Park was established as the first national park in Central Asia. The area of the Zaamin National Park is 23,894 hectares, mainly mountain junipers are under the protection, as well as plant and animal species included in the Red Book of Uzbekistan. The National Park is located on the northern flank of the Turkestan Range, and its western border runs through the watershed of the Guralashsay and Boykunysay rivers. This watershed also covers the

administrative boundaries of Zaamin and Bakhmal districts. The northern boundary of the Zaamin National Park is the confluence of the Zominsuv and Yettikechuv rivers, parallel to the village of Duoba, the eastern boundary is along the state border of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, and the southern boundary is watershed of Turkestan Range.

A 45-kilometer-long asphalt highway runs through the entire territory of the Zaamin National Nature Park, connecting the Zaamin and Bakhmal districts. The scientific base of the Central Asian Institute of Forestry is located on the shores of the Kolsoy National Park. At this base, the Forestry Research Institute has been conducting scientific observations and experiments since 1929.

Zaamin National Nature Park is located at an altitude of 1000-4030 meters above sea level. Along with the unique and typical landscapes, the integrity of the ecosystems of juniper forests, the large number of natural complexes in this area, which aren't changed by human, even completely unchanged, was the main reason for the creation of the national park. It has been known as Zaamin International Park for a long time because mountain tourism developed here, it attracts not only the population of Uzbekistan, but also foreign fans of mountain tourism. Now its name is firmly established and is called "Zaamin National Nature Park".

At present, national parks are organized in the form of tourism, designed to protect nature and relax in nature. In the beginning, that is, 150-200 years ago, the desire of people to spend their leisure time in nature and to come as tourists was relatively low. Therefore, the recreational nature of the use of nature and there is no any risk of damage to unique sites. As a result, the remarkable objects and dwellings have been removed from the sphere of human development and protected as a national park. Currently, the protected areas are a very complex organizational structure.

There are several villages in the territory of Zaaminsuv basin. In the northern part of the national park there are Yettikechuv, Korangisay, Togterak, Griklisay, in the southern part - Kashkasuv and Kyzylmazor villages.

3. Conclusions and Discussions

When you enter the territory of the Zaamin National Nature Park, you will find fascinating streams such as Archamazor, Ayiklisay, Yongoksay and Olmasay.

Tourists come here in the highlands along the Zaamin River Basin - a mountainous terrain covered with thick junipers, proud mountain peaks and hills, waterfalls, craters, caves (more than 20 caves), rare plants and variety animal species can also be found. Superhotic karst processes, which

are not typical for arid regions, which are rare in the world, and human-like rock formations (Forty Maidens) formed as a result of radiation in the area, attract tourists with "holes", "plows" and "pits".

Along with the preservation and protection of nature in the Zaamin National Park, great attention should be paid to the development of international mountain tourism. In particular, it is important to develop tourist routes that are suitable for viewing, studying and recreation of unique natural objects in the territory of the national nature park.

As a result of many years of tourist research in the territory of Zaaminsuv basin and national park, the following routes have been developed:

- Starting from Uriklisoy, the route of Shavkatartog to Mirzoulen Pass is on horseback and on foot. Along this route, it is recommended that tourists walk along the mountain valleys on horseback and on foot between the thick junipers and in the tops of the mountains. While moving in this direction, you can see mountain valleys, 3 species of junipers, different medicinal plants, as well as bears, wild boar, rabbits and various birds without doing harm to them;
- A road, motorcycle, bicycle and pedestrian route through the middle of the Zaaminsuv Basin with Zaamin-Bakhmal district. Along this route, tourists will be able to see the changes in the altitude of 1000 m to 2710 m above sea level. During the trip, the highest point of the route is the Guralash Pass (2710), where you can see the Chortangi gorge, which is separated from nature, with the help of binoculars. In particular, there are a lot of steep rocks and birds of prey like black storks, partridges and others.
- The route from Uriklisoy to Takali peak on horseback and on foot. In this direction, tourists move along the valley upstream from the lower reaches of the Uriklisoy, according to the altitude zoning, and observe changes in nature, that is, a variety of medicinal plants, 3 species of junipers, several species of birds. There is also a one-day rest in tents set up on the slopes of Takali Peak.
- The route from Usmonlisay village to Angrensay and then to Ayriliksay. This route can be reached on horseback or on foot. During the route, the main animals are wild boar, bear, wolf, fox and mountain goat. For this reason, from a security point of view, it is recommended to act as a group.
- The route from Uriklisay to Irgaylisoy on horseback and on foot. Along this route, along with the natural landscape, you can see high peaks, various landscapes and bears, lynxes and

various birds. Due to the large number of predators during the trip, it is recommended to move in groups from a safety point of view.

