

Agro-Tourist Resources Of Kitob District Of Kashkadarya Region And Opportunities For Their Effective Use

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Annotation

The article analyzes the data obtained as a result of studying the agro-tourist potential of the Parkent district, identifies the tourist potential of the region, reveals the possibilities, identifies tourist sites.

Key words: tourism, agritourism, tourist potential, agritourism object, farm, route, hotel.

Introduction. According to the World Tourism Organization, the first half of the XXI century is a period of tourism. In recent years, more attention from countries to the service sector has led to an increase in the number of tourists from 70 million to 1.235 billion in the last 30-40 years. In Italy alone, the average annual income from agritourism is \$ 552 million. Our country has not been left out of this process. In Uzbekistan, which until now was mainly limited to historical tourism, new types of tourism, in particular, agritourism are developing rapidly [6].

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to effectively use the tourism potential of Kashkadarya region" dated March 8, 2019 No 189, further development of tourism potential of Kashkadarya region, to develop tourism infrastructure to provide targeted tourism services, to increase the flow of tourists to the region and extend their stay in the region by turning the region into a center of various cultural and entertainment events, as well as to increase the number of locals engaged in entrepreneurial activities in tourism [4].

In Kashkadarya region, it is important to determine the tourist potential of small areas, in particular, its agro-tourism potential, identify agro-tourist facilities, the creation of new interesting complex routes [1]. To this end, we have identified for our study the study of agro-tourism opportunities within the administrative districts of the region [4].

Literature review. Thoughts on agritourism in Uzbekistan are reflected in the works of such scientists as N.Tukhliev, T.Abdullaeva, I.Khasanov, A.N.Nigmatov, N.T.Shamuratova, O.H.Khamidov, M.T.Alieva. Sh.T.Yakubjanova was the first to conduct research on the natural geographical aspects of agritourism in our country. The research of M.R.Usmanova plays an important role in the development of recreation in the geosystems of Kashkadarya region [2].

Research methodology. Regional research, cartographic, geographical comparison, field research, expedition, statistical, typological methods were used in the research process.

Analysis and results. The Kitab district, which is famous for its rich nature and temperate climate, is geographically located in the north-east of Kashkadarya region. Kitab is one of the mountainous districts of Kashkadarya oasis, the center of which is the city of Kitab. Surrounded on three sides by towering mountains, the valley is famous for its wet rivers, fertile orchards, springs, and serunum soils. There are 6 large shrines and 235 cultural monuments in the region. Most importantly, there are tanti, hardworking, noble people [7].

The nature of the book is comparable to Switzerland. The mountains of Zarafshan and Gissar, which lie along the northern and eastern borders of the region, glorify the Book. The climate of the district is temperate, the average temperature is around -30 C in January, -80 C, and rises to +430 C in July. The average annual rainfall is 545 millimeters. The tributaries of the Kashkadarya - Ayokchisay, Aksuv, Jinnidarya - flow through the district. On the slopes of the mountains grow spruce, almond, hawthorn, apple, willow, walnut, pistachio, maple trees. The mountains are home to foxes, wolves, chia wolves, badgers, bears, wild boars, mountain goats, argali, various reptiles, as well as animals such as sparrows, partridges, and nightingales.

Kitab district has long been one of the most developed areas of handicrafts due to its location on important trade routes and proximity to Samarkand, Bukhara and Shakhrisabz. The district has an ancient culture as well as an ancient history. Only the artifacts found under the hills in the villages of Saray, Minjir, Bugajil, and Mallaboshi indicate that handicrafts flourished in the Book. Among the finds are Buddhist statues dating back to the 1st century BC, which served Buddhism during the Kushan Empire. It is also believed that the statues of women and men found in Munchoktepa in the village of Hayrabad date back to the IV-II centuries BC.

In addition, the discovery of Alexander the Great coins in these villages testifies to the antiquity of the history of our culture, the development of trade in silver and copper coins minted in Germany during the reign of Khorezmshah, Karakhanids, Amir Temur, Amir Alimkhan and even Louis XVI. The finds include animal figurines, metal melting utensils, various pottery items, and jewelry. Many of the artifacts found during archeological excavations were made of pottery. This indicates that pottery in the district has its ancient roots. Once upon a time, the clay soil of the village of Saray and the Ayokchisay River, which flowed through the village, founded the pottery guzar, where the population was mainly engaged in making pottery. In the 1970s and 1980s, a unique school of pottery was created in the Book. We can develop tourism and have great economic opportunities by exploring the tourist opportunities of our valuable historical heritage and attracting the attention of tourists to them.

Today's book is also famous for its wood carving art. The oldest and most common type of folk applied decorative art is embroidery, and in this field, too, a unique school has been created in the Book. Book weavers use a variety of embroidery and skullcaps, mainly Iraqi-style stitches. Schools of embroidery and embroidery were formed.

The basis of the district's economy is agriculture and animal husbandry. 18.7 thousand hectares of irrigated lands in the district, including 3.3 thousand hectares of cotton, 10.1 thousand hectares of cereals, vegetables, melons, potatoes and fodder crops. Livestock includes cattle, sheep, and goats. It is necessary to create conditions for the reception of tourists on farms. This is an additional source of income for farms.

