



AGRITOURISM AS A TYPE OF TOURISM

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ABSTRACT

Following work is dedicated to the mountains and mountainous areas of the Jizzakh Province and its territorial structure. It can be described as 102 villages in 10 groupings administrative districts in the totaling 430 villages. The province has 561 villages, so 80% are situated in mountainous areas of the region. The main factor in their development is the infrastructure for agritourism in the villages of the area.

KEYWORDS: Jizzakh Province, Zaamin, infrastructure, agritourism, tourist industry.

INTRODUCTION

Agritourism is a type of tourism in which people visit border villages, where they learn about village life and culture and the constant cultivation of products, save and reaction of made again them. Organized tourism and agritourism were established in Italy in 1965, but they were first developed in France in the 20th century. Later this type of organization began in Italy in 1995 and was called "Agriculture and Tourism" (Agricoltura ut Turisme). Nowadays many such organizations operate in many countries of the world with state support. Countries that have developed agritourism include Greece, Malaysia, Germany, and Russia. These countries must pay special attention to farmers and the population of villages, which has led to special laws in this area, such as the "Green Certificate" awarded to farms in Latvia. This program has great potential for attracting local and foreign tourists and accommodating them in farmers' households.

Jizzakh has some mountainous regions: Bakhmal, Zaamin, Forish, Gallaaral and Yangiabad. This field is expected to develop quickly over the next 10 years in Uzbekistan, and the necessary measures will be carried out. And agriculture in this zone has developed. The majority of the population lives in villages (74% in 2007). So, many progressive socioeconomic laws have developed in the 20th century for the villages located high in the mountains and in the mountain zone: Makhul, Serdyur, Oykor, and Bagishamol are situated in the Sangzor Valley; Gulshan, Chorvedor, Omongeldi, Kizilkum, Karaobod, Eshbulak and some other villages are situated in the Zaamin and Nurata mountainous areas.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Zaamin is considered as an agricultural zone in Uzbekistan, which has preserved its original appearance and has unique flora and fauna. It is located in the Jizzakh Region of Uzbekistan on the tourist route between Samarkand and Tashkent. According to archeologists, the age of Zaamin exceeds 2000 years. Its importance as a key settlement on the trade routes, which later became the basis for medieval caravan roads, was very high. Zaamin has long been a part of one of the oldest agricultural regions of Central Asia – Ustrashany, located between the ancient regions – Sogd and Bactria, Fergana and Chach, between Syrdarya and Zarafshan.

Zaamin in Persian and Tajik means "agricultural land", because in ancient times it was noted for fertile soil. Today Zaamin is the green area, rich in various species of birds. In the depth of pine forests you can find such rare birds as a ring dove, bunting, turtle dove, blackbird, Turkestan owl and Turkestan starling. Also here you can find an unusual bird: white-winged grosbeak, with black, yellow and green feathering, which eats conifer seeds. The uncommon flora of Zaamin, named as "Uzbek Switzerland", deserves a special attention. The territory of park is covered with pine and conifer (archa) forests, unique all around Central Asia. There are more than 880 species of plants, and dozens of them are endemic.

In addition to unique nature, Zaamin has rich recreational resources. The national park is an ideal place for ecotourism, and Zaamin mountains are a candidate to the UNESCO List of Natural World Heritage.



The climate in Zaamin is subtropical. If we talk about the best time to travel there, spring and autumn are the ideal seasons for active tourism. The nice climate and clean air of Zaamin are good for treatment of respiratory diseases and nervous system. Also the forests of Zaamin is excellent place to go for both year-round treatment and prevention, and for winter recreation.

So, the first thing that is worth visiting during the trip is Zaamin National Nature Park (it is also a reserve). It is located on the area of 24 thousand hectares. The reserve is open for visits throughout the year.

Every year thousands of tourists come here to visit Sher-Bulok spring. According to the legend the water from the spring has medicinal properties. The favorite place to stay for tourists is Zaamin Health Resort. The sanatorium has everything necessary for qualitative diagnosis and treatment of patients.

The infrastructure of the sanatorium includes many rooms of different types, a children's playground with attractions, a bar, a library and a sports zone. If desired, guests can also hire a guide. Guest houses are available too. They tend to be more suitable for those who come to Zaamin to go skiing or to for other winter sports. There is a rental of sports equipment at the guest houses.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Mountains are the esthetic riches of our country, so we must save them for our future. In this situation we can develop tourism, agritourism and ecotourism. There are some measures that may solve these problems: ordering house construction for the residents of villages; and marking the border of the mountainous area and not allowing houses to be built there. We must provide steady work for the population of villages and develop services and industry focused on that population.

We must improve life for people in villages, and we must use products of the earth. And everyone must use products of the earth. And everyone must take part in tourism. We must conserve water and agricultural products. The problems that need to be solved are significant for socioeconomic progress in Jizzakh. Mountain and desert areas form a single economic base for carrying out integration in the region. So we must analyze the nature of tourism in villages in Jizzakh Province, and most the most important factor is studying and publicizing amenities for tourists. This means assessing cultural, legacy and archeological sites, and keeping the areas separate and defending them from destruction of territorial centers of health and fitness.

So, we take into account tourist accommodations, which include archeological sites and the cultural legacy of the region. The villages of Zaamin, Bahmal, Gallaaral, Jizzakh, Forish and

others, all these historical sites have been studied well and are important for tourism in the country. We must also develop verification of archeological sites. In terms of ranking of tourist areas in Zaamin are located in western Turkistan and the Molguzar Mountains, and there are also historical and ethnographic villages. The villages of Jizzakh Province offer many types of tourist activity. There is active tourism such as hiking in the mountains; speleotourism, which is sports tourism in caves; united tourism, combining various activities; sport tourism, such as hunting and fishing; and ecotourism. There are also efforts to attract tourists to natural places or single elements: sightseeing; ancient natural features; single types of animals and plants; health and fitness or expecting illness. Other types of include cultural tourism, such as visiting historical and cultural locations; geographical tourism; visiting places of hospitality or centers for artisans; visiting historic sites and museums; and studying folklore and culture with artisans. That's why we must discuss these problems and prepare some business management for these problems and prepare some business management for these developments in Jizzakh Province.

CONCLUSION

First of all we must develop knowledge among local people in villages in Jizzakh Province about tourism. Preparing experienced personnel for services for visitors and tourists, developing mechanism is the best way for mutual connection between local people and tourism, organizations for the protected territories, develop relationships among working groups, local organizations and farmer's organizations in Jizzakh Province.

Finally we must facilitate problems which list of visitors on hotels of village. And we must publicize agritourism in this and other regions.

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