- The route from the village of Yettikechuv to Mikhsoy on horseback and on foot. On this route you can see mainly the ancient Chinese castles (Mick Castle), which have been preserved for centuries. You can see animals include foxes, wolves, and wild boars, as well as features of various caves.

As a result of many years of research, 4 natural complexes have been identified in the Zaaminsuv basin due to changes in the landscape depending on the altitude. Natural complexes of each region were identified according to their tourist significance and its tourist potential was assessed.

Elevation Zones of the Zaaminsuv Basin Landscapes and their Tourist Potential

№	Altitude landscape areas	Natural complexes of tourist importance	Tourist opportunities
I	Pre-mountain plain and Zaaminsuv spread (450-850 m)	1. The upper part of the spread. 2. The front part of the spread.	Zaamin city and its recreation areas. Agro landscapes.
II	Top area low-lying arid-subtropical zone (900-1800 m)	3. River valley, terrace landscapes. 4. watershed between rivers.	A short break in the summer. Organizing spring excursions.
III	Medium high mountain forest zone with steep slopes (1800-2000, 2600-2800 m)	5. Kyzylmozor complex consisting of Pomogen-Neocene lines. 6. Wave-like high mountain plateau complex. 7. Karst phenomenon curves typical of rare tropical zones. 8. Chortangi landscape.	Excursion to the stone monuments "Kirk-Kyz". Travel to the gorge where 4 rivers (Sharillak, Kyzylsuv, Kashkasuv and Kulsoy) are connected.
IV	High mountain watershed subalpine zone	9. Shahrstan and Guralash pass complex. 10. Large water-collecting funnel complex 11. Giant towers (called "Meeting", "Kutish" and others)	In the summer you can go to the ancient denudation places in the car. Short excursions in summer. Excursions to the so-called "Kutish" and "Uchrashuv" can be arranged

The landscapes of the Zaaminsuv Basin are based on the relief, geological and geomorphological components of the definition of the natural complexes of the highlands.

Components of these natural complexes, such as climate, hydrology and biology, are very suitable for the development of mountain tourism.

4. Conclusion

Along with the large-scale development of international mountain tourism in the Zaaminsuv basin, there are some factors that hinder it. Factors hindering the development of international mountain tourism in the mountains are conventionally divided into 2 ha. These are internal and external factors.

Internal factors that hinder the establishment of recreation areas in the mountains include problems such as recurrent floods in early spring and summer, road construction and power supply. Extreme levels of flood danger were announced in the mountains at the same time as the melting of snow and the onset of rains. The relief of the mountains is very inconvenient for road construction. This, in turn, will cause serious damage to the environment if large-scale road construction is carried out in the mountains. The construction of power lines to the highlands is costly.

Due to external factors that hinder the formation of recreation areas in the mountains, many picturesque places in the Zaaminsuv basin are located close to the state border with the neighboring Republic of Tajikistan. For this reason, the creation of large recreation areas in these areas is not in line with the state strategy.

According to the research, it is necessary to create modern tents, rather than the construction of large buildings, which have become a traditional way of organizing recreation areas. Holiday tents can be set up seasonally, in the mountains near the state borders. Due to the fact that the tents do not require a large area, it is possible to place them away from mudflows. Also, if alternative energy (solar, wind and bioenergy) is used efficiently to supply electricity to tents, large sums of money will not be required for the construction of power lines.

When building highways in the mountains, the slope should not exceed 12-15°C. In the mountains, where the slope is higher, it is necessary to build cable cars. Some trails can be traversed by local animals such as horses, donkeys, and camels. Through such movements, the mountain nature is fully enjoyed. Mountain diseases, which occur when climbing quickly from the plains to the mountains, are also prevented. Most importantly, such recreation does not have a negative impact on the environment and, in turn, fully complies with the requirements of the "Environmental Program" developed by the UN.

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