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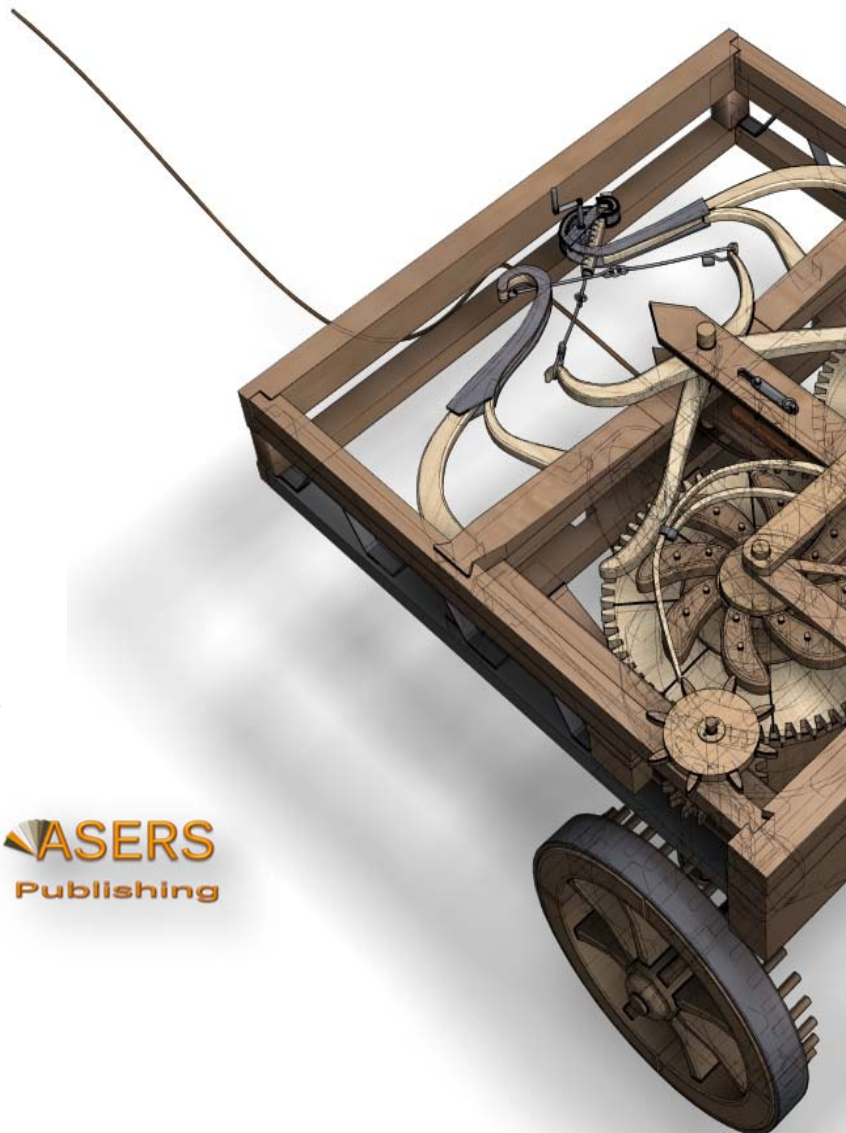
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# Call for Papers Fall Issues 2020 Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism

**Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism** is an interdisciplinary research journal, aimed to publish articles and original research papers that should contribute to the development of both experimental and theoretical nature in the field of Environmental Management and Tourism Sciences.

Journal will publish original research and seeks to cover a wide range of topics regarding environmental management and engineering, environmental management and health, environmental chemistry, environmental protection technologies (water, air, soil), pollution reduction at source and waste minimization, energy and environment, modeling, simulation and optimization for environmental protection; environmental biotechnology, environmental education and sustainable development, environmental strategies and policies, etc. This topic may include the fields indicated above, but are not limited to these.

Authors are encouraged to submit high quality, original works that discuss the latest developments in environmental management research and application with the certain scope to share experiences and research findings and to stimulate more ideas and useful insights regarding current best-practices and future directions in environmental management.

