

TOURIST ACTIVITY AND ITS INSTITUTIONAL FUNDAMENTALS IN JIZAKH REGION

Aynakulov Muhitdin Abdukhamidovich,

Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor, Jizakh Polytechnic Institute,

Associate Professor of Management, Phone number: (+998)97-521-56-51

E-mail: mr.elyorbekabdukhamidov@gmail.com

Xudayberdiyev Abduaziz Abduvaliyevich

Jizakh Polytechnic Institute, Associate Professor of General Technical Sciences, Ph.D.

Phone number: (+998)90-183-25-77, E-mail:mr.elyorbekabdukhamidov@gmail.com

Annotation: The article describes the directions of creation of tourist villages in Jizakh region of the country through its natural potential and its institutional basis.

Keywords: Tourist villages, recreation, cultural and historical heritage, visas, infrastructure, pilgrimage, tourist neighborhood and village.

Introduction. In our country, comprehensive measures are being taken to develop the tourism industry as one of the strategic sectors. Also, one of the most important factors in the sustainable socio-economic development of the regions is the rapid development of domestic tourism, acquaintance of tourists with the cultural and historical heritage and natural resources of the country, visa liberalization, and simplification of registration of foreign citizens. Granting privileges and preferences for the development of the tourism industry will allow to effectively promote the national tourism potential in domestic and foreign markets. However, the initial analysis shows that the regulatory framework governing the tourism industry is flawed, the rules for the provision of certain tourism services, as well as the peculiarities of the nature of our country in the developed world, the presence of air tourism facilities in many regions indicates that there is no information about. That is why the objects of tourism, which represent the diversity of the world, which is the basis of tourism resources, can attract international tourism enthusiasts only through advertising. In turn, it should be noted that the penetration and development of tourism is not unique to any country in the world, because the demand for this sector is determined by social needs. Among the social needs, the need for pilgrimage and recreation is three times greater than the need for housing in the human psyche. This is the urgency of developing this sector in our country. Recognizing that the tourism industry is a lucrative and at the same time less difficult type of activity, it is expedient to conduct continuous research on the development and improvement of this sector in our country.

One of such ways is to provide tourist services in densely populated and temperate climates, and one of the activities in which the population itself enjoys this tourist product is the organization of tourist villages is to reach. Based on these institutional bases, from November 1, 2019, the formation of a list of citizens' assemblies (towns, villages, villages and urban, town, rural and village mahallas) with the highest tourism potential, in the territories of these citizens' assemblies. When at least 20 family guest houses are established and at least five types of services (excluding accommodation and / or catering services) are provided for tourists, they are entitled to "Tourism neighborhood", "Tourism village" or "Tourism". It is stipulated that from 2020, citizens' assemblies with the status of "Tourism Village", "Tourism Village" or "Tourism Village" will be included in the state programs "Obod Qishloq" and "Obod Mahalla" in the first place [2]. According to Article 5 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Tourism", international and domestic tourism are its forms. Depending on the specifics, theme, duration, modes of movement and other features of the type of tourism, cultural-historical, pilgrimage, ecological, educational, ethnographic, gastronomic, business, social, sports, medical, youth tourism, agro tourism, tourism can be divided into other types [1]. Uzbekistan has a wide range of opportunities for the development of tourism, as well as a huge recreational potential, which includes a total of 7.4 thousand objects of cultural heritage, 209 of which are four museum cities - "Ichan- in Khiva. The fortress is located in the territory of "Historical center of Bukhara", "Historical center of Shahrisabz", "Samarkand city" and is included in the UNESCO World Heritage List [3].

