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## HISTORICAL PLACES OF SAMARKAND AND ITS ROLE IN THE FIELD OF TOURISM IN UZBEKISTAN

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**Annotation.** This article revises all historical places of Uzbekistan, which attract tourists all over the world. In this article I gave information about historical places of Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent, Khiva.

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada O'zbekistonning tarixiy obidalar haqida ma'lumot berilgan. Ushbu tarixiy obidalar asrlar davomida sayyohlarni o'ziga jalb qilib kelgan. Maqolada Samarqand, Buxoro, Toshkent va Xiva shaharlaridagi tarixiy obidalar haqida ma'lumotlar berilgan.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье рассматривается информация об исторических монументах Узбекистана которые привлекают иностранных туристов в течении нескольких веков. Статья рассматривает информацию про исторические монументы Самарканда, Бухары, Ташкента и Хивы.

**Key words:** Samarkand, monuments, mosque, historical, oriental, Central Asia, tourist, Imam-al Moturidi, Hazrat Davud Cave.

**Ключевые слова:** Самарканд, памятники, мечеть, исторический, восточный, Средняя Азия, турист, имам-аль-Матуриди, пещера Хазрат Давид.

**Tayanch iboralar:** Samarqand, obidalar, masjid, tarixiy, sharqona, O'rta Osiyo, sayyoh, Imom-al Moturidiy, Hazrati Dovud g'ori.

**Introduction.** Samarkand is both modern and historical city in Uzbekistan. It contains a great history which is one of the oldest and unique cities of Central Asia. It is 2750 years old that is the same age as Rome and Athens. This city has been a true example of oriental hospitality. The name Samarkand comes from the Sogdian word Smr'kand, which means "stone fortress" or "stone city". In ancient times, Samarkand was the capital of the oldest Sogdian state and was called Afrosyab. There are many aspects of Samarkand that are different from other cities, and it plays an important role in the tourism industry of Uzbekistan. Tourists visiting Uzbekistan do not leave without seeing Samarkand. Also, Samarkand is an Islamic city. Imam al-Bukhari mosque is a special place of interest. In addition, Cave of Hazrati Dovud and Mausoleum of Imam al-Moturidi also have their own characteristics and mysterious history. To this day, our historical buildings have been preserved without losing their integrity.

**Keywords:** Imam al-Bukhari mosque, Cave of Hazrati Dovud, Mausoleum of Imam al- Moturidi.

Nowadays the growth of tourists is on increase, especially, they are interested in our historical places and monuments. It is obvious that there are a lot of historical areas in Samarkand.

The historical monuments of Uzbekistan have attracted Western travelers for centuries. Historical Samarkand is often the first stop for visitors to Uzbekistan – with the exception of capital Tashkent which serves as a transport hub. The high-speed train from Tashkent to Samarkand takes two hours, halving the time it takes to drive between the two cities.

Samarkand is probably the most famous Uzbekistan’s historic city. Over 2,750 years of age, it boasts very impressive architectural monuments and a rich history. Samarkand originated from Afrosiab. The Registan Square, with the three grand madrasahs on its sides, is the top of Samarkand attractive places. The most famous among others are Gur-e Amir Mausoleum, Bibi-Khanym Mosque is one of the largest mosques.

For many centuries the Registan Square was and still remains the centre of Samarkand. As the history says, many centuries ago, small river crossed the square where the first medrasah was constructed. Years have passed, the river dried up leaving only sands in the river-bed. In the 15th century the first medrasah was founded just on that place giving name to the square Registan. Beginning from that time, all celebrations, festivals and Sunday's bazaars took place just at that place.

One of the most popular and sightseeing places is Imam al-Bukhari mosque. Now the place is called Mosque of Imam al-Bukhari. Its role in tourism industry is great, more and more visitors come every year in order to see and observe it. This mosque is situated not far from Samarkand city. **Memorial complex of Imam Al-Bukhari** gained worldwide fame in the Muslim world. It is located 12 kilometers from Samarkand. At one time, the mosque was constructed here, quite near the grave of Mukhammad Ibn Ismail Bukhari. The complex includes mausoleums, mosques, administrative and other buildings constructed along inner yard. The Imam al-Bukhari mausoleum is located in the center of complex. This cubical building is crowned with a seventeen-meter dome. On right side, under the sagana decorated with light blue onyx, there is a grave of al-Bukhari covered with marble. Walls are decorated with light-green, blue and white mosaics, as well as with another beautiful stones and mosaics; floor is decorated with stones.

**Hazrat Daud Cave** is one of the famous holy places in Uzbekistan. The cave and all complex Hazrat-Daud is very interesting for tourists, it is an exotic place. **Mausoleum of Abu Mansur Maturidi** is a mausoleum is also situated in Samarkand.

*Number and country of annual visitors to Samarkand*

South Korea	Japan	France	Germany	Italy	Spain
9,4 thousand	8,3 thousand	6,3 thousand	5,5 thousand	5,4 thousand	4,5 thousand

An analysis of the geography of foreign tourists showed that 3.9 thousand from Turkey. The majority of foreign tourists are citizens of the Russian Federation and the CIS countries – 76.3 thousand people, from Central Asian countries – 49.6 thousand people. Uzbekistan attracts Malaysia and Indonesia with

its pilgrimage tourism. 1.6 thousand Malaysians and 1.7 thousand Indonesians visited Uzbekistan this year.

On the other end of the world, there are also those who want to see Samarkand. Therefore, this year 800 pilgrims from Brazil and Australia visited the city, and more than 1000 tourists from Canada came to Uzbekistan to see the unique architectural monuments and enjoy the nature of the country.

**2. Research methods.** In this study, a qualitative approach along with quantitative approach is used analyze some valuable data which was then revealed the content or meaning of the study. Qualitative research is mainly based on exploratory research. It is used to gain an understanding of underlying reasons and opinions. It provides insights into the content as well as assists in establishing ideas for potential quantitative research. Qualitative research is also used to measure and analyze trends and insights. Qualitative data collection methods vary using unstructured or semi-structured techniques. Some common methods include focus groups, individual interviews, and participation and observations.

Quantitative Research is used to quantify the problem by way of generating and accumulating some data which can be transformed into applicable statistics. It is used to quantify attitudes, opinions, behaviors, and other defined variables and generalize results from a larger sample population.

*Hotels of Samarkand*

Hotel	Arka Boutique Hotel	Hilton Plaza 777	HOTEL SHAHDIL	Medina Hotel Samarkand	Wellness park hotel	Com fort hotel
Price	1 129 250 UZS	1 110 267 UZS	1 010 000	967 779 UZS	925 225 UZS	850 000 UZS
Stars	4	4	4	4	3	3

**(Source: Author's Processed Data)**

It set goals to diversify tourism products and services, expand and improve the quality of transport routes, create favorable conditions for tourists.

In this regard, the potential of Samarkand is very high. Therefore, comprehensive work is underway to develop tourism infrastructure in the region. In particular, a tourist center is being established in Samarkand district. This beautiful place will have 8 modern hotels, a large conference hall, restaurants, a park and picnic site. The streets connecting this tourist center with Samarkand International Airport, railway station, Imam Bukhari Mausoleum, Registan Square and other attractions are being repaired.

In order to develop the tourism potential of Samarkand, 10 new hotels are being built. After reviewing the presentation, the head of state gave instructions on the development of transport, road and communication networks, beautification of Samarkand, expansion of trade and services. The data collection procedure in this study is to collect primary data such as field observations, documentation studies and interviews. Then collect secondary data such as collecting from several sources, namely articles, internet sites, newspapers, magazines, and books.