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## Development of Tourism in Uzbekistan and Cultural-Historical Tourist Resource Potential of Kashkadarya Region

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### Abstract:

In the modern world economic development, the tertiary sector plays an important role in the life of different countries. Tourist-reaction services are gaining importance in this regard. The main goal of this study was to analyze the potential of the cultural and historical tourism resource of the Kashkadarya region and to identify its regional features. Conditions of tourism formation in Uzbekistan have been analyzed. Attention was paid to existing recreational potential and the effectiveness of its use. The specificity of the classification of tourism recreational resources based on the research of scientists has been clarified. The potential of the Kashkadarya region tourist recreational resources, which plays a special role by its resource potential in the development of tourism in Uzbekistan, has been analyzed as an example of monuments of material and cultural heritage, at the scale of urban and rural areas. It was found that the Kashkadarya region has immense potential due to cultural heritage and natural recreational potential.

**Keywords:** recreational resource; material and cultural heritage; tourism infrastructure; tourism potential; natural tourism.

**JEL Classification:** P48; Z30.

## Introduction

First of all, natural resource, demographics, transport and communication, socio-economic potential of the regions and efficient use of them play an important role in comprehensive development of any country, including in the complex socio-economic development, ensuring the balance of its internal regions (Rudenko 2018). In today's world economic development, not only the traditional primary and secondary sectors of the economy are important in the lives of different countries and peoples, in determining their level of development, but also the role and importance of the tertiary sector, namely the services sector, which is fast-growing and rapidly expanding into the economies of the regions and countries should be emphasized (Fedyunin *et al.* 2018a; Fedyunin *et al.* 2018b). Nowadays, the service sector has become a leading sector of the national economy of developed countries, a major creator of GDP (Gross Domestic Product). They are important because of the extreme diversity by the structural aspect, due to the fact that accumulating a great workforce and keeping employment, and directly related to the living conditions and welfare of the population as well. One can clearly see that the tourist-reaction services are becoming possessed of special position and importance in this regard.

Recent trends in the world economy, such as the rapid development of tourism and recreation, have a significant impact on the Central Asian region, including Uzbekistan, in different regions and countries. Recent trends in the global economy, such as the rapid development of tourism and recreation, have a significant impact on the Central Asian region, including Uzbekistan, in different regions and countries. Processes in the world economy in recent years, namely, tendencies of rapid development of tourism and recreation have a significant impact as well as different regions and countries, on the Central Asian region, including Uzbekistan. At the same time, a strong attention is paid to the development of this sphere, legal and regulatory documents are adopted by the leadership of our country, President Sh. Mirziyoyev, as well as the works being done to attract tourists and accelerate the development of tourism infrastructure in the regions, especially, the adoption of the "Tourism Development Concept in Uzbekistan for 2019-2025" (Decree of the President..., 2019) is a vivid proof of that. Because, according to this concept, the main purpose of the state policy in the sphere of tourism in Uzbekistan is that, in the future, leading the tourism sector in the complex accelerated development of the regions and their infrastructure, solving the urgent socio-economic objectives, increasing jobs, ensuring the diversification and development of the regions, improving the income, standard of living and quality of the population, and the investment attractiveness and image of the country (Kostruba 2019).

However, along with these, now it is difficult to say it high the current position of Uzbekistan in the global tourism market, the level of effective use of existing recreational potential – huge tourism. Despite the fact that our country has great tourism potential and chances, the range of offered products is small, and it is visible that there is a low level of internal region and the provinces involvement. Based on the foregoing/ above, the main purpose of this study is to analyze the potential of the cultural and historical tourism resource of Kashkadarya region and reveal its regional features, which play an important role in the socio-economic development of our country.

### 1. Peculiarities of Recreational Potential of Uzbek Regions and Its Role in Shaping the Integrity of Uzbekistani Tourism

If the regions of the country are divided into three groups (intensively used, extensively used and unused) according to the potential of existing tourism and recreation resources, intensively used make a small share, extensively used and almost unused make a large share. Consequently, while the regions have different tourist and recreational resources, they are also involved in tourism and recreation activities to varying degrees. Today, the leading regional vector of tourism in our country is the route Tashkent-Samarkand-Bukhara-Khiva, historically formed under the influence of the Great Silk Road. Currently, the leading regional vector of formed touristic activities of our republic is the route of Tashkent-Samarkand-Bukhara-Khiva, which was historically formed under the influence of the Great Silk Road.