Exports of tourism services in the country have doubled in recent years, from \$ 546.9 million in the last two years to \$ 1,041 million, an increase of 190.3%. This year, the growth rate of the number of foreign visitors averaged 8% per annum, compared to 7% last year, which is more than 2.69 million. According to the results of last year, 5.3 million foreign tourists visited the country. As a result of measures taken to support and protect the private sector, the number of hotels increased from 950 to 661 by the end of the year. The introduction of a new mechanism for certification of tourist vehicles for the transportation of 8 and more passengers, which resulted in an increase in the fleet of tourist vehicles by 128 units (47 buses and 81 minibuses) over the past year.) is a clear evidence of the attention paid to this area. The most important thing is the simplification of the procedure for temporary registration of foreign citizens in the country, which facilitates the creation of rural villages, the transition to a fully electronic form through the system "E-MENMON", as well as the abolition of certification of guest houses is our purpose. Today, a number of promising programs for the development of tourism in the country have been identified, as a result of which institutional reforms aimed at creating a solid legal framework for tourism development in 2020, infrastructure modernization and brand promotion and increase of the

country's economy belonging to the share of tourism involved in the country's GDP to 5% (2.3% so far) by increasing the share of the tourism industry and developing the necessary infrastructure in this area and promoting the tourism potential of the country in the world market, as well as more than 9 million tourists by the end of 2025, including 2 million tourists from far abroad in 2021-2025 years. Based on such institutional opportunities created in our country, we can conclude that Jizakh region also has a wide range of opportunities for tourism development.

Jizakh region is located in the central region of Uzbekistan, which allows it to operate on a large scale. It is formed 180 km long from east to west, from Yangiabad district to Forish district, and from south to north, 175 km from Bakhmal district to Mirzachul district. The area is 21.1 thousand sq. Km. Of this, 4.8 thousand sq. Km. (22.7%) are agricultural lands. The area under forest and forestry crops is 1.8 thousand (8.5%) sq. Km. Chimkartag and Molguzar, which stretch most of the area from east to west and partly to the northwest, the Nurata Range, which stretches from west to east, southeast and south, and Chordora in Kazakhstan to the north. Aydarkol stretches from the north-west of the region to the territory of Navoi region. In this ancient land, the symbol of the wisdom and potential of our ancestors - the symbol of the solar year of the ancient Turks - "Solar Calendar" ("Calendar of Saks"), Huttosh, where the sun shines from February 19 to March 21, as well as Kantartosh, Hamaltosh itself is a mysterious world.

Sa'd Ibn Waqqas, Usmand ota, Novqa ota, Khojamushkent ota, Parpi ota Sayfin ota, Savruk ota, Kulfisar ota are also under working to develop pilgrimage tourism in the region. It is noteworthy that the natural springs here produce an average of 16-20 million tons of water a year. The most important are Bakhmal, Zaamin, Gallaaral districts and Sh. Rainfall is relatively high in the mountainous areas of Rashidov and Forish districts. Also, due to the moderate temperature, water decomposition is relatively low in the Bakhmal, Gallaorol and Forish basins, as well as in Zominsoy, Ettikechuv and Korpasay. There are significant opportunities for the development of tourism and recreation clusters in the region, ie one of the peculiarities of the nature of the region is the presence of iron, sulfur, hydrogen, radium, silicic acid, carbon dioxide in the mountains and foothills. There are a number of available healing water sources that contain alkaline thermo-minerals. In fact, in Gallaorol, Forish, Mirzachul districts of the region there are such sanatoriums as Baljonsuv, Birlanish, Gagarin and several prophylactics. At the same time, Zamin, Jizakh and Bakhmal districts of the region have rich mineral resources. The most natural feature of all mineral waters in the region in terms of chemical and balneological composition is directly related to the fact that it is a mountainous zone that occupies a large part of the territory. The mountain slopes of these areas are full of beautiful nature, pine and almond groves, medicinal meadows, ravines, clear waters, and even a layer of fresh air. Huge gorges, hills and ravines are home to rare

