
Organization of Innovative Tourism in the Village of Taragay, Chirakchi District, and its Application to the General Public

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Abstract: In this article the use of modern and innovative methods in the further development of tourism in the village of Taragay, Chirakchi district is discussed. The importance of tourism today and the future benefits of the industry are considered.

Keywords: eco tourism, agro tourism, light construction, camping, container houses, "start up", tourism zones.

Nowadays, all attention is focused on tourism and various innovations are emerging. All these innovations are aimed at increasing the number of tourists and increasing the income of the population. Currently, various "start up" ideas are being implemented in our republic. For example, the draft law on "Giving subsidies of up to 15 million soums by the state for campsites, container houses, and caravans made of lightweight sandwich panels" is being implemented. And in each region, various projects from the population are being received and considered by the state territorial committees for tourism development. The projects of business entities that are worthy of attention and can offer competitive services are approved and allocated subsidies and credits by the state. Nowadays, we can see such projects in districts, cities and villages of all regions. At the same time, tourist industrial zones are expanding in all tourist cities of our republic.

Today, a lot of attention is focused on tourism which is one of the most affected sectors. We can say that the reason for this is the spread of the coronavirus infection. During the pandemic, the number of tourists and the flow of visiting tourists dropped sharply; Tourist companies, tour guides, tour agencies and representatives of the hotel business ended 2020 with serious losses. The main goal of all innovations related to tourism is Safety Gourante, that is, providing safe tourism. As an example of this, we can cite innovative programs such as online travel (without leaving home). Each country's tourism income varies depending on the number of domestic and international tourists. In some countries, the main travelers are foreign citizens, and in some, they are representatives of their local population. For example, in the United States, the main tourists are representatives of the local population. This shows that domestic tourism is in the first place in the USA. The reason for this is the availability of tourist infrastructure and sufficient tourist resources.

In our country, there are enough tourist products, but the tourist infrastructure is not formed, and those formed are only in cities and suburbs. In the rest of the regions, even electricity

does not reach enough. This can cause a number of inconveniences. When tourists visit, they have a bad impression, which leads to a decrease in demand for the area. This leads to the fact that our tourism potential is not fully manifested, but rather slowly declines. Another problem is the state of repair of the roads. We hope that the relevant agencies will deal with this issue. We have a bigger problem than these problems and shortcomings. The problem of urban planning, that is, as a result of the reduction of the occupied territories of some of our ancient, important buildings, which have been standing for centuries, old objects and artifacts, walls, and restoration in them, the state of oldness have disappeared, as if they have been built in the next 2-3 years, in addition to the fact that it is similar to the 21st century constructions, it is a little disappointing that some of the construction materials that are widely used at the moment are utilized and also they are being replaced with new ones instead of restoring the roads, walls and ceilings in the area around the building, are causing the loss of the value of antiquity.

The main reason is the improper use of construction materials and the lack of experience of the current and young renovators. For example, some shortcomings in the village of "Khoja Ilgor", which is a historical place in Yakkabog district of Kashkadarya region; During our trip to this village (as of October 2), we noticed a number of shortcomings. These shortcomings are mainly the constructions and surroundings of the area where our grandfather Amir Temur was born. But I didn't feel any old, historical atmosphere in that place. For example, let's take the well there, it has completely lost its old condition, and the upper part of the well (wood) has been varnished using modern construction materials. Another shortcoming is that instead of making a road from the river stones, the "paving stone" coating, which is currently used widely, was laid on the surface of the earth. Such improperly used current building materials should not be used in old buildings, constructions and other buildings of historical significance, and even if used, it is necessary that they should be restored in such a way that they can show the shape of the building completely and attract the attention of tourists who can respond to domestic and foreign tourism. As we all know, all people who want to travel are first of all interested in the climate and weather temperature of their destination.

Travelers mainly traveled to regions with a dry climate, moderate temperature, and most importantly, little or no heat or humidity. Our moderate areas of this type are very popular. There are 12 regions and 1 republic in our country, and the total of these regions and republics: 9 have mountainous regions. These are: Andijan, Namangan, Ferghana, Tashkent, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya and Navoi. This means that it is one of the main tourist resources for the development of Ecotourism and the formation of other types of tourism. In such mountain and sub-mountain areas, not only ecotourism can be developed, but also more than 7-8 types of tourism can be implemented in one place. That is, TOURISM CLUSTERS are created.

Tourism clusters first appeared in Europe, and due to the gradual addition of tourism types based on the capabilities of the region, it caused an increase in the flow of tourists. Taking the example of such tourism clusters, we can create our national tourism cluster. A number of other tourism industry representatives can create a cluster network without the participation of only one entrepreneur. As many types of tourism are united in one area, we can get additional income by increasing the travel days of tourists in that area and improve the quality of service; we can create our own brand like chain hotels and enter the world markets. In this case, some tourist organization can provide services to their subordinates with guides, and some other organization can earn by renting their own vehicles (horses, camels, quadricycles, off-road vehicles, etc.). Entrepreneurs engaged in gastronomic tourism can give various master classes to tourists with their chefs.

Handicrafts - our craftsmen can sell their products or increase their income by taking master classes.

Agrotourism - local people can also represent themselves, for example: their main income comes from agriculture; they save this income, and in the process of planting seeds in the ground with tourists in the spring or harvesting the crops of the seeds planted in the fall they can be occupied with Agrotourism even if they stay for one day.

