

THE ISSUES OF DEVELOPMENT OF ECO-TOURISM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE UNIQUE NATURAL MONUMENTS

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Annotation. Tourism covers all areas necessary for such activities. Provides their relationship. It brings humanity closer to nature, contributes to the further social and economic development of society in exchange for the correct and necessary use of it in the process of studying nature. Natural tourism is called ecotourism, which serves to preserve and increase the number of unique objects (rocks, rock formations, nature reserves, natural reservoirs and national parks) formed by nature under the influence of the sun, rain and wind.

Keywords. Tourism, ecotourism, unique natural objects, natural parks, state reserves, natural monuments, protected objects, natural territories, natural objects, geological processes, natural products, map, map legend.

Introduction. The Republic of Uzbekistan with its location and ancient history is radically different from neighboring republics and has a huge tourist potential. It attracts the attention of tourists with its amazing terrain structure, fauna and flora, soil fertility, the geological structure of the earth and the wonders that occur in nature.

Currently, there are several types of tourism, depending on the purpose. A special place among them is occupied by travel tourism, because humanity has always sought to innovate. In this regard, the unique monuments and natural products created by nature in our country will make a great contribution to the further development of domestic tourism in the field of tourism, not leaving indifferent not for only tourists, but also for the population of our country. As a result, the creation of tourist routes for these sites will determine a significant growth process in the tourism sector in terms of organizations and the economy.

The territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan is more than 1000 km² in the West from the Ustyurt plateau to the Tien Shan range in the East and 400-500 km² in the North and South. In vertical belts, there are high-altitude snow ridges and sandy deserts. For this reason, its terrain is radically different from each other due to different landscapes and genetic species. Due to the fact that the territory of the Republic has a rather complex and unique geological structure, you can find unique natural objects here.

Although the term "natural object" is often used, it does not always mean the same thing. In a broad sense, it is understood that it ranges from small rock formations formed in nature to large nature reserves, national parks, woodlands, etc.

Material and methodology. Today, the number of unique natural objects on the territory of the Republic is more than 400, most of which are nature reserves and national parks. Among them, there are more than 50 unique geological objects, which are among the unique small objects of nature that reflect the geological and natural processes occurring in nature. For example, the first one is located 30 km South of Samarkand in the village of Karatepa, at the intersection of Amankutan and Shahrisabz roads, a heart-shaped geological rock that is also known as the "Dinosaur" rock./1/ The data obtained from these types of objects differs from other natural objects in that they are extremely important for nature conservation.

Also, ensuring a stable supply of snow from short-lived natural sites is not an easy task, especially in the summer months. But they will last a long time if they are systematically updated. Such natural products can also be found in the mountain ranges of the Republic and in the southern mountain ranges, they fill the rivers and create new streams.

Among natural monuments, lakes are relatively interesting, but the regulated river network is shrinking. An example of such objects is Kurban-Kul (Blue lake), which is located in the Ferghana district of the Ferghana region, at an altitude of 1700m above sea level. 300 years ago, two opposite lakes of Barta collapsed as a result of an earthquake that blocked the Aksu river. The length of the lake is 1200m, the width is 400m, the total area of the lake is 480000 m², the maximum depth is 15 km, the minimum height during the maximum water collection is 3 meters. The river is fed at the beginning of the Aksu river which originates from glaciers of Shit and Burson. The color of the water is blue, there are no plants. The average temperature in summer is +10⁰. The water in the lake is filtered and serves as a source of drinking water for vacationers on the banks of the Aksu river and residents of The Hamzaabad village/1,2/.

The lake is a unique natural object and has scientific and practical significance. The area around the lake is very picturesque and attracts many tourists and vacationers.

Another object is a similar lake - Kulikubban, located 7 km South of The hamzaabad gorge, in the first tributary of the Koksus river. This small high-altitude lake was also formed as a result of the river blockage. The lake is 700m long and 200m wide. The height from sea level to the surface of the lake is 20 km. The surface area is 0.13 km², the depth is from 5 to 10 meters./1,2/

The water in the lake is full only when there is a sharp increase in snow and glaciers. In winter, it is covered with a thick layer of ice. The water in the lake, filtered, flows in 3-4 places as a river and again turns into the Koksus river. The lake and its surroundings are very picturesque. That is why you can meet so many tourists and vacationers here. This significantly affects the nature of the lake: pollution, dams and congestion on their banks, and so on.

Proper and rational use of natural resources requires systematic collection of information about various regional objects of nature. Each of them is a complex component of the entity.

Dividing them into groups is a multi-factor concept. One of the important factors is the systematic location of natural objects in space. Depending on the specific geographical area and belonging to different types of genetic terrain, a variety of natural objects occur in nature. The variety and location of natural features influence the precise consideration of natural features when developing a set of specializations, i.e. thematic maps. Getting and listing complex data, the period of existence of objects, and the abundance of data make up the map legend and are used to preserve nature and the environment. Usually natural objects are divided into groups of scientific, health, medical and biological, educational and economic purposes. Objects in each direction are unique. Therefore, in the process of analysis, their location affects important factors in the formation of properties of natural objects. The map legend is based on a comprehensive analysis and systematic approaches. All natural objects represented on the map are subjected to a comprehensive analysis, presented in a system and displayed on the map.

Maps of tourism and natural sites of budud are shown on a large scale (1: 300000) - regional and small objects are described not only by individual signs, but also by the law of grouping by location.

Conclusions. Based on the above analysis, it can be said that as a result of applying a comprehensive analysis and systematic approaches, it is possible to provide systematic and comprehensive information about natural objects on tourist maps. These maps are recommended for studying nature conservation and their use. As a result of in-depth analysis, the State Committee for tourism development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of health, the Ministry of culture and sports and other competent state bodies can effectively use these methods when creating tourist routes and tourist maps. Based on the established principles, it will further increase people's interest in nature and make a significant contribution to the development of ecotourism in our country.

References

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