Today the Republic of Uzbekistan has a great tourism and recreational potential. There are more than 7,400 cultural heritage sites in the country, 209 of them are located in four museum cities – Khiva, Bukhara, Samarkand and Shakhrisabz, and they are included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. It should be noted that in recent years, the influx of tourists to Uzbekistan has also increased. At the same time, 2.69 million foreign tourists visited Uzbekistan in 2017, increased to 5.3 million in 2018. The number of tourism organizations increased from 398 in 2015 to 950 by the end of 2018. During this time the number of hotel farms increased from 661 to 900 units. In 2010-2017, export volume of tourism services in Uzbekistan doubled, reached to 546.9 million US dollars in 2017 and 1.041 million in 2018 US dollars (The concept of tourism, 2019).

Before exploring the tourism and recreational potential of different regions or zones, determining the geographical features of their modern content, structure and development is important scientific and practical significance. First of all, when we talk about the concept of potential, it is said in various sources that it has more meanings of resources, capabilities, means, or can be used to solve a kind of goal or task (Ozhegov 2008). It is also worth noting that in many cases the essence of the concept of potential cannot be imagined without a material basis. According to the researcher E.V Kolotova (1999), the potential of cultural and historical recreational resources of the region is divided into following 5 main types: historical, archeological, urban planning and architecture, art, documentary monuments.

The existing literature shows different views on the tourism and recreational potential of the regions. According to V.I. Kruzhalin's opinion the recreational resources potential of the region is understood like the territorial harmony and conditions of recreational (natural, cultural and historical) resources which activates and supports the development of recreation (Kruzhalin *et al.* 2014; Sukhova *et al.* 2018). As for the touristic recreational potential of the regions, the above authors understand the touristic-recreational resources and their territorial harmony, which are aimed at meeting the needs of the population in tourist-recreational activities (Pirozhnik 1975; Preobrazhensky 1975; Lihanov and Krivosheev 1981). Most authors divide the potential of the region's tourist-recreational resources into three groups (natural, cultural, historical, socio-economic), but the fourth, that is, the information-tourist-recreational resource group is separated by V.I. Kruzhalin, N.S. Mironenko, N.V. Zigern-Korn, N.V. Shabalina (Kruzhalin *et al.* 2014).

In general, today, the recreation is serves as a foundation of tourism development at the same time with its narrow and broad form of interpretation is observed much. In particular, according the narrow meaning of recreation is that it is "the combination of events and relationships that have arisen in the process of people's free time health, education, sports and cultural and entertainment activities in special areas outside their permanent residence" (Porosenkov and Khudyakova 2009). In the broadest sense of recreation, it includes all the above activities of people; it also covers implementing them at the place of their own permanent residence.

If natural tourism recreational resources include climate, water resources (rivers, lakes, streams, waterfalls, reservoirs), flora and fauna, nature monuments and nature reserves, beautiful landscapes, the cultural and historical tourism recreational resources include archeological monuments (remnants of old cities, castles, remnants of ancient settlements, fortifications, channels, roads, ancient cemeteries, stone statues, rock paintings, antique items); historical monuments (buildings, structures, places and things related to important historical events, development of science and technology or places and objects related to the culture, life of famous people); urban planning and architecture (ensembles and complexes of architecture, historical centers, squares, streets, and the remnants of ancient city plans and construction, civil, industrial, military, religious architecture, monuments of national architecture, etc.); art monumental works (fine arts, decorative and applied art, etc.); documental monuments (acts of public authorities and administration, other written and graphic documentation, film and photographic records and recordings, as well as ancient manuscripts and archives, folklore and music recordings, rare print editions, etc.); other facilities (museums, exhibitions, theaters, original industries, agricultural and transport enterprises, scientific and educational institutions, sports facilities, botanical gardens, etc.) and socio-economic tourism recreation resources include the level of transport convenience of the region, the level of development of the transport network, the economic and geographical location, the level of public service provision, labor and educational resources, information resources, financial resources, management resources, tourism infrastructure (hotels, motels), tourist bases, trade and catering enterprises, transport companies, rental of tourist equipment, points of sale of tourist vouchers, tourist clubs, tourist stations and others (Rudenko 2017; Topchy 2018; Kuprikov and Rabinskiy 2018; Rudenko 2019; Dodonova *et al.* 2019; Dunets *et al.* 2019; Zhilavskaya *et al.* 2020).

