

OPPORTUNITIES OF AGROTURISM IN PARKENT DISTRICT

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DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2022.00602.4

ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the data obtained as a result of the study of the agro-tourism potential of Parkent district, identifies the tourist potential of the district, opens opportunities, identifies tourist facilities. The fact that its territory is surrounded by mountains gives a unique charm to its nature, and as you cross the boundaries of the district, its diversity becomes apparent. The region's natural water sources include dozens of streams and more than 500 springs. The water sources of the left tributaries of the Chirchik River are Parkentsoy, Boshqizilsay and Aksakotasay Parkent.

KEYWORDS: *Ecotourism, Agrotourism, Tourist Potential, Agrotourism Facility, Farm, Route, Hotel.*

INTRODUCTION

New prospects for tourism have opened up in our country, and large-scale projects are being implemented in various directions. In particular, in recent years, new types of tourism such as ecotourism, agrotourism, mountaineering, rafting, geotourism, educational tourism, medical tourism are gaining popularity. Today, the development of tourism in the regions is relevant through the study of tourism opportunities in the regions.

MAIN PART. The Parkent district we are exploring was one of the ancient settlements, famous for its rich nature and temperate climate. According to archeological data, the first humans appeared here in the Paleolithic period. Geographically, Parkent district is located 48 km east of Tashkent, in the western foothills of the Chatkal mountain range in Middle Tianshan. The fact that its territory is surrounded by mountains gives a unique charm to its nature, and as you cross the boundaries of the district, its diversity becomes apparent. Because the relief consists of foothill plains, hills, and mountainous areas, the district climate is also divided into vertical zones and is characterized by a variety of features. Typical gray soils are found in the plains, dark gray soils in the hills, and brown mountain-forest soils in the mountain zone.

Due to its natural location, the territory of Parkent district belongs to the Tashkent-Mirzachul sharp continental climate zone. The region is surrounded by mountains, with rivers and streams in its bosom, which creates a unique temperate microclimate. The average annual air temperature is 12.80S and the annual precipitation is 536 mm. As in our sunny land, the sun shines on the fog lands for more than 3,000 hours a year. The region's natural water sources include dozens of streams and more than 500 springs. The water sources of the left tributaries of the Chirchik River

are Parkentsoy, Boshqizilsay and Aksakotasay Parkent. Dozens of waterfalls at the headwaters of the rivers add a unique beauty to the natural landscape. These facilities will allow organizing and developing ecotourism in the region.

Parkent is also famous for its resorts. There are camps and holiday homes that operate during the summer season, more than a dozen children's summer resorts, and a number of enterprise parks. These holiday homes serve more than 10,000 citizens of our country and abroad throughout the year. It should be noted that there are huge untapped reserves in the district.

There are several scientific and industrial institutions in the district. The Sun Complex of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Institute of Materials Science, the Magnitionosphere Observatory of the Institute of Seismology, the Animal Base of the Zardob Vaccine Research Institute, the Sogok Hydro Melioration Station and the Mining and Forestry Department contribute to the development of Uzbekistan. Chatkal Biosphere Reserve with unique flora and fauna is a beauty of the region's nature.

Chatkal State Biosphere Reserve is one of the oldest nature reserves in Central Asia. The reserve was established in 1947 in the eastern part of Parkent district, in the Chatkal mountain range of Western Tianshan, in order to preserve the nature of the Tashkent region as a standard. In 1986, at the third session of the UNESCO Council, it was included in the list of the world's largest nature reserves, and in 1991 received the certificate of the International Biosphere Reserve.

The reserve is a large ecotourism facility with a unique nature. Its flora includes more than 1,000 plant species belonging to 68 families. The fauna of the reserve consists of 200 species of birds, 33 species of mammals, 11 species of reptiles and 4 species of fish. Plant species such as Gray and Kaufman tulips, Pskom onions, Koopman normushki, ravens, small eagles, eagles, black hawks, polar bears, pigs, owls, which are rare in nature, are found in the reserve. The Parkentsoy, Boshqizilsay, Serkalisay and Kattasay rivers and dozens of their tributaries start from the reserve. Many large and small waterfalls add a special charm to the mountain gorges.

There are 25 rural settlements in Parkent district. We will briefly dwell on the location, nature, eco-agro-tourist potential of some of them.

The famous village of Champagne is located 16 km southeast of Parkent, between Sanganaksoy and Ugamsay. The village was founded in 1947. The village is named after the French region of Champagne because of the cultivation of vinobop grapes in the surrounding areas and their processing in a winery built during this period.

Located 20 km southeast of Parkent on the right bank of the Boshkizilsay, Nevich is one of the oldest villages. To the east is the experimental base of the Uzbekcoinot Scientific Production Association, a holiday home and a tourist site. There are also petrographs inscribed on the rocks. Archaeological excavations have revealed traces of ancient settlements, cemeteries and metallurgy.

Located 18 km south-east of the district center, in the western foothills of the Chatkal mountain range, on the banks of the Sogoksay River, the village of Sogok is famous for its springs. Today, the spring "Chashma" has become a favorite place for tourists. "Soqoq" resort is famous in our country and abroad for its weather, natural location, healing spring waters. In the mountainous

part of the village there is a mountain reclamation station, and at the meteorological station there is a mountain forestry "Parkent".

Hisarak village is located 8-10 km north-east of Parkent, on the right bank of Parkentsoy, at the foot of Mount Surenota, at an altitude of 1000-1150 m above sea level. In the village there is a complex "Sun", a holiday home "Sumcha", summer camps. The village is famous for its springs such as Kotirbulak, Chashma, Kosibjonbuva, Chinor, Kochkakbulak. It is planned to organize agro-tourism at the Hisarak Giyohi farm in the same village.

Kumushkon village is located 18 km northeast of Parkent, on the right bank of the upper reaches of Parkentsoy. The ground level is in the range of 1300-1400 m above sea level. Polymetallic ores were mined in the rural area in 1946-1958. After the completion of mining, a tourist attraction "Kumushkon" was established in the village. The place is famous not only in Uzbekistan but also abroad for its fresh air, elegant climate and beautiful nature.

Agriculture and animal husbandry are the main branches of the district's agriculture. They in turn are divided into several specialties. The district's agriculture specializes in grain growing, viticulture, horticulture, melons and potatoes. It is natural that the agricultural products grown on private and farms operating in the villages of the district and the process of their cultivation attract the attention of tourists. It is planned to organize agro-tourism and create conditions for the reception of tourists at the farms "Hisarak Giyohi" and "Zarkent Sahovati" operating in the region.

Parkent's sweet grapes and fruits have long been popular. Parkent grapes are famous in Uzbekistan and abroad for their ecological purity, high juice and other properties. More than a hundred varieties of grapes are grown in the vineyards of the district. Vinobop such as Nimrang, Soyaki, Muscat, Tarnavi, Izobella, Saperavi, Kaberne, Rkatseteli, Bayan-Shirey Pino; Food varieties such as Shivilgoni, Khojahrai, Toifi, Parkent, Husseini are widespread. The market is always dynamic due to the exportability of varieties such as Toifi, Parkent, which are resistant to long-term storage and temperature changes.

CONCLUSION. In short, the favorable geographical location of Parkent district near Tashkent, developed highways, pleasant climate, clean ecological conditions, high quality agricultural products, the process of their cultivation, the traditions of the population associated not only with agritourism, but also its history, ancient monuments, Archaeological sources provide opportunities for the development of other types of tourism.

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