Data analysis techniques use descriptive analysis that aims to describe and explain the potential of tourist attractions through the results obtained in the study. Data analysis techniques are a way to analyze the data obtained with the aim of testing the formulation of the problem. Researchers should ascertain the analysis patterns used depend on the type of data collected. In qualitative research, analysis is more emphasized on efforts to reveal things related to processes not products because what is important is processes, so in general researchers do not take too many samples because they are sufficient to be studied in depth related to the process itself.

**Results and discussions.** The greatest poets and philosophers of the world have given the city many names – the garden of the soul, the pearl of the east, the mirror of the world and even the face of the earth. However, they was not be able to describe the beauty and richness of this beautiful city. The cultural heritage of Samarkand is quite large, for many centuries the city has been a key center of the Great Silk Road. At the beginning of the XXI century, the city was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List under the name “Samarkand – Crossroads of Cultures”. Having visited the city, you will be surprised with the number of historical monuments located here.

Samarkand souvenir shops can make happy the fans of woodcrafts, textile and other materials. By tradition, most of the workshops are placed in the old madrassas and all crafts are hand-made by local artisans. However, in Samarkand, in addition to the usual souvenirs, you can find several more features that you will not find in other regions of the country. First of all, we advise you to visit the Siab bazaar, which is located next to the Bibi Khanum Mosque, almost in the centre of the old part of Samarkand. This market is abundant of dried fruits, nuts and sweets. Among other things, the Samarkand flatbread and halva can be distinguished.

**History of Samarkand.** The historic town of Samarkand is a crossroad and melting pot of the world's cultures. Founded in the 7th century B.C. as ancient Afrasiab, Samarkand had its most significant development in the Timurid period from the 14th to the 15th centuries. The major monuments include the Registan Mosque and madrasas, Bibi-Khanum Mosque, the Shakhi-Zinda compound and the Gur-Emir ensemble, as well as Ulugh-Beg's Observatory. and a half millennia. Evidence of settlements in the region goes back to 1500 BC, with Samarkand having its most significant development in the Temurid period, from the 14th to the 15th centuries, when it was capital of the powerful Temurid realm. The historical part of Samarkand consists of three main sections. In the north-east there is the site of the ancient city of Afrosiab, founded in the 7th century BC and destroyed by Genghis Khan in the 13th century, which is preserved as an archaeological reserve. Archaeological excavations have revealed the ancient citadel and fortifications, the palace of the ruler (built in the 7th century displays important wall paintings), and residential and craft quarters. There are also remains of a large ancient mosque built from the 8th to 12th centuries.

To the south, there are architectural ensembles and the medieval city of the Temurid epoch of the 14th and 15th centuries, which played a seminal role in the development of town planning, architecture, and arts in the region. The old town

still contains substantial areas of historic fabric with typical narrow lanes, articulated into districts with social centres, mosques, madrassahs, and residential housing. The traditional Uzbek houses have one or two floors and the spaces are grouped around central courtyards with gardens; built in mud brick, the houses have painted wooden ceilings and wall decorations. The contribution of the Timurid masters to the design and construction of the Islamic ensembles were crucial for the development of Islamic architecture and arts and exercised an important influence in the entire region, leading to the achievements of the Safavids in Persia, the Moghuls in India, and even the Ottomans in Turkey.

To the west there is the area that corresponds to the 19th and 20th centuries expansions, built by the Russians, in European style. The modern city extends around this historical zone. This area represents traditional continuity and qualities that are reflected in the neighbourhood structure, the small centres, mosques, and houses. Many houses retain painted and decorated interiors, grouped around courtyards and gardens. The major monuments include the Registan mosque and madrassahs, originally built in mud brick and covered with decorated ceramic tiles, the Bibi-Khanum Mosque and Mausoleum, the Shakhi-Zinda compound, which contains a series of mosques, madrassahs and mausoleum, and the ensembles of Gur-Emir and Rukhabad, as well as the remains of Ulugh-Bek's Observatory.

**Attractions.** Samarkand is Uzbekistan's undisputed claim to fame. This magnificent city remains cloaked in its past splendor as the capital of the powerful Timurid Empire, which in its heyday stretched across Asia from eastern Turkey to India. The city was a haven for caravan traders, intellectuals and Islamic scholars, a heritage still evident in the handicrafts, religious schools and observatory for which Samarkand is now known. The crowning jewel of Samarkand, Registan Square once served as the central plaza of Tamerlane's renowned capital. This carefully restored 15th-17th century ensemble now constitutes a UNESCO site and Uzbekistan's most popular attraction. Its three imposing monuments – Ulugbek Madrasah, Sher-Dor Madrasah and Tilla-Kori Madrasah – dwarf everything in their vicinity and have a near-hypnotic way of arresting the gaze of many an admiring visitor.

Gur-Emir served as the blueprint for the Taj Mahal and is now one of the most recognizable landmarks in Uzbekistan. Interestingly, Tamerlane never intended to be buried at Gur-Emir, or even in Samarkand for that matter, yet after a series of unforeseen events he now lies interred in his capital alongside several close relatives and a mentor. While the courtyard views of Gur-Emir are amazing in themselves, the inner crypt is truly a sight to behold.

One of the largest mosques in the world at the time of construction in the early 15th century, Bibi-Khanym Mosque was built in the throes of victory following Amir Timur's conquest of India. Depending on which account you believe, the cutting-edge construction was either dedicated to Bibi-Khanym, Timur's favorite wife, or was built by the queen as a surprise for her husband on his return from battle. Either way, the overeager architects compromised structural integrity for size, and the building began to crumble in a few short years.

When you're ready to step out of Tamerlane's historic empire into modern Samarkand, look no farther than the lively Siab Bazaar, located right next to Bibi-Khanym Mosque. Rows upon rows of aisles awash with the colors of sparkling fabrics, eye-catching souvenirs and seasonal fruits are a feast for the eyes, while the scent of Samarkand's famous bread and the high-spirited invitations of the sellers to taste their products prove an irresistible temptation for many a traveler.

**Facilities of Samarkand.** The progress of construction of a number of large infrastructure facilities, including the Samarkand Touristic Center tourist complex, was studied. It is worth noting that this year Samarkand will host the Summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Summit of the Organization of Turkic States, and in 2023 Samarkand will host the Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

### **Conclusion**

*Having obtained some data by researchers Samarkand still needs to be improved significantly so that tourist flow will increase and bring more benefit, and there are several suggestions for Samarkand for further development in its touristic facets. First of all, government should try to maintain historical places of Samarkand as well as the beauty of nature, establish more facilities and comfort in Samarkand.*

*Furthermore, authority should pay attention to improve and modernize inadequate facilities and rethink to find solutions for problems so that visitors are interested in paying a visit to Samarkand. Government should actively promote Samarkand on social media and pay attention to collaborate with influencers so that more people are curious about visiting Samarkand. In addition to this, authority has to make attractive attraction package packages for families, couples, adventures by combining attractions that have many visitors with quiet visitors, so that visitors can spend their money in the Samarkand.*

Touristic spots of Samarkand should be widely advertised around the world so that more and more tourists could have a desire to pay a visit to Samarkand, and not only these attractive sites of Samarkand have to be broadcasted widely but also they should be appearing on various world-wide social medias and websites. Touristic field officials should also consider about creating night rides so that tourists can spend their money at night too, such as making a large screen at one of the campsites to watch together by wearing a headset so as not to disturb those who are resting. The headset will be rented out to tourists.