In general, in today's information society, more attention is not paid to traditional resource types (material, natural, labor, financial, energy, etc.), but also paid to the primary information resource that are becoming increasingly important. At present, to have information resources is considered as an economic category (Kuzik 2011). The information tourist and recreational resources are – the information on the history, culture, nature, economy and people of the area in the process of travel preparation by tourists or in the process of direct travel.

## **2. Analysis of Tourism and Recreational Potential of Kashkadarya Region**

The present research focuses on the study of the potential of cultural and recreational tourism resources of Kashkadarya region, which is important in the socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as an example of its material and cultural heritage. In this, their types (archeological, architectural, monumental art monuments, sights), number, location, category (local, republic), the potential of tourist and recreational

resources of urban and rural areas has been taken as a research object. The Kashkadarya region under investigation is located in the southwest of the country and was established on January 20, 1943 (Soliev 2014). The territory of the region is 28.57 thousand sq. km (6.3%) with a population of 3148.4 thousand people (9.6%). The region consists of 13 rural districts, 12 cities and 117 towns in terms of an administrative territorial (Statistical Yearbook... 2018). Natural geographical features of the region, character of population settlement systems, branches and territorial structure of the farm are closely connected, first of all, with its surface structure (plain, piedmont, mountain), hydrographic net, especially land development. Based on this, historically two unique cultural and historical areas in the region. They are – the formerly developed Kitab-Shakhrisabz group districts, and the newly developed Karshi zone group districts.

Table 1. Territorial structure of material and cultural tourism recreation of Kashkadarya region by urban and rural areas, 2019

No.	Cities and Districts	Total		Archaeological monuments		Architectural monuments		Monumental art monuments		Sightseeings	
		number	category	number	category	number	category	number	category	number	category
1	Karshi city	59	$\frac{53}{6}$	28	$\frac{28}{0}$	24	$\frac{18}{6}$	6	$\frac{6}{0}$	1	$\frac{1}{0}$
2	Dehkanabad district	40	$\frac{36}{4}$	33	$\frac{33}{0}$	4	$\frac{1}{3}$	2	$\frac{2}{0}$	1	$\frac{0}{1}$
3	Kasbi district	95	$\frac{90}{5}$	79	$\frac{79}{1}$	11	$\frac{6}{5}$	3	$\frac{3}{0}$	2	$\frac{2}{0}$
4	Kitab district	158	$\frac{8}{150}$	135	$\frac{4}{131}$	16	$\frac{1}{15}$	3	$\frac{3}{0}$	4	$\frac{0}{4}$
5	Kasan district	92	$\frac{83}{9}$	76	$\frac{76}{0}$	11	$\frac{2}{9}$	4	$\frac{4}{0}$	1	$\frac{1}{0}$
6	Mirishkor district	18	$\frac{11}{7}$	9	$\frac{9}{0}$	6	$\frac{0}{6}$	2	$\frac{2}{0}$	1	$\frac{0}{1}$
7	Mubarek district	8	$\frac{6}{2}$	2	$\frac{2}{0}$	3	$\frac{2}{1}$	2	$\frac{2}{0}$	1	$\frac{0}{1}$
8	Nishan district	7	$\frac{6}{1}$	3	$\frac{3}{0}$	1	$\frac{0}{1}$	3	$\frac{3}{0}$	-	-
9	Chirakchi district	77	$\frac{50}{27}$	56	$\frac{40}{16}$	16	$\frac{7}{9}$	3	$\frac{3}{0}$	2	$\frac{0}{2}$
10	Shakhrisabz town	58	$\frac{50}{8}$	29	$\frac{29}{0}$	24	$\frac{16}{8}$	5	$\frac{5}{0}$	-	-
11	Shakhrisabz district	159	$\frac{132}{27}$	138	$\frac{132}{6}$	19	$\frac{0}{19}$	-	-	2	$\frac{0}{2}$
12	Yakkabag district	237	$\frac{185}{52}$	195	$\frac{157}{38}$	38	$\frac{26}{12}$	2	$\frac{2}{0}$	2	$\frac{0}{2}$
13	Kamashi district	66	$\frac{63}{3}$	59	$\frac{59}{0}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{0}$	3	$\frac{2}{1}$
14	Karshi district	128	$\frac{113}{15}$	105	$\frac{105}{0}$	15	$\frac{2}{13}$	4	$\frac{4}{0}$	4	$\frac{2}{0}$
15	Guzar district	109	$\frac{100}{9}$	94	$\frac{94}{0}$	9	$\frac{3}{6}$	3	$\frac{3}{0}$	3	$\frac{0}{3}$
	By region:	1311		1041		200		43		27	

