

POSSIBILITIES OF DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM OF TASHKENT REGION

Annotation: In this article, the measures taken to develop tourism in the Tashkent region are discussed within the framework of the "Golden Ring" concept, the types of tourism and places of republican importance, their development, the study of the necessary conditions for the further development of the tourist flow, tourism research of the tourism potential of the region for the development of technological routes, rational use of all forms of tourist resources, etc.

Keywords: "Golden Ring" concept, ecotourism, "Chorvoq" economic zone, agrotourism, "Zangi ota" complex, ethnographic and religious tourism, Arashon lakes.

Tourism is one of the sectors that bring significant income to the national economy in the countries of the world. In the development of tourism and tourist nutrition, non-traditional types of development in recent years - ecotourism, agritourism, religious tourism, archeological, ethnographic, religious tourism, extreme medical tourism and other forms of production [1].

The fact that Tashkent region has all branches of tourism, is important for attracting tourists at the national and international level, creates the basis for researching it as a large-scale tourism zone. The following forms of tourism in the region: ecotourism, agrotourism, ethnographic and religious tourism, hydrotourism and other types are rapidly developing, and ecotourism routes are being organized [2].

In the development of ethnographic and religious tourism in the Tashkent region, the importance of ancient shrines, historical monuments and sacred sites is very high. are places of interest. Also, 223 of them are local and 605 are among objects of republican importance. Among them, there are historical places such as "Shodmalik ota", "Shayx Umar Vali Bogistoniy", "Zangiota", "Iyk ota", "Gumbaz bobo" mausoleum, "Qaynargumbaz" cistern, "Shohruxiya" city, which are the great past of the region. speaks of an old and rich culture. This creates a wide opportunity for the development of pilgrimage tourism in the region.



A)



B)

Figure 1. a) "Shodmalik ota", b) "Zangiota" shrines.

The hydrotourism zones of the Tashkent region include the basins of rivers such as Chirchik, Ugom, Piskom, Ohangaron, Syrdaryo, Shovotsoi, Koksuv, reservoirs such as Chorvoq, Ohangaron, Tuyabo'giz, Arashan, Sho'rkol, Kazan, Haybatkol, Kurgansir. recreation, bathing, yachting and boating, fishing and other coastal tourism sectors are developing on the shores of such lakes [5].



Figure 2. Arashon lakes located in Akhangaron district of Tashkent region.

Archaeological cultural heritage objects such as "Shohruxiya", "Qanga", "Sardoba", "Ohangaron", "Qorixona" and "Zangiota" complex in the Tashkent region were included in the candidacy of the Sirdarya-Fergana corridor of the UNESCO World Heritage Center. [3].

In order to increase the flow of tourists visiting the Tashkent region, create favorable conditions for them and increase the income of local residents, the necessary infrastructure is being formed in the districts of Bostonliq, Ohangaron, Parkent, Boka, Chinoz, Zangiota and the city of Angren based on the concept of "Golden Ring". Bostonliq district has a free tourist zone "Chorvoq", Ugom-Chotkal national park, "Chorvoq" reservoir, developed all types of tourism, especially ecotourism and extreme tourism.

Parkent district is located in a mountainous plain, it is distinguished by its beautiful nature, shrines, agro-tourism centers, and delicious restaurants. The Zangiota complex, which is an object of pilgrimage tourism as a historical area in Zangiota district, has craft centers and shopping complexes. Ohangaron region is rich in historical settlements, cultural heritage objects, and has tourism demonstration objects in the direction of industrial tourism. The presence of unique tourism demonstration objects in the direction of gastronomic tourism in Boka district; Chinoz is located on the main highway connecting Tashkent and the valley, and has opportunities to develop agrotourism, gastronomic tourism and other areas of tourism; The city of Angren is an industrial city, Yangiabad and Lashkarak regions are beautiful in nature, there are roadside restaurants serving tourists, which is the basis for the development of tourism [4].



Figure 3. Charvak reservoir located in Bo'stonlik district.

For the development of agro-tourism in the Tashkent region, horticulture and its branches, viticulture and the processes of growing hemp crops of the republic, which are unique to the Tashkent region, creating an opportunity for tourists to see and evaluate the quality of products made from them, both for the increase in the number of tourists and investments causes the weight to expand.

Providing high-quality assistance in the development of tourism and carefully organizing the infrastructure of the sector, creating web sites, advertising production and their wide promotion on the Internet serve as products that provide the image of the country in the international tourist market. Today, it supports the preservation of natural and cultural heritage objects, preservation of natural monuments, historical infrastructures, their original state to the next generation, and the development of tourism in Tashkent region. Through the "Golden Ring" constitution, the development of tourism in all cities and districts of the Tashkent region, the provision of well-rounded tourism in the regions of the region, favorable conditions for continuous travel of tourists, and even more support for tourists in the region.

LIST OF REFERENCES

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