Free ways of obtaining national products and items should also be widely available which promotes the increase of tourist flow and curiosity urges tourists to visit and see Samarkand in the long run

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**ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF MASS AND ECO-TOURISM***Ne'matullayeva Aziza**MA student of "Silk Road" International University of Tourism and Cultural Heritage**azizanematullaeva01@gmail.com*

**Annotation.** This article revises pros and cons of mass and eco tourism. Ecotourism is a form of tourism based on the concept of organizing travel to places of natural beauty, but doing so in a way that avoids damaging the environment, while also helping local people.

**Key words:** impact, eco-tourism, mass tourism, advantages, disadvantages, types of eco-tourism, types of mass tourism, company.

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqola ommaviy va eko turizmning ijobiy va salbiy tomonlarini qayta ko'rib chiqadi. Ekoturizm - bu tabiatning go'zal joylariga sayohatni tashkil etish kontseptsiyasiga asoslangan turizm shakli, ammo buni atrof-muhitga zarar yetkazmaslik, shu bilan birga mahalliy aholiga yordam berish nazarda tutilgan.

**Tayanch iboralar:** ta'sir, ekoturizm, ommaviy turizm, afzalliklari, kamchiliklari, ekoturizm turlari, ommaviy turizm turlari, kompaniya.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье рассматриваются преимущества и недостатки массового и экологического туризма. Экотуризм — это форма туризма, основанная на концепции организации поездок в места с природной красотой, но при этом таким образом, чтобы не наносить ущерб окружающей среде, а также помогать местным жителям.

**Ключевые слова:** воздействие, экотуризм, массовый туризм, преимущества, недостатки, виды экотуризма, виды массового туризма, компания.

Mass tourism is a shape of tourism that entails tens of thousands of people going to the same inn frequently at the identical time of year. A package deal is one in which all of the travelers desires are catered for by using one company, these desires encompass travel/flights, activities, accommodation and every now and then food. These sorts of excursion are often the opposite to sustainable tourism, extreme tourism and ecological tourism.

There are many sorts of mass tourism, along with skiing in the mountains, sunbathing on a beach, journeying a theme park or taking a cruise. Governments and local humans often support mass tourism because it generates a lot of income for local areas.

Advantages of mass tourism

1) Jobs are generated through tourism in many areas – in the initial development of the resorts, in travel, in meals provision and in other provider related industries.

2) Local human beings benefit at once from employment

3) Roads, rail, facilities, electricity services etc. all need improving to accommodate the travelers – nearby human beings additionally benefit from these INFRASTRUCTURE developments.

- 4) Transport amenities are developed
- 5) The nearby tax base increases so the neighborhood government/council can invest in schools, healthcare and social services.
- 6) Tourists introduce new values and cultures and research about new cultures- this reasons cultural understanding.

#### Disadvantages of mass tourism

1. Jobs can be seasonal – in particular in seaside and snowboarding based totally resorts. People can therefore locate themselves out of work in the close season.
2. Tourists eat huge quantities of assets which includes food and water – this kind of tourism is mainly unsustainable in this manner.
3. Tourists introduce new values and cultures – this reasons cultural pollution.
4. Land is lost from farming to vacationer developments.

Ecotourism is a form of tourism based totally on the thinking of organising travel to locations of natural beauty, however doing so in a way that avoids detrimental the environment, while also helping local people. It can be viewed as a skill of limiting the injury triggered by way of traveling to natural areas, whilst trying to leave a positive legacy.

Generally speaking, ecotourism locations a sturdy center of attention on areas proposing plant life, animal life and cultural heritage. There is additionally regularly an instructional element to ecotourism, with guests aiming to study something from their time out and to provide something back to the human beings who are residing in the location too.

Ecotourism is a sort of responsible tourism and is particularly popular with environmentalists and those who are worried with protecting the herbal world. Another key intention of ecotourism is to minimise bad penalties that might also be linked to a human presence in places of herbal beauty, so that future generations can experience them too.

There are a number of core concepts that those who take part in ecotourism, as nicely as these who are involved in relevant tourism marketing efforts, should stick to. These can be summarized as follows:

Minimize the bad physical, social and behavioral affects of tourism to herbal areas.

Generate environmental consciousness and recognize for nearby culture.

Provide economic advantages and high-quality experiences for neighborhood humans and businesses.

Deliver positive, memorable experiences for traffic journeying to places of herbal beauty.

Work in partnership with indigenous humans and understand their rights, customs and beliefs.

Responsibility for handing over the advantages for local human beings and businesses should fall on travelers themselves, as properly as businesses that are promoting ecotourism products and services.

Companies that market and promote ecotourism products and offerings help to teach vacationers about the poor consequences associated with many other types

of tourism and this can aid with conservation efforts. Environmental tourism is additionally a developing style and ecotourism helps to cater for this trend, while presenting jobs too.

#### Advantages of Ecotourism

Perhaps the single largest gain of ecotourism is the truth that it encourages each travelers and businesses running in the tourism industry to become greater mindful about nature and extra committed to adopting the variety of sustainable and useful behaviours that can restrict the harm induced via tourism activities.

It can grant jobs and an financial raise for areas that need investment, while fending off the use of up treasured resources, and this can then lead to increased living standards. Moreover, ecotourism things to do can assist to provide an incentive for governments, businesses, charitable firms and others to take conservation efforts seriously.

The academic component of ecotourism can also lead to visitors adopting effective behaviour in their day-to-day lives, such as by making a greater mindful effort to assist with conservation and sustainability. Meanwhile, the presence of travelers in areas that have now not historically been vacationer warm spots can assist locals to analyze new skills.

For travel companies, ecotourism products are also simpler to promote to environmentally conscious travellers.

#### Disadvantages of Ecotourism

While the causes that drive ecotourism are positive, there can be negative aspects related with the practice too. For instance, while ecotourism does assist to grant jobs for people residing in the chosen visitor areas, many of these jobs can also be unsteady or seasonal in nature, which means there may be instances of the year with no work.

Even when steps are taken to minimise the injury triggered by way of tourism, there is nonetheless likely to be an increase in carbon emissions in the area, as tourists deliver cars with them. The benefits created through ecotourism may additionally not be disbursed evenly or fairly, which can make bigger inequality, while over-tourism is nonetheless a possibility.

Despite efforts to avoid causing a poor have an impact on on the herbal world, ecotourism does additionally have the potential to make sure locations an awful lot greater famous for visitors and subsequently this is possibly to lead to some of the ordinary issues with tourism manifesting, along with displacement of natural world or indigenous people.

Ecotourism is a complicated subject, with a lot of depth to it, and there are precise guides that can educate you greater and help you to locate work within this precise region of the industry. Alternatively, there are a vast range of different courses that can help you to expand your grasp of tourism and boost new skills.

The field of ecotourism provides a range of profession selections and there are even more paths available within the wider tourism industry too. If you are involved in working in the industry, it is necessary to use the proper channels to discover vacancies and devoted tourism job boards characterize one of the pleasant options.

Ecotourism is simply one example of sustainable tourism, and for tourism in a unique area to be sustainable, the proper steps need to be followed. The movements that are taken to create, manipulate and hold a sustainable industry in a unique section of the world is referred to as sustainable tourism improvement and it is critical to recognize this process.

Ecotourism is touted as a sustainable solution to retaining ecosystems and for providing a suitable supply of profits for neighborhood communities around the world. However, is ecotourism without a doubt as sustainable as claimed? In this article, we will discuss each the professionals and cons of ecotourism, and then you can determine for yourself.