plants and animals, as well as a variety of birds. The hills of Bakhmal and Zamin districts, huge gardens, as well as mineral water at an altitude of 2600 meters above sea level in Bakhmal, the People's Park and reserves, magnificent waterfalls, dozens of springs in the foothills of the mountains are peculiar boon of a generous nature that appeals to itself. Founded in 1976 in the Zamin district, which is the main base of tourism clusters in the region, the 48,000-hectare People's Park is very beautiful. In the summer and spring, the air on the slopes of the mountain, which is up to 4,000 meters above sea level, shines like a rainbow. Thick pine forests and huge gorges, flood waters in the valleys seem to be a real natural display of nature. Of course, the peculiarity of such processes is that man always feels the need for unexplored, untouched natural corners. The Zamin Nature Reserve is located next to the People's Park, and the total area of the National Park and the reserve is 78,000 hectares. The reserve is home to more than 100 medicinal and medicinal plants, including polar bears, wild boar, badgers, algae, (mountain goats), jays, rodents, hawks, black cranes, hawks, tuvalaks, more than 150 species of birds such as sparrows and hawks are found. There is a sanatorium "Zamin", a resort "Uriklisay" and many hotels for tourists. That's why the flow of vacationers and tourists in these recreational areas is uninterrupted throughout the year.

The topography of the region is also associated with the lowlands of the north and northwest, the deserts and steppes rising to the hills and mountains. The region also has a wide range of opportunities for the development of the fishing industry, in particular, in the Aydarkol-Tuzkon Arnasay lakes there are species of fish such as sturgeon, smelt, suzak and eel. Surprisingly, the Aydarkol-Tuzkan Arnasay lakes serve the development of recreation in the region, as well as the development of the fishing industry.

The natural climate of the region is very temperate. Summers are dry and hot, winters are relatively mild. In the mountainous areas of Bakhmal, partly in Zaamin and Forish districts, the summer is a bit cooler. The hottest months of the year are June-July in the desert and July-August in the mountains. The length of the day is 15 hours in summer and 9 hours in winter. The temperature in January is + 1 + 4 degrees, and in July + 26 + 28 degrees. Annual precipitation is 400-500 mm. Vegetation period is 240-260 days. Humidity is 70-80% in winter. Sunny days a year are around 2800-3000 hours. The first snow falls in October.

The relative integrity of the region and its proximity to subtropical latitudes ensure uniformity of temperature regime. The weather is clear and the sky is clear for an average of 250-270 days a year. From February to November, there will be more solar energy. The average temperature in the southern lowlands is 5.5 thousand degrees Celsius, and in the northern lowlands - 4.3-4.5 thousand degrees Celsius.

Rainfall in the region is mainly in winter and spring. Rainfall is increasing from north to south. Annual precipitation exceeds 295 mm in Mirzachol, which is 276 m high, and 400

mm in Sangzor, which is 392 m high. The average snowfall is 20-22 days a year in the plains and 60-70 days in the mountains. Annual precipitation in the plains is 200 mm. around. Evaporation rate is 100-120 mm. Occasional strong winds in the northwest of the region. There are strong winds, hail and rain in April and May.

The population of the province was 1382,100 as of January 2020, an increase of 29,700 or 102.2% from the beginning of the year. Of these, 647,900 people live in urban areas (46.8%) and 734,200 people live in rural areas (53.2%).

It has more than 70 nationalities. Eighty-three percent of the population is Uzbek. The average density is one sq. km. to 65.5 people [4].

According to the above data, in Zaamin district of the region with a population of 163.6 thousand people (11.8% of the region's population), in Bakhmal district with a population of 155.8 thousand people (11.3% of the region's population), Gallaorol district with a population of 171.4 thousand people (12.4% of the region's population) have the opportunities available for the organization of recreational tourist villages, as well as tourism clusters based on their mutual cooperation.

List of used literature:

1. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Tourism". Adopted April 16, 2019.
2. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 13, 2019 No PF-5781 "On measures to further develop the tourism industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan."
3. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 5, 2019 No PF-5611 "On additional measures for the accelerated development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan."
4. Official website: www.jizzaxstat.uz