

THE ROLE OF THE TURKESTAN DEPARTMENT OF THE RUSSIAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY IN THE HISTORY OF ECOTOURISM IN CENTRAL ASIA

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Annotation: This article discusses the discoveries of great scientists-researchers and the scientific activities of expeditions that have made an invaluable contribution to science, which can be used in the field of scientific ecotourism.

Key words: Scientific ecotourism, adventure ecotourism, ecotravel, natural reserves, L.S. Berg, L.N. Korzhenevsky, P.P. Semenov Tien-Shansky, I.V. Mushketov.

РОЛЬ ТУРКЕСТАНСКОГО ОТДЕЛЕНИЯ РУССКОГО ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКОГО ОБЩЕСТВА В ИСТОРИИ ЭКОТУРИЗМА В ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АЗИИ

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Аннотация: В данной статье рассматриваются открытия великих ученых-исследователей и научная деятельность экспедиций, внесших неоценимый вклад в науку, которые могут быть использованы в сфере научного экотуризма.

Ключевые слова: Научный экотуризм, приключенческий экотуризм, экопутешествие, заповедники, Л.С. Берг, Л.Н. Корженевский, П.П. Семенов Тянь-Шанский, И.В. Мушкетов.

Introduction. Ecotourism in Uzbekistan began to develop quite recently, as an independent part in the tourism industry. Areas that had directions of ecotourism were identified and there are a huge number of such natural monuments in Uzbekistan. These include the Aral Sea, the Lower Amudarya Biosphere Reserve, the Ugam- Chatkal National Park, the Zarafshan Reserve, etc. Ecotourism is divided into types such as scientific ecotourism, adventure ecotourism, ecotourism in natural reserves.

Ecotours of the history of nature, which can include travel, the main purpose of which is the knowledge of the nature of the local culture, have their origins. And one of such sources is the research of expeditions created by the Turkestan Department of the Russian Geographical Society. Central Asia, with its rich nature, attracted many researchers, which subsequently contributed to the organization of the Turkestan Department of the Russian Geographical Society.

Analysis of the literature on the topic. Recently, much attention has been paid to the development of ecotourism in our republic, which have their own areas such as scientific ecotourism, adventure tourism, and many issues have been investigated according to this topic. This article presents the works of great researchers who have valuable information on the study of natural objects of Central Asia. The greatest interest on this topic is represented by the works of such Russian research scientists as L.S. Berg, L.N. Korzhenevsky, P.P. Semenov Tien-Shansky, I.V. Musketov, etc. As well as the works of our domestic scientists H.M. Abdullaev, K.Z. Zakirov, H.H. Khasanov, M.K. Kariev, N.D. Dolimov.

Research methods: In the course of the research, general scientific methods of cognition were used, in particular, methods of a systematic approach, a historical approach.

Analysis and results of the study. Thanks to the researchers of the Turkestan Department of the Russian Geographical Society, a scientific understanding of the physical and geographical aspect of Central Asia was formed. The main task of the department was the study of the region in

geographical and geological relations, as well as the promotion of scientific knowledge based on research. The main activity of the department in the first years of its work was the study of the largest lakes and seas of Central Asia: the Aral Sea, Issyk-Kul, as well as the mountainous areas of the Tien Shan and Pamir. It is possible to note the merits of outstanding researchers of the Turkestan Department of the Russian Geographical Society, who highlighted their observations in reports, subsequently, in monographs. These are scientists such as L.S. Berg, who has outstanding achievements in the comprehensive physical and geographical study of the Aral Sea. He led the Aral expeditions of the department in 1899-1902 and in 1907. In 1908, his work "The Aral Sea. The experience of a physical and geographical monograph".

One of the outstanding researchers of the high-altitude areas was Nikolai Leopoldovich Korzhenevsky, who has great merits in the study of the Pamirs. His research is also mostly devoted to solving the problems of the physical geography of Central Asia.

Another famous name in the history of Central Asian studies was Ivan Vasilyevich Musketov, who was the discoverer of petrographic studies of Central Asia. Musketov provided unique data on the exact extent and depth of coal deposits. He examined deposits of oil, coal, oil shale, gold and other ores. In addition, he worked on the publication of the geological map of Turkestan, and in 1884 he finished the first volume of the monograph "Turkestan". He regarded this book as the crown of all that he had done in life, as a collection of all the scientific information he had received. In 1878, he studied the eastern part of Ferghana and the Ferghana Ridge, visited Lake Chatyr-Kul and descended to the borders of Kashgaria, where he linked his observations with the observations of foreign geologists. In 1879, I. V. Musketov from Samarkand crossed the western branches of the Alai ridge to the Surkhab River and reached Amu Darya. I crossed the sandy desert of Kyzyl-kum to Kazalinsk on the Syr-Darya. In 1880, he made his last trip to study glaciers in the upper reaches of the Zeravshan; at the same time, he

crossed the Turkestan ridge twice and surveyed part of the Zeravshan Valley down from the glaciers. The extensive materials collected in Turkestan during six trips made I. V. Mushketov a first-class expert in the geology of Central Asia and drew the attention of foreign scientists to him.

Pyotr Petrovich Semenov Tien-Shan in his book described the nature of Central Asia in this way: "the nature of Central Asia is extremely peculiar, meadows full of flowers, transparent rivers winding among soft green hills and lawns, dense coniferous forests and oak forests, endless fields, agitated by a gentle fragrant breeze." In addition to the described With an unusual view of the nature of Central Asia, P.P. Semenov Tien-Shansky especially notes the culture and way of life of the local population. In 1856-1857. He was the first European to study the Tien Shan, drew up a diagram of its orography and altitude zonality, and published his numerous materials collected during his travels in Central Asia.

In 1870, a reconnaissance expedition was established under the leadership of A. Abramov, the purpose of the expedition was to explore the upper reaches of the Zeravshan River. The scientists accompanying the expedition were tasked with collecting as much detailed information about the unknown territory as possible. Baron Friedrich Gustav Aminov supervised topographic surveys, mining engineer Dmitry Myshenkov studied the geological structure of the valley and surrounding mountains, orientalist Alexander Kuhn conducted ethnographic research. Alexey Fedchenko collected data on the local flora and fauna. About 400 samples of various species of local flora were collected, among which there were plants previously unknown to science.

Conclusions and suggestions: Thus, using the works of the above-mentioned researchers for scientific ecotourism, it is possible to study the history of unique natural objects, routes laid by the discoverers by research scientists. In addition, scientific works contain detailed information about the lifestyle of local residents, with their traditions and customs, samples of oral creativity, folk folklore and ethnographic features of the regions of Central Asia.

Firstly: This article contains the names of researchers who have made a huge irreplaceable contribution to the history of the study of Central Asia, which are reliable information for scientific ecotourism.

Secondly: It can be used as a scientific material for studying the flora and fauna of a given region, as well as used as a study of specialized terminology in the relevant field.

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