#### Pros of ecotourism

If activities are managed sustainably, ecotourism can provide a sustainable supply of income for neighborhood communities, and give incentives to guard the environment

The ecotourism industry can create new jobs, convey in tremendous sources of revenue that can be used to assist elevate whole communities out of poverty, and can deliver vital science and resources into struggling communities that can assist acquire sustainable development objectives.

Ecotourism gives people an chance to have a new ride with nature and examine more about environmental problems

Ecotourists may obtain a higher appreciate for nature as soon as they have skilled it up shut and person. The adage, “What human beings don’t understand about, they won’t care about” holds very authentic when it comes to the environment. What higher way to study about some thing than to experience it for yourself?

Ecotourism may additionally lead to further research possibilities and higher management practices as more humans trip nature up shut and emerge as passionate about protecting it

#### Cons of ecotourism

Too many people might also come into a particular ecosystem, disturb the organisms that live there, and purpose destruction to their habitat

In some cases, habitat can be “loved to death,” where ecotourists can also unsustainably harvest things for souvenirs, disturb flora and fauna and other organisms, and trample on plants, and compact the soil in the course of their vacationer activities.

Ecotourism has been known to negatively have an impact on on wildlife. For example, some animals are greater probably to come into contact with human beings because of the extended frequency of humans in their habitats. This can be devastating for these animals as they are no longer used to human interplay and might be injured or killed as a result.

Ecotourism can create overcrowding at popular locations as extra people go there for vacation. Overcrowding can lead to the destruction of sources essential for natural world preservation.

Similarly, visitor things to do on occasion displace neighborhood humans from their homelands, which not solely damages the integrity of these local

communities, however also deprives them from the economic benefits of a growing tourism industry. Sometimes, locals are mistreated by means of vacationers who do now not recognize their customs and traditions.

Many destinations do no longer have developed infrastructure for tourism functions such as roads and transport systems which can lead to environmental degradation and pollution – in particular if vacationers are in an location for an extended period of time with multiplied get admission to to sources such as water and food sources.

The blessings of this type of endeavor are self-evident. Ecotourism is famous among vacationers because it approves them to spend time face-to-face with nature.

It is in particular vital for residents of giant cities who regularly experience a lack of clean air.

Let us take a look at the key advantages of ecotourism:

Recreation away from the hustle and bustle of town life

This type of trip is gorgeous for each the elderly and children

You will get hold of a slew of memorable moments, high quality emotions, and impressions

Each tour is usually awesome and one-of-a-kind

The chance to contribute to the conservation of wildlife's integrity

Knowledge of aboriginal culture and tradition

This kind of travel not solely improves general well-being, however also helps to normalize numerous systems at once: nervous, cardiovascular, and respiratory

Conclusion. To summarize, ecotourism is specifically a beneficial interaction between people and nature. People can hold and enrich herbal resources, which is why ecotourism has end up such a developed and interesting kind of travelling.

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**IMPROVING EXTREME SPORT TOURISM IN SAMARKAND****Sobirov Bobur***(PhD) Lecturer of "Silk Road" International University of  
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of Tourism and Cultural Heritage*

**Annotation.** In the article the author theoretically substantiated the importance of sport tourism in Uzbekistan, especially in Samarkand region. Sports tourism is a kind of sport that aims at sports improvement of a person in overcoming natural obstacles. According to the types of sports tourism differs: hiking – movement on the tourist route is carried out mainly on foot, ski tourism – movement on the tourist route is carried out mainly on skis, mountain tourism – hiking in high mountains.

**Key words:** tourism, sport tourism, extreme sports, mountaineering, mountain hiking, bicycling tourism.

**Annotatsiya.** Maqolada muallif O'zbekistonda, ayniqsa Samarqand viloyatida sport turizmining ahamiyatini nazariy asoslab bergan. Sport turizmi - bu insonning tabiiy to'siqlarni yengib o'tishda sportni yaxshilashga qaratilgan sport turi. Sport turizmi turlariga ko'ra farqlanadi: piyoda yurish – turistik marshrut bo'yicha harakat asosan piyoda, chang'i turizmi – turistik marshrut bo'yicha harakat asosan chang'ida, tog' turizmi – baland tog'larda sayr qilishda amalga oshiriladi.

**Tayanch iboralar:** turizm, sport turizmi, ekstremal sport turlari, alpinizm, tog'da sayr qilish, velosiped turizmi.

**Аннотация.** В статье автор теоретически обосновал важность спортивного туризма в Узбекистане, особенно в Самаркандской области. Спортивный туризм – вид спорта, целью которого является спортивное совершенствование человека в преодолении естественных препятствий. По видам спортивного туризма различаются: пеший туризм – передвижение по туристскому маршруту осуществляется в основном пешком, лыжный туризм – передвижение по туристскому маршруту осуществляется преимущественно на лыжах, горный туризм – походы в высокогорье.

**Ключевые слова:** туризм, спортивный туризм, экстремальные виды спорта, альпинизм, горный туризм, велотуризм.

**Methods.** The research is based on descriptive and comparative methods. The description of the development of extreme tourism as a system, the study of the features, ways and methods of developing extreme tourism in Samarkand was carried out on the basis of the existing theoretical provisions, presented in the works of local and foreign scientists.

**Research results.** Extreme tourism is an independent type of tourism in one way or another associated with adventure and sports tourism, the purpose of which is to provide tourists with thrills, impressions from outdoor activities and risk in

extreme conditions. In extreme tourism, there are many types and they can be conditionally divided into groups in accordance with the three main elements: air (hang gliding, base jumping, freestyle, skysurfing, balloons, etc.), water (surfing, windsurfing, water skiing, kiting, rafting, diving, etc.), earth (mountain biking, speleotourism, kitesurfing, jailoo and others).

**Introduction.** In recent years, tourism has been given special attention in our country. It is gradually turning into a strategic sector of the economy. So, in 2016, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev signed a decree "On measures to ensure the accelerated development of the tourism industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan" [1], in which the most significant points for our country should be noted.

Along with the above types of tourism, it is promising to develop its active types, such as extreme tourism, which has recently become increasingly popular. According to some estimates, this segment accounts for more than 10% of the world's tourism market, and the growth rate of extreme travel exceeds the average growth rate of tourism as a whole. Due to its diversity and attractiveness, this tourist destination is rated as the most promising. Extreme tourism in the world every year becomes more interesting and diverse.

An analysis of the scientific literature has shown that there are different definitions of the term "extreme tourism". In Europe, the term "adventure tourism" is most often used and it is divided into two types: "soft adventure tourism" and "hard adventure tourism" [4]. Muller and Cleaver have defined adventure tourism as the ability to provide tourists with a relatively high degree of sensory stimulation. It usually contains some physically complex elements. Buckley mentioned that the term adventure tourism is used to refer to targeted commercial tours where the main attraction is an outdoor activity that has natural environmental features and usually needs specialized training or equipment [9].

According to A.B. Kosolapova, extreme travel is an independent type of tourism associated with a significant degree of risk for tourists: mountaineering, diving, paragliding, parachuting, and other sports that require the necessary skills and experience [8].

**Discussion.** The cultural heritage of Samarkand is huge. For centuries, this city has been the main center of the Great Silk Road. At the beginning of the 21st century, the city was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List under the name "Samarkand - Crossroads of Cultures"!