Note: \* In the fractional image – the number of objects of the republican category, and at the site – the number of objects of the local category.

If the Karshi zone (the city of Karshi is the administrative, economic, scientific and cultural center of the region) is located in the southwestern plains – desert part of the region, the Kitab-Shakhrisabz zone covers the north-eastern and eastern foothills, mountain areas. Rural areas vary according to their territorial and demographic potential, economic specialization and production capacity, level of development, and as well as the potential of tourist recreational resources. Among them the Kitab-Shakhrisabz group of districts is characterized by tourist and recreational potential. Consequently, the potential of rural areas in terms of monuments of material



and cultural heritage (archeological, architectural, monumental art monuments, sights) is closely connected, first of all, by their location, nature, dense or sparse population, especially the rich historical past and as well as the ancient land development and inhabiting of population. For example, in Kitab – Shakhrisabz group districts with favorable natural and geographical conditions and densely populated areas, there are many monuments of material and cultural heritage, but on the contrary, in newly developed rural areas of the region, (Mubarak, Nishon, Mirishkor) are characterized by small numbers and types.

As of January 2019, in Kashkadarya region total 1311 (17.7% of the Republic of Uzbekistan) material and cultural historical monuments are registered. Of these, 1,041 are account for archeological monuments, 200 – for architecture, 43 – for monuments of monumental art, 27 are for sights. They are located differently by the cities and rural areas of the region. As can be seen from the Table 1, indeed, the rural areas with the high potential of cultural historical material heritage of the region are Yakkabog (237), Shakhrisabz (159) and Kitab (158). They have embodied 42.2% of the region's potential in themselves. The famous scientist A.Kh. Soliev also highly appreciates the fact that “Shakhrisabz, Kitab, Yakkabag districts have many places of worship and pilgrimages”, and “the ancient Shakhrisabz as the tourist destination is the birthplace of the great Amir Temur” (Soliev and Usmonov 2005). On the contrary, the districts with low potential are Nishon (7), Mubarek (8) and Mirishkor (18), that they are characterized by the fact that they are geographically located in the Karshi zone.

The largest number of tourist sites of material heritage of the region is archeological monuments. Most of them organize hills belonging to different periods, as well as castles, monuments, old house remnants, and others. As noted above, Yakkabog, Shakhrisabz and Kitab districts are the leaders by the number of such tourist resources, while the districts of Nishon, Mubarek and Mirishkor, on the contrary, are the lower levels. The number of existing architectural monuments in the region is 200; they include mosques, madrasas, old fortress walls, mausoleums, cisterns, bridges. In this regard, Yakkabog district (38), Shakhrisabz city (24), Kitab (16) and Chirakchi (16) are leading districts, on the contrary, the potential of Nishon (1) and Mubarek (3) districts in the Karshi steppe zone is weak. And all the other rural areas are intermediate position.