Hunting tourism - we can offer hunting tourism to tourists in order to provide them with cultural recreation, for example, most parts of our mountainous regions are under the control of forestry, and we need to allocate land areas for rent to business entities that want to organize hunting tourism. It is desirable that they create conditions for tourists to hunt birds, rabbits, tongs and other animals that reproduce quickly in these areas.

Mountain tourism is the creation of favorable conditions for amateur and master climbers. Additional income can be obtained by marking the highest points in the area and directing the flow of climbers there.

Medical tourism - it is possible to make additional income by selling phyto-herbs and phyto-teas to tourists, which are necessary for the health of the population, using the medicinal plants of the region wisely.

Ethnic tourism is fascinating in any area and is distinguished by the fact that such activities are not repeated in other regions. Of course, we all know those tourists, wherever they go, pay attention to the culture of the place in the first place. With this, this type of tourism can be more demanding than others. This is not only a benefit for business entities, but also increases the income of the local population and decreases the unemployment rate in the region.

One of the selected locations for tourism cluster.

Selected place: Taragay village, Chirakchi district, Kashkadarya region.

This area is located 50 km from the district center and is included in the list and map of tourist resources. The main part of this area is surrounded by high mountains. The highest point is 2197 meters above sea level. This is one of the favorable areas for the development of mountain tourism in this area, as we mentioned above. Another tourist resource is the "Amir Temur" cave located in the village of Taragay. The length of this cave is more than 600 meters. This will help in the formation of cave tourism in the area. "Farmon stone" is of historical importance and attracts the attention of tourists. According to local residents, Amir Temur's important secret meetings were held on this stone, and several foreign tourists visited this place in 2019. There are other tourist resources and scenic selfie spots, such as hills, riverbanks, and groves. All these resources are located in the territory of Taragay village. In order to further enrich these tourist resources, we can add resources in the areas located within a radius of 10-12 km.

These are the following:

At the entrance to "HAZRATI LANGAR OTA" located near the village of Taragai, you can see the "QADAMJO" shrine, and additionally, the mosque, located in the center of the village of "HAZRATI LANGAR OTA", the 2nd oldest in Central Asia - It was completed in 122 A.H. and the history of the mosque dates back to the 8th century. The mosque was rebuilt in 1352 during the Timurid period. Among the people, this mosque has 2 different names:

1. Abul Hassan Ishqi Mosque.
2. White Mosque.

Other religious and historical monuments are located in the upper part of this village. These are:

1. "Katta langar ota" mausoleum
2. Chillakhona.
3. "Kichik langar ota" mausoleum
4. Chillakhona.
5. Ancient large cemetery.
6. Hukak stone
7. Cradle stone.
8. Hole stone.
9. Full-flowing Bashman spring.
10. Waterfall.

These historical shrines are regularly visited by tourists and residents of the region.

Kuruksoy village - this village also surrounds Taragai village.

The main visitors come here to see or take pictures of the stones with the pictures of "TOPOGRAPHY" animals. The most famous place of Kuruksoy village is the historical monument "SIYPONTOSH". This monument is a tourist resource and is included in the tourist map. The village of Taragai is located in the middle of the villages of Hazrat Langar Ota and Kuruksoy. Connecting these areas to one goal or one network, we can provide here - Pilgrimage tourism, Ecotourism, Mountain tourism, Gastro tourism, Hunting tourism (safari), Agrotourism, Handicrafts, Rental services, Hiking, Mountain Bike, Caving tourism, Recreational tourism, Extreme tourism, Master classes, Historical tourism, Ethnic tourism, AQUA tourism and other tourism types and services. Another important area is Kalkama Reservoir. This reservoir is located 9 km from the village of Taragai, and it is possible to develop water tourism or fishing (hunting) tourism in this area. In addition, it is possible to earn income by renting artificial beaches, polo fields and various boats, balloons and other recreational equipment for tourists. The total number of shrines, caves, waterfalls, large stones of symbolic importance, mosques and shrines, chillahans and other available tourist resources in Taragai village and villages located within a radius of 12 km is 13. The most interesting thing is that it takes 2 days to visit and explore these 13 tourist resources. They spend at least 3-4 days. In these 3-4 days, they will not only see these 13 resources, but also use the additional tourism services and types listed above.

We can use such tourism clusters in our regions with 6-7 existing tourist resources. It is not necessary to have all these resources in one village, a distance of 10-15 km will be enough. It is possible not only to introduce 6-7 tourist resources, but also to create new ones based on the internal capabilities of the region. In the mountainous areas of our 9 regions listed above, there are certainly enough conditions for creating eco and mountain tourism. In the rest of the regions, based on the possibilities of the region, they do not see income only through pilgrimage tourism, but; we can also create desert tourism, recreational tourism, hunting tourism, and other types of tourism in hot sands (dunes) by comparing the climate of the regions close to the climate of these regions. The most convenient means of placement in the design of such clusters are lightweight constructions, sandwich panels, sheds, container houses and camping. Taking into account that electricity is not complete and uninterrupted everywhere in our republic, we meet our demand for electricity through solar (battery) panels, or through generators from the river, or if not, we can get enough energy through installing wind generators at high points where the wind blows more strongly. This creates continuous energy. As for the water problem, in our main mountainous regions, residents have brought water from springs to their homes through plastic water pipes. We can also draw water from

springs or draw water from wells using the "samakhod" method. And to meet the continuous consumption of this water, it will be necessary to build "Ponds". If this tourism cluster is established in a seasonal area, it is possible to move this cluster to other areas after the season closes.

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