If you visit the city, you will be surprised by the number of historical monuments located here, but we will try to show you the most famous sights that are definitely worth seeing!

As we know, sports and physical activity strengthen health. Tourism in any form always requires physical activity. Without a certain attitude and preparation, you cannot walk several thousand kilometers, climb a hill, swim across a river or swim in a river or sea. Regular physical activity not only improves health, but also reduces the development of serious diseases: hypertension, diabetes and cancer. In the long run, this will have a positive effect on our health and improve our quality of life.

Sports tourism has become another way of traveling that is becoming more and more popular. The types of tourism are changing rapidly due to globalization, improved communication and lower transportation costs, so today we have different reasons for visiting different places, which is further diversifying the world of tourism. Group tours are planned to see specific places in beach areas or cities.

Today, the world of tourism is really diverse and free, and this is where sports tourism was born, a practice that can be very interesting and a great motivation to travel. We will look at what this sport tourism consists of and how we can do this type or where we can find it.

Therefore, it is not for nothing that priority is given to a healthy lifestyle and sports in our country. The decision of the head of our state dated January 24, 2020 "On measures to further improve and popularize physical education and sports in the Republic of Uzbekistan" and the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers dated November 19, 2020 "Encourage a healthy lifestyle of the population" on additional measures to support and increase physical activity" a single calendar of sports and public events on physical education was created in our country. According to the schedule, traditional sports competitions for the Cup of the Minister of Tourism and Sports will be held in Samarkand on November 27-28, 2021. Higher educational institutions of Uzbekistan on the territory of the Silk Road Samarkand International University Badminton, chess, football, arm wrestling and quest games competitions are held among students.

In the direction of extreme tourism or travel tourism, 5 new routes have been established in the region today, they are 22 km in the Samarkand-Taragay route to Amir Temur cave, 80 km in the Alvastikol-Sharshara route, Samarkand-Omonqotan-Kitob-Ayaqchisoy route, Samarkand- Extreme tourism routes were established at a distance of 34 km in the direction of Chonkaymish (the throne of Jesus), 14 km in the direction of Samarkand-Ohalik-Kengkotan, 12 km in the direction of Samarkand-Sharshara mountaineering, mountain hiking, cycling, which is 2,239 meters above sea level. These routes include and speleology.

There are a lot of type of sport tourism. One of them is bicycle tourism. Bicycle tourism in Uzbekistan is rich in exotic, legendary and oriental hospitality. The season starts in mid-April and lasts until November.

Cycling tours can be combined with a trip along the Great Silk Road, a trip to the ancient cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva and Termiz, as well as a trip through exciting mountain landscapes and flower valleys. Cyclists can get to know the lifestyle of local people while traveling through villages and mountain villages. For those who like extreme sports, there is a route along the Aktog ridge near Samarkand.

In addition, open contests and cycling competitions are held almost every month in the hot season in mountainous areas and in large cities, where everyone can participate.

The mountains of Uzbekistan are very attractive for lovers of active recreation such as mountaineering, mountain tourism and rock climbing. In Samarkand, at the "Oq Buyra Tourism Center" for the first time among young people, the festival of

extreme and mountain tourism and the championship of Uzbekistan in the field of sports tourism were organized. More than a hundred young people from our republic demonstrated their skills. The participants competed in terms of finding a destination on a topographic map, tying a rope in different ways, and climbing a steep rock with a rope.

The newly opened "Great Silk Road" international tourism center in Samarkand can serve 2 million tourists a year. This was reported by the press service of the president. The construction of the complex began in 2019 on an area of 212 hectares along the rowing canal in Samarkand district. Inside the center are the Congress Hall, the Eternal City complex, the amphitheater and many other structures.

There are 63 types of tourism worldwide, such as extreme, gastronomic, educational, sports, bird watching, medicine, MICE, pilgrimage, mountain tourism, eco and agrotourism, wine tourism, and Samarkand region has opportunities to develop almost all of them.

**Conclusion.** To conclude, in order to promote a healthy lifestyle among young people, and to ensure the implementation of the second direction of the 5 important initiatives put forward by the head of our state, sports events and competitions are systematically held. Sport is a field that quickly introduces the country to the world. It can be said that sport does not choose nationality and race, it is a tool capable of uniting everyone. Thanks to sports, we go to many countries, and after the competitions we tell others about our country, the customs and traditions of our people, as well as our ancient monuments whose history goes back several centuries.

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## ЎЗБЕКИСТОН ЧЎЛ ХУДУДЛАРИДА ЕРЛАРНИ МАЖМУАЛИ ЎЗЛАШТИРИШ ВА СУҒОРИШНИНГ ТАРИХИЙ ГЕОГРАФИК ЖИХАТЛАРИ

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**Аннотация.** Ушбу мақолада XX асрда Ўзбекистон чўл ҳудудларида олиб борилган ўзлаштириш жараёнларининг тарихий ва иқтисодий географик жиҳатлари ҳамда кенг кўламдаги ўзлаштиришнинг иқтисодий-ижтимоий хусусиятлари, вужудга келган қатор муаммолар ва уларнинг ечимига қаратилган устувор йўналишлар тўғрисида фикр юритилган.

**Калит сўзлар:** қишлоқ хўжалиги, чўл, ер, сув, суғориладиган ер, дарё, канал, сув омбори, пахта, аҳоли, аҳоли манзилгоҳи, экологик муаммо.

**Аннотация.** В данной статье рассматриваются исторические и экономико-географические аспекты процессов освоения пустынных районов Узбекистана в XX веке, а также экономические и социальные особенности масштабного освоения, ряд возникших проблем и приоритетные направления их решения.

**Ключевые слова:** земледелие, пустыня, земля, вода, орошаемые земли, река, канал, водохранилище, хлопок, население, населенный пункт, экологическая проблема.

**Annotation.** This article discusses the historical and economic-geographical aspects of the development of the desert regions of Uzbekistan in the twentieth century, as well as the economic and social features of large-scale development, a number of problems that have arisen and priority areas for their solution.

**Keywords:** agriculture, desert, land, water, irrigated land, river, canal, reservoir, cotton, population, settlement, environmental problem.

Ўзбекистонда суғориладиган ерларни мажмуали ўзлаштиришнинг биринчи объекти Мирзачўл бўлди. Бу ерда 400 минг гектарга яқин ер ўзлаштирилди. Ўзлаштиришнинг мажмуали усули ва тажрибаси Қарши, Жиззах, Сурхон-Шеробод чўлларида, Қуйи Амударёда, Қорақум канали зоналарида (Туркменистон) ва бошқа массивларда муваффақиятли қўлланилди. Ўрта Осиё республикалари, хусусан Ўзбекистонда янги ерларни ўзлаштириш тарихини қуйидаги иккита даврга ажратиш мумкин:

1. Мажмуали ўзлаштириш ва суғоришнинг дастлабки даври;
2. Мажмуали ўзлаштириш ва суғоришнинг янги даври.

