

The Importance of Water Resources in the Development of Agrotourism

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Abstract: This article analyzes the comfort of the climate with an assessment of the recreational potential of water resources for the development of agrotourism. To analyze the possibilities of developing agrotourism in specific areas, a special tourist and recreational assessment was carried out. According to the characteristics of the climate index, the dynamics of the climate favorability of the regions was determined. It is noted that the underdeveloped infrastructure in the settlements of some regions with water resources does not allow for the full development of agrotourism.

Key words: recreational activities, agrotourism, climate comfort, water resources.



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Introduction. The tourism and recreation potential allows the use of tourism resources. Tourism resources are understood as parts of the natural environment and forms of economic activity that have such significance as uniqueness, aesthetics, attractiveness, and health-improving properties, used to organize various types and forms of recreational activities (Ujvari, 2008). Organization of recreation for many people is also an important social factor in improving the health of the population. Currently, attention is paid to recreation due to stressful situations and increased physical, psychological and emotional stress, leading to the spread of cardiovascular and nervous diseases. The above factors lead to the greatest popularity of the use of water bodies, including recreation on the banks of rivers (Belov, Brovko, 2020).

The environment or natural resources are considered the main asset for rural residents, and these resources provide high economic value, helping them to achieve better well-being in rural areas. A study of residents' attitudes towards the development of agrotourism shows that the support of the local population is crucial for this type of tourism to be successful and sustainable in the future (Obradović, Stojanović, 2022). River systems are the most efficient ecosystems and play a key role in maintaining and developing human life, reducing poverty, increasing food security, and promoting sustainable development in a broader context (Dąbrowski et al., 2021). Water resources are a valuable natural ecosystem that directly or indirectly contributes to the life of local residents, especially for improving agrotourism opportunities.

Agrotourism does not fundamentally solve the problems of some rural areas, but it provides an opportunity for economic growth, social development. Agrotourism can offer a wide range of

natural and cultural resources, both public and private, as well as a range of services in accordance with their respective infrastructure (Ozturk, Tonuk, 2013). The diversity of tourism and recreational resources opens the way to the development of various tourism areas. Agritourism actively influences the socio-economic development of rural areas, districts and allows tourists to get acquainted with rural life, the way of life of residents and spend time in nature. The development of agrotourism plays an important role in the rural ecological environment. From the stakeholder perspective, the mechanism by which the integration of agriculture and tourism affects the ecological quality of the rural environment has been analyzed in many sources (Nezdoyminov, Milashovska, 2019; Wang et al., 2022). The development of agrotourism in the river basin is discussed in the works of scientists Aazami, Shanazi (2020), Zhang et al. (2021), Özözen Kahraman, Çalışkan (2012).

To determine the extent of the possibility of developing agrotourism in the country, it is necessary to assess the tourism and recreational potential of the regions. Assessing the tourism and recreational potential is a complex task that requires a comprehensive study to identify the region's competition. One of the main components of the tourism and recreational potential are natural resources, including hydrological conditions (Zyryanov, Gudkovskikh, 2020). Water bodies are an important recreational resource. Favorable hydrological conditions for recreation are characterized, first of all, by the presence of ecologically clean watercourses with the appropriate temperature and flow rate, creating natural beaches, artificial reservoirs suitable for the development of various types of water sports (Wang et al., 2023).

The territorial combination of components of tourism and recreational potential influences the specialization of tourism and recreational systems of various levels, which is manifested in the development of certain types of recreation and tourism. Components of tourism and recreational potential are assessed from the point of view of the possibility of their use for organizing various tourism and recreational events in the region (Sivokhip, Pavleichik, 2022). Depending on the needs of tourists, as well as the possibilities for developing new types of tourism, the tourism system generates new potential (for example, the opening of new travel agencies, the construction of hotels of various types, etc.) using the existing factors of production in the region (labor resources, financial resources, etc.) (Parzych, 2013).

The effective use of the country's major rivers for tourism development is practically not established. This is influenced by several factors:

- ✓ underdeveloped transport infrastructure;
- ✓ insufficient service to vacationers at the proper level;
- ✓ lack of research into the possibility of recreational use of water resources.

