



## PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL MOUNTAIN TOURISM (IN THE CASE OF THE MOUNTAINS OF TURKISTAN)

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### ABOUT ARTICLE

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**Abstract:** In this article, scientific and practical recommendations for use in ecotourism are given in the mountainous regions of Jizzakh region, after a comprehensive study of international mountain tourist facilities.

### INTRODUCTION

The southeastern regions of the Jizzakh region are occupied by the mountains and foothills of the Turkistan range. These regions are distinguished by their unique nature. The Turkistan range is morphologically divided into Zomin, Chumqor, Molguzar and Nurota mountains. These mountains in turn branch out again. These mountains, which have one origin, have now formed a different appearance as a result of the influence of the external environment. It can be observed that the vegetation of the Turkistan range also differs from each other from east to west and from north to south. The northern slope of the Turkistan ridge is thickly covered with firs, while the southern slope is relatively sparsely covered with shrubs, semi-shrubs and grasses [1. Alibekov L].

### THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

On the northern slopes of the mountains, the nature reserve, national park, and forestry contributed to the preservation of spruce forests, while on the southern slopes, the total absence of such protected areas and the relatively large number of settlements led to the reduction of the area of spruces. Only the upper reaches of the Sangzor River and Chumkor Mountain at an altitude of 1,800-2,000 meters are where the spruce area begins.

The upper and middle parts of the Turkistan ridge are covered with forests. In this area, fir trees form the basis of the forest. On the northern slope of the ridge, fir trees start at 1700 m (Oriklisoy). This

situation started in 1890 from 1400 m (Togterak village). Through the forest directly in the mountains, the water regime falls into order and different waterfloods are prevented. The most important thing is to remember that forests are «oxygen factories». For this reason, many practical works are being carried out by international organizations to preserve and expand the area of mountain forests.

Since 2015, based on the UN project, in the Turkistan range «Khulkar-pistachio» farm was established in order to improve arid lands in mountainous, semi-desert and desert landscapes. In the farm based on drip irrigation technology, pistachio seedlings were initially planted on 2.1 hectares. In the future, it is planned to plant large areas of drought-resistant pistachios at the foot of the mountain and create “green areas” between the mountain and the plain. Therefore, if the preservation of biodiversity in relation to the Turkistan Range and its foothills is achieved, the magnificent Turkistan Range would not lose its charm.

The results of many years of research on the development of international mountain tourism in these areas show that, in addition to studying as a whole, there is also a positive side to studying in tourist areas. At the time when the tourist object of the Turkistan Range is studied as a whole, the tourist objects of some regions remain largely unlit. Also, since the Turkistan ridge stretches for a long distance, setting a tourist route in one direction also creates its own problems.

In the division of the Turkistan range into tourist areas, the tourist routes were taken as a basis, bypassing the natural administrative units. When determining the directions of the tourist route, it was not possible to directly observe and study the tourist objects of the Turkistan ridge in the territory of the neighboring Republic of Tajikistan. Only the territory of Uzbekistan, more precisely, the tourist objects of the Turkistan range, located in the Jizzakh region, were studied.

In order to study, compare, analyze and evaluate the level of international mountain tourism development in the Turkistan range, it was divided into 3 tourist areas:

1. Tourist area in Zomin and Molguzar mountains;
2. Tourist area in Chumkortog and Sangzor basins;
3. Nurota and the adjacent Aydar-Arnasoy lakes tourist area.

Each of these tourist areas is famous for several tourist attractions that can attract international tourists. Another convenient aspect of dividing the Turkistan range into tourist areas is that not only the tourist objects on the mountain are studied, but also the tourist objects and nature of the places adjacent to the mountain are studied. For example, the tourism possibilities of Chumkortog and Sangzor Basin in the southern region of the Turkistan Range, and the Aydar-Arnasoy lake system adjacent to it in the western region and the Nurota Range will be studied together.

Zomin and Molguzar mountains, which are the northern tourist areas of the Turkistan Range, are administratively Zomin and Yangiabad Districts, the southern tourist area of Chumkortog and Sangzor Basin is Bakhmal and Ghallorol Districts, the western tourist area is the Nurota Range and the adjacent Aydar-Arnasoy lakes, and Farish, partly Mirzachol, Zafarabad, Arnasoy and Nurota districts of Navoi region. The division of the Turkistan range into regions from the point of view of tourism does not correspond to the division from the administrative point of view. Each tourist area corresponds administratively to at least 2 districts, or Nurota and Aydar-Arnasoy tourist areas to 5 districts. In this case, it is appropriate to work on the regional scale rather than the district scale when developing tourist areas and determining tourist routes [2. Gudalov M].

Currently, the tourist areas of the Turkistan range differ sharply from each other according to the level of international mountain tourism development. According to the results of the research, it was found that the northern tourist area is on the verge of transition to the industrial stage of international

mountain tourism development, the western tourist area is undergoing wave development, and the development of the southern tourist area is just beginning.