*Мажмуали ўзлаштириш ва суғоришнинг дастлабки даври.* Бу давр собиқ Иттифокда олиб борилган аграр сиёсатнинг бошланғич давридир. Ушбу сиёсий тузумнинг ташкил топиши билан ҳукуматнинг бир қатор қарорлари Ўрта Осиё, энг аввало Ўзбекистонда янги ерларни ўзлаштириш чоратадбирларига бағишланди. Дастлабки ўзлаштириш жараёни **Мирзачўлда** бошланди. Режага асосан 406 минг га ерга сув чиқариш, бунинг учун Сирдарёда сув омбор ва тўғон қуриш, у орқали Шимолий бош канал, Марказий ва Жанубий каналларга ҳамда машина каналига сув олиш кўзда тутилган. Жанубий Мирзачўл каналининг узунлиги 120 км, сувнинг Тузкөн

кўлигача бориши, каналдан секундига  $77 \text{ м}^3$  сув оқиб, 94,7 минг га ерни суғориш ҳам лойиҳада белгиланган эди. 1924-1925 йилларда ўтказилган ер-сув ислоҳоти дастлабки совхоз ва колхозларни тузишда катта аҳамиятга эга бўлди. Минглаб оилалар Фарғона водийсидан ва атрофдаги ўтроқ жойлардан Мирзачўлни ўзлаштириш учун кўчиб келди. 1940 йилгача Мирзачўл худудида 60 минг га янги ва бўз ерлар ўзлаштирилди [1, 9, 13].

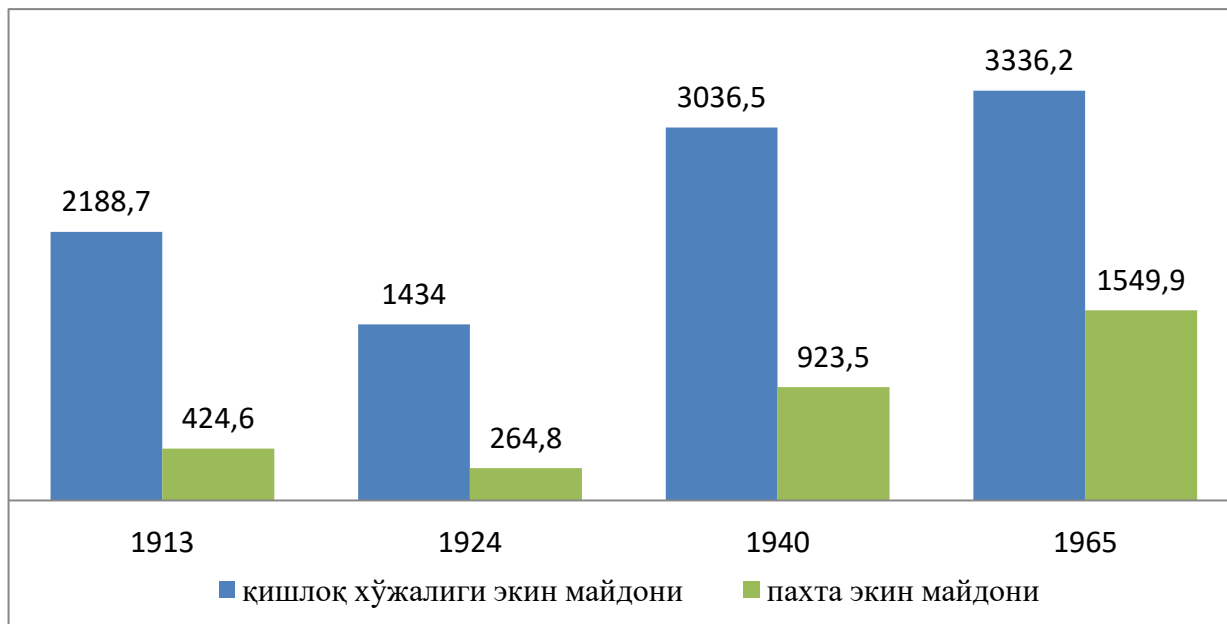
1950 йилга келиб Ўзбекистон қишлоқ хўжалигида асосий стратегик вазифа бажарилди, яъни пахтачиликда урушгача бўлган даража тикланди – пахта ялпи ҳосили 2222 минг тоннага, ҳосилдорлик 22,4 ц/га етказилди. 1953 йилда бу кўрсаткич 2400 тонна ва 25,0 ц/га тенг бўлди. 1955 йилда суғориладиган экин ерлар 1951 йилга нисбатан 227,8 минг гектарга кўпайди ва унинг катта қисмини пахта экин майдонлари ташкил қилди. Бу ерлар асосан Сирдарё, Тошкент, Қашқадарё вилоятлари ва Қорақалпоғистон Республикаларига тўғри келган.

Ўзбекистон қишлоқ хўжалигида суғориладиган ерларнинг салмоғини ошириш мақсадида Мирзачўлни ўзлаштириш ишларини давом эттириш ва шу асосда пахта экин майдонини кенгайтириш чора-тадбирлари олиб борилди. 1956 йилнинг бошларига келиб Мирзачўлда 205,5 минг гектар ер ўзлаштирилди. Янги тузилган 9 маъмурий туман худудида 18 совхоз ва 126 колхоз мавжуд эди. Пахта ҳосилдорлиги ҳам ошиб борди: 1917 йилда 7 ц/га тенг бўлгани ҳолда у 1956 йилда 20-22 ц/га ни ташкил этди. Ҳукумат 1956 йил 6 августда “Пахта етиштиришни кўпайтириш учун Ўзбекистон ва Қозоғистон Республикаларидаги Мирзачўлнинг кўриқ ерларини суғориш ва ўзлаштириш тўғрисида” қарор қабул қилди. Қарорга мувофиқ Ўзбекистон худудидаги Мирзачўлда 200 минг га кўриқ ерни ўзлаштириш, йирик пахтачилик районини ташкил этиш ва бир вақтнинг ўзида илгари ўзлаштирилган ерларда пахта ҳосилдорлигини кўтариш бўйича тадбирларни амалга ошириш керак эди [5, 8].

Янги ерларни ўзлаштириш ишлари Мирзачўлга туташ бўлган Жиззах даштида ҳам кенг кўламда олиб борилди. 1930-1936 йилларда Сангзор ирригация тизими ва Туятортар каналида 32 тадан ортиқ сув оладиган тармоқнинг бош қисмида кичик тўғонлар қурилди. Натижада 4911 га янги ер ўзлаштирилди ва пахта майдони 5665 гектарга етди. 1950 йилга келиб пахта экин майдони 7500 гектарга етказилди ва 1456 га янги ер ўзлаштирилди. 1951-1958 йилларда Сангзор ирригация тизимида бетон ва темир-бетондан 6 та йирик тўғон барпо қилинди. 1959-1965 йилларда Туятортар канали механизация воситаси билан кенгайтирилди ва унда секундига 20-24  $\text{м}^3$  сув оқимига эришилди. Механизация ёрдамида зовур тармоқлари қазилиб, 1000 га ернинг мелиоратив ҳолати яхшиланди. 1965 йилда суғориладиган ер майдони 15 минг гектарга етказилди [13].

Шундай қилиб, бу давр Ўзбекистон ва бошқа Ўрта Осиё республикалари учун халқ хўжалигини қайта қуриш ва тиклаш даври ҳисобланди. Кенг кўламда ирригация-мелиорация ишларининг амалга оширилиши экин майдонларининг ортишига, пахта хом ашёси ялпи ҳосилининг кўтарилишига сабаб бўлди. 1965 йилга келиб мамлакат қишлоқ хўжалиги экин майдони

3336,2 минг гектарга етди, шундан 1549,9 минг гектарида пахта етиштирила бошланди (1-расм). Қишлоқ хўжалиги экин майдонлари 1913 йилга нисбатан 152 фоизга, 1940 йилга нисбатан 110 фоизга, пахта экин майдонлари 1913 йилга нисбатан 3 баравардан кўпроққа, 1940 йилга нисбатан эса 168 фоизга кўпайди.



