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MOUNTAIN RECREATION POWER OF THE MIDDLE ZARAFSHAN CLUSTER

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Abstract: The article considers the archeological and recreational potential of the Zarafshan cluster, as well as the scientific basis of its achievements and shortcomings.

Keywords: Zarafshan, cluster, cave, mountain, Paleozoic, geology, ecology, recreation, tourism, mining, nature reserve, "KichikTyanshan".

Introduction

Zarafshan valley is known and famous all over the world for its architectural monuments. Samarkand, Bukhara, Kagan, Vobkent, Romitan, Ishtikhon and other cities are among them. The ecotourism potential of the valley is also commendable. For example, in the Central Zarafshan tourist cluster, which is a mountainous part of the Zarafshan valley, about 100 ecotourism, or more precisely, mountain recreational resources have been identified. Among them are scientists and tourists from around the world:

1. Kili Cave is the deepest cave in Asia. The cave is located on the southern slope of the Zarafshan ridge at an altitude of 1400 meters above sea level. The depth of this cave with stalagmite and stalagmite is 1082 meters.

2. Sarmishsay Museum Reserve is located 40 km northeast of the Navoi Desert. The reserve has more than 10,000 images of wild animals, war, dance and religion carved into the rock. Sarmishsay was discovered in 1958 by H. Muhammedov. During the first study, it was found that there were 7,000 paintings in the canyon (1964). According to the director of the museum reserve N.Vakhidova, drawings in the reserve are drawn on more than 35 subjects. Some pictures are visible at sunset.

3. Ancient Karakulkhana deposit near the village of Koshrabad.

4. Archeological site of the seabed, where the organic remains of "Dara" were found near the village of Ortatoin.

5. Takasay cemetery near Bulungur town.

6. Small reservoirs on the Akdarya and Sangzor rivers.

7. Kattakorgon Reservoir.

8. Nurata, Zarafshan, Aktov, Turkestan, Kara mountain ranges are also mountain recreational resources in the cluster.

The geological formation of the Middle Zarafshan tourist cluster plays an important role in the formation of mountain recreational resources. For example, it is located in the lower part of the Turan plate, which in the Neogene period became dry due to sea sediments. But after a while, the riverbed was washed away, deepened, and a series of debris formed. Evidence of this can be found in clays, sands and lysosymonic bodies. The mountains in the cluster are claw-like, like the Tianshan ridge. If you look at this geometric shape, you can say "Little Tianshan". Examples are the mountains Qoratepa, Zirabulak, Nurata. As the mountains in the cluster are mainly composed of limestone, crystal and shale, they are flattened by the Zarafshan river and its tributaries. As a result, you can find many caves in the cluster. The Samarkand Declaration of the Great Silk Road Cities played an important role. Thus, we

recommend to consider and implement the following directions for the use of mountain recreational resources for tourism in the cluster:



1. Picture. Rock paintings in the Sarmishsoy gorge.

1. Study of the elements of development of international tourism.

2. Classification by sectors of the tourism industry and collection of information about them.

3. Provide scientific information on recreational resources.

4. The role of natural and anthropogenic resources in mountainous and foothill areas in the development of tourism on the basis of international and regional experience and their general use for tourism purposes.

5. The role and importance of services and products in the field of tourism.

6. The role of transport and infrastructure in the industry and the rational solution of their problems.

7. Expanding the opportunities of public and private entrepreneurs in the field of tourism.

8. Compliance of international and national certification of tourism services, licenses and other legal documents.

Thus, the Zarafshan cluster, rich in its historical and social recreational resources, can be called the turquoise of the East. But this cluster also has its drawbacks.

A. Incomplete development of infrastructure.

B. The inconvenience of the relief geographical location. Due to the landscape, some areas of the cluster lack facilities for the tourism industry.

C. The recreational potential of the subdistricts and administrative units of the cluster is not developed in the same way.

D. Low level of archeo-recreational culture among the population.

E. Lack of excursions during the summer or winter holidays of tourism and related facilities, services, entrepreneurs and its administrative departments to tourist facilities located in their immediate vicinity

F. Lack of complete and reliable information on recreational resources located in regional and district administrations.

G. Lack of protection and legal protection of natural monuments.

Thus, recently the tourism industry in the country has changed radically. This was especially evident in 2016-2019. The ecological landscape of the regions, the amount of oxygen in the atmosphere has increased, albeit slightly. Zarafshan groves and small springs have been beautified. The protection of rare and endemic biological resources has increased.

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