The tourist areas of the Turkistan range meet at the intersection of the «Amir Temur» (Ilon O'tdi gorge) gate. For this reason, the «Amir Temur» gate and the surrounding tourist facilities were studied separately. This gate is considered a natural border separating Molguzar and Nurota mountains, and corresponds to the narrowest point (120-130 m) of the Sangzor valley. «Amir Temur» gate borders Mirzachol region in the north, Sangzor valley in the south, Molguzar in the east and Nurota mountains in the west. The Tashkent-Samarkand railway and the Great Uzbek highway also passed through here. Tourists who pass through the famous Amir Temur Gate have a number of natural, cultural and historical monuments and recreation opportunities. Walking towards the gate from Jizzakh, Sangzor rest area is located first. The natural geographical location of the camp is convenient, it is surrounded by mountains and the Sangzor river and the Tuyatortar canal flow through it. Sangzor resort is located in front of the Ilon O'tdi gorge, so the wind blows throughout the year. Differences in atmospheric pressure between the Mirzachol region and the Sangzor valleys cause winds to move through the Ilon O'tdi Gorge. Light winds with a speed of 10-15 m/s in the winter and 1-3 m/s in the summer are sometimes observed in the camp area. Due to the influence of the winds, the air of the resort is clean throughout the year. The age of the maple trees here is one century, and it is the main source of oxygen by absorbing the harmful gases emitted by cars [3. Sharipov Sh].

Gastro tourism is well developed due to the fact that the Sangzor resort is located on the main road. The existing hotel, swimming pool, sauna and entertainment facilities in the resort can become a favorite place for not only local but also foreign tourists if they are renovated to the level of modern tourism requirements. Also, taking into account the cleanliness of the air and the uniqueness of the nature, the development of medical tourism in the region of the resort will have a good effect. It is necessary to develop projects for the use of this camp not only in spring and summer, but throughout the year.

Amir Temur gate is located 500 meters from the Sangzor recreation center. Thousands of cars and hundreds of thousands of passengers pass through the Amir Temur Gate on the Great Uzbek highway. Casual travelers know this place mostly as a place to stop and look at the rocky mountains and some rock inscriptions and a roadside cave. However, if large-scale tourism development projects are developed and implemented here, it can be turned into a place visited by many tourists. It should be noted that some work is being done in this regard. In particular, a 2-story hotel and a restaurant named after Amir Temur gate were built. Residences were built for cars to park [4. Sharipov Sh].

There are petroglyphs on the Nurota mountain rocks of the Amir Temur gate, which are of interest to many and provide information about our history. These petroglyphs were written by Mirza Ulughbek, Abullah Khan and Nicholas II. The petroglyphs written by Mirza Ulughbek and Abdullah Khan were preserved, while the petroglyph written by the Russian Tsar Nicholas II was removed. Reading or otherwise viewing these historical stone inscriptions is considered interesting by many. The way to see the 125 meters from the road is very bumpy, crossing difficult canals, rivers and railways. As a result, although the historical inscriptions are located near the main road, no one has visited them. «Kotyrbolok» shrine is located a little south from Toshkhat. Local residents visit the shrine on Wednesdays of the week when floods and other floods occur.

The road problem would be solved if a 130-meter-long ropeway was built to view the stone carvings, the «Kotyrbolok» shrine, and the steep cliffs. This ropeway connecting Molguzar and Nurota

mountains and passing over rivers, roads and railways can be the most interesting extremal route. If we approach the issue economically, the constructed road can fully cover its costs in one year and start making a profit in the next year.

On the left side of the «Amir Temur» gate, we can see rock stones eroded by exogenous forces and a small cave called Amir Temur Cave by local residents. The rocks on the side of the main road, because they are flat and smooth, have become a «passenger's guide». The reason is that it is becoming a tradition for many travelers to write their names and hometowns and «heart notes» on the rocks. Above, the inscriptions on both sides of the «Amir Temur» gate were introduced. The entries on the right are about historical sources, and the entries on the left are about contemporary «celebrity lives».

### CONCLUSION

Currently, the «Amir Temur» gate is included in the list of cultural heritage of Uzbekistan, the protected area is 10 hectares. In the future, it is recommended to implement the following measures in order to turn the «Amir Temur» gate and its surroundings into a tourist area that can attract tourists:

- to install a statue of our great leader Amur Temur so that the «Amir Temur» gate is known and popular;
- Establishment of a historical museum providing information about the great historical figures who passed through the gate of «Amir Temur»;
- passing a 130-meter-long suspension road from here;
- Construction of gardens and flower beds taking into account the natural features of the hills around the «Amir Temur» gate;
- fighting against the destruction of natural landscapes by writing different words on rocks and polluting the environment and extracting sand and gravel in the Sangzor Basin.

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