1-расм. Ўзбекистон қишлоқ хўжалиги ерлари ва пахта экин майдони (минг га)

1965 йилга келиб катта ҳажмдаги ирригация-мелиорация ишларининг бажарилиши туфайли сув хўжалиги қурилишида қудратли индустриал мажмуа шаклланди. Ўрта Осиё чўл ҳудудларига қаратилган давлатнинг аграр сиёсати натижасида янги ерларни ўзлаштириш бўйича катта тажриба тўпланди. Бу тажрибадан кейинги даврда кенг миқёсда фойдаланилди.

*Мажмуали ўзлаштириш ва суғоришнинг янги даври.* Бу даврда ҳам ҳукумат томонидан қабул қилинган бир қатор қарорлар доирасида Ўзбекистон ва унга қўшни бўлган республикаларда янги ерларни суғориш ва ўзлаштириш ишлари кенг кўламда давом эттирилди. Бу даврда Мирзачўлнинг ўзлаштирилиши ва бошқа ҳудудларда ирригация-мелиорация иншоотлари қурилишида орттирилган тажрибалар асосида қурилиш, суғориш ва ўзлаштириш ишлари олиб борилди.

Собиқ Совет ҳукуматининг 1966-1970 йилларга мўлжалланган халқ хўжалиги режаларида “Ўзбекистон Иттифоқнинг асосий пахта базасидир ва шундай бўлиб қолади” деган кўрсатмалари билан Мирзачўлда суғориш ва янги ерларни ўзлаштириш ишларини давом эттириш, Қарши чўли ва Сурхон-Шеробод водийсини ўзлаштириш негизида 500 минг га суғориладиган ерни қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқаришига киритиш, суғориладиган ерларнинг шўрланиши ва ботқоқланишини олдини оладиган мелиоратив тадбирларни амалга ошириш тўғрисида чора-тадбирлар ишлаб чиқилди [5].

1965-1967 йилларда Ўзбекистонда кўплаб гидротехника иншоотлари қуриш лойиҳалари тузилди, Аму-Бухоро магистрал канали, Қарши ва

Учқўрғон гидроузеллари, Хоразм вилоятидаги Тошсоқа ва Туямўйин каналлари шулар жумласидандир.

Мирзачўлни ўзлаштириш давомида мажмуали индустриал қурилиш усули шаклланди. Унга кўра ўзлаштириладиган худудда мураккаб ишлаб чиқариш ва ижтимоий инфратузилма объектлари – қурилиш материаллари ишлаб чиқарадиган объектларни, уй-жой фондларини, мактаблар, болалар боғчалари, касалхоналар, маданият уйлари, савдо шахобчалари, устахоналар ва ҳаммомлар, ичимлик суви тармоқлари, йўллар ва бошқалар талаб этилар эди. Мазкур метод республиканинг Қарши чўли, Сурхон-Шеробод водийсини ҳамда Амударёнинг қуйи қисмини ўзлаштиришда кенг қўлланилди.

1966-1970 йилда республика гидромелиораторлари йирик сув хўжалиги иншоотларини – Жанубий Сурхон, Пачкамар, Каркидон сув омборлари, Катта Андижон ва бошқа каналлар, йирик гидротехник тугунлар, магистрал коллекторлар, насос станцияларини фойдаланишга топширдилар. Сув омборларининг умумий ҳажми 1,8 млрд м<sup>3</sup> кўпайди ва 4,0 млрд м<sup>3</sup> га етди. Амударёда Тахиатош гидроузели (Қорақалпоғистон) қурилишининг давом эттирилиши асосида йирик шоличилик районларини ташкил этиш ишлари юқори даражада олиб борилди. Мазкур йилларда 228 минг га янги ер ўзлаштирилди, 400 минг га ернинг мелиоратив ҳолати яхшиланди, 500 минг га суғориладиган майдонлар сув билан таъминланди. Агар 1961-1965 йилларда пахтанинг ўртача ҳосили республикада 3,5 млн тоннани ташкил қилган бўлса, 1966-1969 йилларда у 4,0 млн тоннага, 1970 йилда 4,5 млн тоннага етди [3, 4].

Қарши чўлини ўзлаштиришда узунлиги 290 км бўлган Қарши магистрал, унинг тармоғи – Ульянов (ҳозирги Миришкор) каналлари (1965-73 йй.) ва Таллимаржон сув омбори асосий ирригация иншоотлари бўлди. Кетма-кет, “каскад” шаклида жойлаштириб қурилган 6 та насос станцияси Амударё сувини 132 м баландликка кўтариб бера бошлади. 1963-1979 йилларда Қарши чўлида Касби, Нишон, Миришкор, Муборак туманлари ва 30 га яқин совхозлар ташкил қилинди [2].

Маълумки, Зарафшон дарёси минг йиллар давомида Бухоро воҳасини сув билан таъминлаб турган. Бироқ, XX асрнинг 60-йилларига келиб дарёнинг сувлари Бухоро вилояти ерларини суғоришга етмай қолди. Амударёдан вилоятга сув етказиш мақсадида умумий узунлиги 400 км бўлган Аму-Бухоро машина канали (1965-1976 йй.), Аму-Қорақўл канали (1963 й.), Қуйимозор ва Тўдакўл сув омборлари қурилди. Амударё сувини 67 м баландликка кўтариб берувчи йирик насос станциялари бунёд этилди. Канал ишга тушиши билан Бухоро вилоятида 26 минг га янги ер ўзлаштирилди ва суғориладиган ерлар майдони 90 минг гектарга етди. Шунингдек, Қизилқум чўлида майдони 300 минг гектардан ортиқ бўлган яйловлар сув билан таъминланди [7, 6].

Сурхон-Шеробод водийсида ҳам бу даврда чўлларни ўзлаштириш ишлари давом эттирилди. Шеробод даштларини суғориш ва ўзлаштиришда Жанубий Сурхон ҳамда Учқизил, Дегрез сув омборларининг қурилиши

муҳим аҳамиятга эга бўлди. Жанубий Сурхон сув омборининг вужудга келиши 100 км ли Шеробод каналини ишга тушириш ва Шеробод даштида 90 минг га янги ерларни суғориш имкониятини берди. Қадимги Занг канали қайта таъмирланди ва сув ўтказиш имконияти кенгайтирилди. Шеробод даштидаги муҳим суғориш иншооти ҳисобланган Аму-Занг канали (1973) қурилиши тугалланди [5].