The book district has long been famous for its sweet fruits and grapes. Great attention is paid to the development of horticulture in the district. About 5.0 thousand hectares of gardens and vineyards have been established. It is famous for its Varganza pomegranates, Sumak's pomegranates, Palandara's apples, and Kaynar's raisins. Agromir Kitob and Kitab Nemati wineries are operating. It is natural that the organization of routes for the process of winemaking is of great interest to tourists [9].

Due to the fact that the region is surrounded by mountains, beautiful nature, water, has its own ancient history, as well as the birthplace of the great master Amir Temur, the private tourist company "Kitab

Sayyoh" provides services in the field of historical tourism and ecotourism [8]. The results of research in the field of agritourism allow the company to recommend more interesting agrotours for foreign tourists.

One of the important ecological objects in the district is Kitab State Geological Reserve. The reserve is located on the south-western branches of the Zarafshan mountain range, on the left bank of the Jinnidarya and on the northern slope of the Karatag. The area is 5378 hectares. It was established to study and protect natural-scientific objects related to the geological history of the Earth. There are valuable ecotourism facilities in its territory. Pigeon Cave is a cave on the south-western slope of the Qoratepa mountain range, located at an altitude of 1050 m. It is composed of Silurian limestones. The mouth of the cave faces southwest. There are many hallways and rooms inside. The stage is covered with mixed clays of stone fragments. On the walls there are products of calcium mineral. The cave is home to many bats and wild pigeons. The name of the cave is therefore called the Pigeon House. The total length of the cave is 54 m, area 310 m², volume more than 3080 m³. Corridors 3 m long, 1 m wide, points. 0.8 m each. The rooms are 29 m long, 3.4 m wide and up to 17 m high. Polygon Cave is a cave on the Qoratepa mountain range, 1050 m high. It was formed from Silurian limestones. The mouth of the cave is triangular in shape, opening to the southwest. It narrows inwards. Mummy coating is found on the walls and ceiling. The total length is more than 12 m, small. 167 m², volume 351 m³ [11]. Through these facilities in the district

Tourist resources and opportunities of Kitab district *

Agrotouristic facilities	Agrotouristic facilities	Agrotouristic facilities	Agrotouristic facilities
<p>Crops: Cereals; Corn; Melons; Vegetable crops; Forestry; Orchards; Vineyards. Livestock complexes: Cattle breeding; Sheep breeding; Alcoholism; Poultry; Silkworm breeding; Beekeeping. Winemaking: Agromir Kitab winery joint venture; Kitob Nemati wine production enterprise.</p>	<p>Historical and architectural monuments: Tomb of Hazrat Sultan (XII-XIII centuries); Tomb of Hazrat Bashir (second half of the 15th century); Khoja Imkonagiy is a room (XVI-XVII centuries); Archaeological monuments: Kalandartepa hill (III century BC). Munchoqtepa (IV-II centuries BC). Natural objects and monuments: Book latitude station; Maidanak High Mountain Observatory; Book State Geological Reserve; Pigeon Cave; Polygon Cave. Folk national crafts: Pottery; Wood carving; Ethics; Blacksmithing; Embroidery.</p>	<p>Railways: Tashkent-Kitob; Kitob-Karshi Highways: Almaty-Bishkek-Tashkent- Termez; Kitob-Against.</p>	<p>Kitob-Kaynar; Kitob-Ayokchi; Latitude station named after Kitob-Mirzo Ulugbek; Kitob of Hazrat Bashir; Kitob-Khodja nemati; Kitob-Jovuz Nature Reserve; Kitob-Suqar (Mohi Kesh); Kitob-Khodjailmkoni; Kitob-Aksuv Sacred (Hodjaisparoz); Kitob-Shahrisabz.</p>

* The table is compiled by the authors.

* Routes are organized by the tourist company "Kitab Sayyoh".

organization of routes, routes can also cover existing agro-tourist facilities in the area.

The fact that Varganza village in the district is the first agro-tourism village in Uzbekistan also testifies to the agro-tourist potential of the district. In 2019, in the village of Varganza of Kitab district, in cooperation with the State Committee for Tourism Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Kashkadarya regional administration, the international agro-tourism festival "Pomegranate" was held. The purpose of the festival is to effectively use the tourism potential of Kashkadarya region, to fully preserve and increase our rich cultural heritage and historical traditions, to provide full support to citizens engaged in national crafts and horticulture, and on this basis to develop agritourism in the region.

As part of the Pomegranate International Festival, Varganza was given the status of the first agro-tourism village. The festivities continued in a festively decorated field shed among the entire Varganza anoraks. The event was attended by guests from 22 foreign countries, who were greeted with songs and patir breads cut from a hot oven. The chairman of the citizens' assembly of Varganza mahalla was handed the symbolic key of the agro-tourism village. The songs performed by the folklore group "Rizvongul" from the city of Kitab invited everyone to dance. The auction, held as part of the festival, was particularly intense. According to the condition, the foreign guests entered the anorak connected with the shed and cut off the pomegranates. The participants who picked the best ripe pomegranates were identified by the Varganza elders [8].

There is no doubt that the organization and holding of such events will further increase the tourist potential of the region.



Figure 1. Picture from the international festival "Anor".

Conclusion. In short, the favorable geographical location of Kitab district, developed highways, pleasant climate, clean ecological conditions, high quality agricultural products, the process of their cultivation, the traditions of the population associated with them are not only agrotourism and ecotourism, but also its history, ancient monuments, Archaeological sources allow the complex development of other species with agrotourism.

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