

Table Of Content

Journal Cover	2
Author[s] Statement	3
Editorial Team	4
Article information	5
Check this article update (crossmark)	5
Check this article impact.....	5
Cite this article	5
Title page	6
Article Title	6
Author information	6
Abstract	6
Article content	7

ISSN (ONLINE) 2598-9936



INDONESIAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION STUDIES
PUBLISHED BY
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SIDOARJO

Originality Statement

The author[s] declare that this article is their own work and to the best of their knowledge it contains no materials previously published or written by another person, or substantial proportions of material which have been accepted for the published of any other published materials, except where due acknowledgement is made in the article. Any contribution made to the research by others, with whom author[s] have work, is explicitly acknowledged in the article.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The author[s] declare that this article was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Copyright Statement

Copyright © Author(s). This article is published under the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY 4.0) licence. Anyone may reproduce, distribute, translate and create derivative works of this article (for both commercial and non-commercial purposes), subject to full attribution to the original publication and authors. The full terms of this licence may be seen at <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/legalcode>

EDITORIAL TEAM

Editor in Chief

Dr. Hindarto, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo, Indonesia

Managing Editor

Mochammad Tanzil Multazam, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo, Indonesia

Editors

Fika Megawati, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo, Indonesia

Mahardika Darmawan Kusuma Wardana, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo, Indonesia

Wiwit Wahyu Wijayanti, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo, Indonesia

Farkhod Abdurakhmonov, Silk Road International Tourism University, Uzbekistan

Bobur Sobirov, Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service, Uzbekistan

Evi Rinata, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo, Indonesia

M Faisal Amir, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo, Indonesia

Dr. Hana Catur Wahyuni, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo, Indonesia

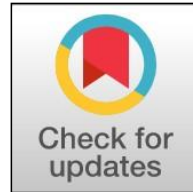
Complete list of editorial team ([link](#))

Complete list of indexing services for this journal ([link](#))

How to submit to this journal ([link](#))

Article information

Check this article update (crossmark)



Check this article impact (*)



Save this article to Mendeley



(*) Time for indexing process is various, depends on indexing database platform

TOURISM OPPORTUNITIES OF BOYSUN DISTRICT AND THEIR USE

Ziyodullayeva Ogilshod Eshniyoz qizi

Master student, Termez State University

ANNOTATION: The article presents the tourism opportunities and opportunities of Boysun district. It describes the facilities that serve tourism in the Baysun district and their future opportunities, which are unique.

KEYWORDS: tourism, sanatorium, ecotourism, values, folklore communities, national customs, shrines.

INTRODUCTION. During the years of Boysun's independence, the country's socio-economic and cultural development has been comprehensively developed, national customs, values and traditions have been revived, and Boysun's culture and achievements have been recognized by the world.

MAIN PART: Boysun district is located in the western part of the province. It is bordered by Sariosiyo in the northeast, Kumkurgan in the east, Qizirik and Bandikhan districts in the south, Sherabad district in the southwest, Kamashi district of Kashkadarya region in the northwest and Dehkanabad district in the west.

Due to independence, natural resources have been used in the district, such as "Toda", "Boysunsoz", "Darband", "Qizilnavr", "Kairak", "Sayrob", "Omonxona", "Gajak" deposits have been put into operation. Omonxona ”,“ Khojamayxona ”,“ Khojakochkor ota ”,“ Zilol ”waters became world famous. These places are the main source for tourism development.

In the development of the service sector, it is necessary to develop hotel services and tourism (services for travelers) based on the geographical location of the district. The development of small business and private entrepreneurship is one of the main directions in the rapid growth of economic indicators, as in countries with market economies, improving employment, providing quality and relatively affordable products and services.

Chorchinor is a resort located three kilometers north of the center of Boysun district. Sometimes called maple. In the village of Sayrob, 25 kilometers west of Boysun, there are two giant plane trees, which are also a place of rest. Boysu's two resorts are popular with tourists and are visited by visitors from almost all over the world. One of these giant plane trees also grows in Kochkak village of Boysun. People have known Chorchinor as a shrine for centuries, as there is a shrine of Hazrat Surkh Push 500 meters northeast of Chorchinor. The shrine has been improved and a curved canal dug in 1902 by the Khashar road runs under Chorchinor. In the early Middle Ages, there was a spring under Chorchinor.

Boysun spruce - There is no historical record of when the spruce tree appeared in Boysuntag. The leaves of the arch are similar to the cypress tree that grows in the Crimea. There are spruces on Mount Boysun, 5-10 meters high and even up to 25 meters high.

The Omonkhana spring is a healing spring for the human body, which has not dried up for more than 600 years. The composition of spring water was studied at the Research Institute of Rehabilitation and Medical Treatment named after NA Semashko under the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The content of sulfate ions in the water is 71 mg. eqv, magnesium ion 44 mg.eq, nitrogen ion, 88 mg eq, r.n -0.8 bioenergy was detected.

Omonkhana spring water has been found in practice to cure the following diseases in the human body:

- chronic hepatitis (jaundice);
- chronic cholecystitis (inflammation of the gallbladder and airways);
- all diseases of the gastrointestinal tract; gastritis, duodent, comet.
- diabetes; -inflammation of the pancreas (pancreatitis);
- hafaqon (blood pressure)

Omonkhona Cave is a cave unlike any other. The length of the corridor, which starts at the mouth of the cave, is 3-3.5 meters. One can barely enter through the mouth of the

cave. The inner passage is much wider than the mouth. The inside of the cave is 50-60 meters. Interestingly, the temperature inside the cave is 5-6 degrees below zero in summer and Q20 degrees below zero in winter.