It is known that during the recreational season the problem of imbalance between the priority of consumer demands of the population for specific types of water tourism and recreation and the possibility of satisfying them from the point of view of ensuring environmental and technical conditions for organizing safety is most acute. In addition, in a number of places, the main obstacles to the development of agrotourism are considered to be insufficient or incomplete accessibility of the relevant tourist and recreational infrastructure facilities necessary for accommodating tourists and vacationers.

The aim of the study is to assess the recreational potential of the water area and shores for beach and swimming recreation, taking into account the attractiveness of the region's water bodies for the development of agrotourism.

Main part.

Depending on the geographical location of countries and the hydrographic objects located in them, tourism in countries is formed differently. In particular, in countries adjacent to the World Ocean and its parts, sea tourism, tourism in the Persian Gulf and beach tourism arose. For example, sea tourism is very well developed in the countries of the North, Black and Mediterranean Seas.

In the countries of the interior parts of the continent, the tourism sector is usually organized on the basis of hydrographic objects, such as rivers, lakes, and reservoirs. For example, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, tourist centers and tourist-recreational bases have been created in the Tashkent region - in the Chirchik and Okhangaron river basin, in the Samarkand region - along the Zarafshan River, in Namangan - along the Norin River, and in Andijan - along the Karadarya River. Tourism activities have also been developed around the Aydar-Arnasoy lake system, the Charvak, Tuyabogiz and Katakurgan reservoirs.

In the Bukhara region, located directly in the desert and poorly supplied with natural sources of running water, the number of tourist sites associated with water resources is extremely small. Unlike other regions of the country, such water bodies as ponds, wells, springs, and canals participated in the development of tourism in the region.

For example, pond digging is unique to the Bukhara region, and it has several positive features. First, ponds provided water to the population. Second, it played an important role in creating a microclimate in cities. The warm climate forced the digging of many ponds. In Bukhara alone, there were 114 ponds at the beginning of the XX century [6]. They softened the air of the city. Therefore, the organization of ponds is one of the "desert" features of the cities of the region. Thirdly, in Bukhara, ponds were considered very sacred. Probably, that is why they are always located near mosques, madrassas and mausoleums. They united and created unique sacred territorial complexes. Part of the territorial collection of such sacred reservoirs and mosques-madrassas has been preserved to this day. For example, in the city of Bukhara one can find sacred territorial complexes in Labi Hovuz, Havzi Nav, Bolo Hovuz and Sitorai Mokhi Khossa, in the city of Gijduvan at the shrine of A. Gijduvani, at the shrine of B. Naqshband in Kagan [3].

In addition, it is possible to create tourist bases and hubs along water bodies, especially canals and ditches in arid regions. Of course, hydrographic objects play a key role in the development of arid regions. Especially in the development of regions in desert conditions, freshwater rivers and canals occupy a special place. Around the water bodies of the region (canals and ditches, artificial lakes, reservoirs) great opportunities for organizing tourism and recreational activities open up [4]. Water bodies can be used for the development of tourism, water sports, fishing, and health improvement. In this regard, the Amu-Bukhara machine canal and its networks are of particular importance.

Our research shows that the Amu-Bukhara Automobile Canal (ABAC) has the following recreational and tourist opportunities:

- ✓ organizing an educational walk along ABAC (hiking tourism);
- ✓ fishing along the canal;
- ✓ rest and recuperation on boats along the canal;
- ✓ development of water sports;
- ✓ beach tourism;
- ✓ boating;
- ✓ enjoying the flora and fauna of the forests;

- ✓ having information about the economic importance of ABAC;
- ✓ increasing environmental culture (culture of water conservation);
- ✓ studying the ecotourism opportunities of ABAC, etc.

There are also great prospects for using mineralized wells and springs in the Bukhara region, as well as places with healing salt and mud, as a recreational resource.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, we note that the Bukhara region has great tourism potential. Although the region is located in a desert zone, it is possible to organize tourist sites and routes taking into account each natural component. Currently, some of them are used in tourism, especially domestic. But in the future, due to the improvement of tourism infrastructure, it will be possible to use these sites as an international tourism destination. To do this, first of all, it is necessary to increase the means of informing vacationers about these tourist sites, to develop advertising and propaganda work. In addition, in the near future, further improvement of the tourist infrastructure (construction of hotels, hostels, catering and service enterprises) in such places will serve to increase the flow of tourists.

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