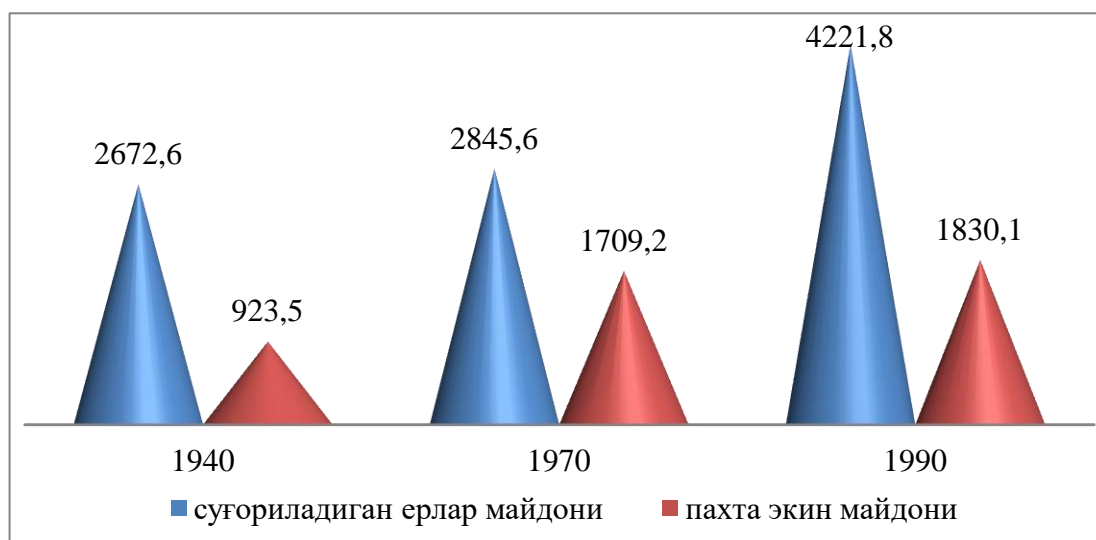
Шундай қилиб, 1965-1990 йилларда Ўзбекистонда пахтачиликни ривожлантириш учун кенг миқёсда сув хўжалиги қурилиши ва мелиорация ишлари олиб борилди. Дарё сувларини ростлаш учун йирик Туямўйин, Чорвоқ, Андижон, Таллимаржон сув омборлари қурилди, Қарши магистрал, Аму-Бухоро машина каналлари тўлиқ ишга туширилди. Қисқа вақт ичида Мирзачўл, Қарши, Жиззах ва Сурхон-Шеробод каби чўл ҳудудларида 2 млн гектарга яқин ерлар ўзлаштирилиб, қишлоқ хўжалиги оборотига киритилди. Қуйи Амударёда шоликорлик зонаси барпо этилди, республикада суғориладиган ерларнинг умумий майдони 4,2 млн гектарга етди.

Суғориладиган ерларнинг 3 млн. гектарга яқини дренаж тармоклари билан таъминланди, республика ирригация тизимларида 400 дан зиёд сув чиқариш насос станциялари қурилди, 2 млн гектардан ортиқ ерлар насос станциялари ёрдамида суғорилди. Йирик насос станциялари умумий сув кўтариш қобилияти 200 м<sup>3</sup>/сек, сув кўтариш баландлиги 80 м ва ундан ортиқ, умумий қуввати 125 МВт бўлган электр насос агрегатлари билан жиҳозланди. Ер шўрини ювиш ва грунт сувлари сатҳини меъёрда сақлаш бўйича катта қурилиш ишлари бажарилди [6, 10, 11].

Хулоса қилиб айтганда, собиқ Иттифоқ даврида Ўзбекистон ва унга туташ бўлган ҳудудларда олиб борилган кенг миқёсдаги янги ерларни ўзлаштириш натижасида қишлоқ хўжалиги ерлари таркибида суғориладиган ерларнинг улуши сезиларли даражада ортди. Хусусан, Ўзбекистонда 1940 йилда суғориладиган ерлар майдони 2672,6 минг га бўлса, 1970 йилда 2845,6 минг га, 1990 йилда 4221,8 минг гектарни ташкил қилди, бу 1940 йилга нисбатан 158,0, 1970 йилга нисбатан эса 148,0 фоизга кўп демакдир. Шунингдек, пахта экин майдонлари ҳам ўсиш хусусиятларига эга бўлди. 1990 йилга келиб пахта экин майдонлари 1970 йилга нисбатан 120 минг гектарга кўпайди (2-расм). Янги ерларни ўзлаштириш тажрибаси Мирзачўлни ўзлаштириш давомида шаклланди ва республиканинг бошқа ҳудудларини ўзлаштиришда бу тажрибадан кенг фойдаланилди. Ўзлаштириш давомида Ўзбекистонда йирик ирригация-энергетика-мелиорация сув хўжалиги тизими таркиб топди [12].

Собиқ Иттифоқнинг янги ерларни ўзлаштиришга қаратган сиёсати қишлоқ хўжалиги ривожланиши билан бирга қатор муаммоларни ҳам келтириб чиқарди, чунончи, янги ерларни ўзлаштиришда суғориш ишлари интенсив йўл билан эмас, балки экстенсив йўл билан амалга оширилди. Натижада, сувдан фойдаланишда катта исрофгарчиликка йўл қўйилди, ер ости сизот сувларининг сатҳи кўтарилиб, унумдор ерларнинг мелиоратив ҳолати ёмонлашди. Амударё ва Сирдарёдан тобора кўп сув олиниши оқибатида бу дарёларнинг суви Орол денгизига етиб бормади. Орол

денгизининг қурий бошлаши бутун минтақада катта экологик муаммони келтириб чиқарди.



2-расм. Ўзбекистонда суғориладиган ерлар ва пахта экин майдони (минг га)

Расм Ўзбекистон Республикаси давлат статистика қўмитаси маълумотлари асосида тайёрланган.

Республика қишлоқ хўжалигида пахта яккаҳокимлигининг қарор топиши (1984 й.да 2020,8 минг га, 1987 й.да 2107,7 минг га ёки жами суғориладиган экин майдонининг 60 фоиздан кўпроғи) қулай табиий-иқлим шароитларига эга бўлишига қарамай асосий озик-овқат маҳсулотлари: қанд-шакар, дон, гўшт, сут, картошка каби маҳсулотларнинг асосий қисмини четдан келтирилишига, илмий асосланган алмашлаб экиш тизимининг издан чиқишига, минерал ўғитлар, гербицидлар, айниқса инсон саломатлигига зарарли бўлган бутифос каби дефолиантларнинг меъеридан ортиқча ишлатилиши деҳқончилик қилинадиган жойларда тиббий-экологик ҳолатнинг бузилишига сабаб бўлди.

Ўзбекистон мустақилликка эришгач, йирик иншоотлар, ноёб насос станциялари, тўғонлар, каналлар ва бошқа иншоотларни ўз ичига олган катта сув инфратузилмаси, шунингдек, ушбу инфратузилманинг эскириши, ундан фойдаланишнинг ёмонлашиши, сув узатиш ва тақсимлаш тизимининг тартибсизлиги билан боғлиқ қатор ҳал қилиниши лозим бўлган муаммоларни ҳам мерос қилиб олди. Ўтган асрнинг 80-йиллари ўрталарида хўжаликлар ичидаги унчалик катта бўлмаган ерлардан ташқари янги ерларни ўзлаштириш тўхтатилди. Суғориладиган ерларнинг мелиоратив ҳолатини ёмонлашуви ва сув танқислиги натижасида ҳайдаладиган ерлар унумдорлиги гектарига 23 фоизга камайган бўлса, моддий-меҳнат харажатлари 23 фоизга кўпайди. Бундай меросни қабул қилиб Ўзбекистон жуда мураккаб вазиятга тушиб қолди ва бу муаммоларни ислоҳотларнинг дастлабки босқичида бартараф этиш вазифаси қўйилди.

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*C: Tarix. Geografiya. Siyosiy fanlar. Yuridik fanlar*

<b>Sobirov B., Ne'matullayeva A.</b> Historical places of samarkand and its role in the field of tourism in Uzbekistan .....	2
<b>Ne'matullayeva A.</b> Advantages and disadvantages of mass and eco-tourism.....	9
<b>Sobirov B., Shermamatova N.</b> Improving extreme sport tourism in Samarkand.....	14
<b>Файзуллаев М.А.</b> Ўзбекистон чўл худудларида ерларни мажмуали ўзлаштириш ва суғоришнинг тарихий географик жихатлари .....	18