In 2007, the Bibishirin shrine was renovated in the district and all conditions were created for pilgrims. The roof of the Sarimozor mosque and the Khoja Surkhrushi Vali shrine have been covered with a metal frame and beautified.

A modern tourist center will be built in the Boysun district of Surkhandarya region by the Turkish company "Idealist" for urban planning, architecture and engineering.

According to the project, cultural, medical and nature tourism centers will be established in the area from Omonkhona village of Boysun district to Zovboshi mountainous area, which will reflect the traditional rural life. In particular, the cultural tourism center will have a large cultural center, workshops for applied arts and crafts, a lawn, glass porches, parking and other facilities, while the nature tourism center will include a hotel, shops, medical facilities, villas and eco-parks. The medical tourism center will include a mountain road station, special areas, a mosque and hotels.

The annual Boysun Spring Festival in Boysun District has a profound meaning. This is due to the fact that in 2001 the Boysun cultural region was registered by UNESCO as a "Pearl of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity".

CONCLUSION. In the future, Boysun should become a potential ecotourism destination in Surkhandarya region. It is noteworthy that it serves not only the population of Surkhandarya region, but also the population of Kashkadarya region.

LITERATURE

1. Menglievich, A. H., Nuralievich E. M., Mirzaboboevich N. K., & Tohirovich T. Q. (2021). Demographic Characteristics of Population Growth in Uzbekistan. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 17, 41-45. <https://doi.org/10.47494/mesb.2021.17.761>
2. Hamroevna U. M., & Tohirovich T. K. (2021). Phytotoponyms of Surkhandarya Region and their Characteristics. International Journal of Culture and Modernity, 9,

59–61. Retrieved from <https://ijcm.academicjournal.io/index.php/ijcm/article/view/78>

3. Tokhirovich T. K. (2021). The Role and Importance of Tourism in the Economy of Small Regions. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 9, 62–66. Retrieved from <https://ijcm.academicjournal.io/index.php/ijcm/article/view/79>

4. Umarova M. H, Esanov N. A, Xolmatov Z. M, and Turaev Q. T, “THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE NAMES OF POPULATION SETTLEMENTS IN SURKHANDARYA REGION BY THE HISTORICAL FACTORS”, *IEJRD - International Multidisciplinary Journal*, vol. 5, no. SPECIAL ISSUE, p. 4, Dec. 2020.

5. Turaev Q. T. et al. THE RECREATION IMPORTANCE OF NATURE MONUMENTS OF THE BAYSUN MOUNTAINS //International Engineering Journal For Research & Development. – 2020. – Т. 5. – №. 9. – С. 4-4.

6. Turayev Kuvonchbek Tohirovich, “RELIGIOUS TOURIST FACILITIES OF HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL STRUCTURE IN UZBEKISTAN ”, *IEJRD - International Multidisciplinary Journal*, vol. 5, no. 3, p. 5, Apr. 2020. *Texas Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies* ISSN NO: 2770-0003 <https://zienjournals.com> Date of Publication: 29-12-2021

7. Turayev Kuvonchbek Tohirovich and Turayeva Zarnigor Mamarasulovna 2020. The Issue of Studying Religious Tourism in Uzbekistan. *International Journal on Integrated Education*. 3, 8 (Aug. 2020), 43-47. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.31149/ijie.v3i8.535>.

8. Esanov N. A., “SOME ISSUES RELATED TO THE FORMATION OF URBAN SETTLEMENTS IN UZBEKISTAN BEFORE INDEPENDENCE”, *IEJRD - International Multidisciplinary Journal*, vol. 5, no. 9, p. 6, Jan. 2021.

9. Esanov N. A., “CONDITIONS AND FACTORS ENSURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN SETTLEMENTS” "Экономика и социум" №10(89) 2021 www.iupr.ru

10. Тураева З.М. Методы интерактивного обучения иностранного языка. Гуманитарный трактат.: 2019/72. 28-29 ст. 15. Mamarasulovna, T. Z. . (2021). Some translation problems in visit tourism (on the example of Russian and English). *Middle*

European Scientific Bulletin, 12, 509-512. Retrieved from <https://cejsr.academicjournal.io/index.php/journal/article/view/593>

11. Mamarasulovna, T. Z. . (2021). Some translation problems in visit tourism (on the example of Russian and English). Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 12, 509-512. Retrieved from <https://cejsr.academicjournal.io/index.php/journal/article/view/593>

12. Turayeva Zarnigor Mamarasulovna, & Turaev Kuvonchbek Tohirovich. (2021). Etymology Of Some Terms and Concepts Belong to Religious Tourism. Zien Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities, 2, 132–135. Retrieved from <http://zienjournals.com/index.php/zjssh/article/view/338>

13. Umarova , M. H., & Turaev, Q. (2021). Names of Places Related to Religious Tourism and their Origin. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, 12, 371-373. Retrieved from <https://cejsr.academicjournal.io/index.php/journal/article/view/566>