It is known that the material cultural heritage is divided into local and republic categories by the importance of the objects of tourist recreation. The peculiarity of the region in this regard is that most of them are connected with belonging to the republic. In particular, 985 or 75.1% out of the total (1311) material and cultural tourism recreation sites belong to the republican category and 24.8% are local category. This figure is 81.6% and 18.2% in archeological resources, 42.0% and 58.0% in architectural monuments. At the same time, all monuments of monumental art belong to the republican category, and on the contrary 70.3% of the sights are local category. It should be noted separately that the regional center – Karshi city (59 places) and Karshi district (1287) as well, takes a special place with cultural tourism potential. It is advisable to divide cities and rural areas of Kashkadarya region into three groups according to their material and cultural recreational potential (Table 2).

Table 2. Classification of urban and rural areas by cultural tourism recreational potential, 2019

Groups *	Urban and rural areas		Name of city and rural areas	Total material-cultural heritage sites	
	number	%		number	%
I – High potential (more than 150)	3	20.0	Yakkabog, Shakhrisabz, Kitab	554	42.2
II – Medium potential (50-150 units)	8	53.3	Karshi, Guzar, Kasbi, Kasan, Chirakchi, Kamashi, Karshi city, Shakhrisabz town	684	52.2
III – Low potential (Less than 50)	4	26.6	Dehkanabad, Mirishkar, Mubarek, Nishan	73	5.5
By region	15	100.0		1311	100.0

Note: \*The number of material cultural heritage sites.

Table 2 shows that most urban and rural areas of the Kashkadarya region (53.3%) belong to the medium-sized group in terms of material cultural tourism potential. It should be noted that this group includes more districts of the newly developed Karshi steppe zone. It also shows that cities and districts of the 1st group have a high potential in this regard, on the contrary, the third group of cities and rural areas is characterized by low tourism potential. It should be noted separately that despite the Kashkadarya region is having great tourism and recreation potential, they are characterized by a low level of active involvement of them in tourism.

Table 3 reflects the territorial structure of the material cultural heritage sites located in the region and the most visited by tourists across the district. In this case, the sightseeing of the cultural and historical tourism facilities of the region, where tourists are most visited, are divided into 4 categories by cities and districts.

Table 3. The territorial composition of cultural heritage sites in the Kashkadarya region that tourists visit a lot, 2019

No.	Name of city and district	Name of a cultural heritage sites *		
		Architecture	Sightseeings	Monumental art monuments
<b>1st level noteworthy cultural heritage sites</b>				
1	Karshi city	Kuk Gumbaz (Blue Dome) Mosque (R), Bekmir madrassah (R), Kilichboy Madrassah (R), Kashkadarya Bridge (R), Abdulaziz Madrassah (R), Odina Mosque (R), Sardoba (R)	Abu Ubaydah ibn al-Jarrah Memorial Complex (R)	
2	Shakhrisabz town	Ok Saray (White Palace) Complex (R), Doruttilovat Complex (R), Kuk Gumbaz (Blue Dome) Mosque (R), Gumbazi Sayid Mausoleum (R), Sheikh Shamsiddin Kulol Mausoleum (R), Dorussaodat Complex (R), Amir Temur Underground Facility (R), Jahongir Mausoleum (R), Hazrati Imam Mosque (R), Malik Ajdar Mosque (R), Kunchikar (Sunny) Mosque (R), Medieval Bath (R), Chorsu Dome (R), City Castle Wall (L), Suvtushar Mosque (L), Koba Caravanserai (L), Chuben Madrassah (L)	Sa'd ibn Waqqas Mausoleum (L), Arslanbob Mausoleum (L)	Amir Temur Monument (R)
3	Yakkabag district	Amir Temur Cave (L), A.Temur's Birthplace (R)	Hojailgor Mausoleum (R), Imam Abu Yusuf Mausoleum (L)	
4	Kasbi distirct		Sultan Mir Haydar Memorial Complex (R)	
<b>2nd level noteworthy cultural heritage sites</b>				
5	Kitab district	Sheikh Shamsuddin Pottery Mosque (L), Kaynar Mosque (L), Kaynar Buloq Mosque (L)	Khoja Nematollah Mausoleum (L), Hazrat Sultan mausoleum (L), sacred Hazrat Bashir mausoleum (L), Khoja Ilm Konni Mausoleum (L)	
6	Chirakchi district	Katta Langar Ata (Big Langar father) Mausoleum (R), Kuk tunli Ata (Blue night father) Mausoleum (L), Ok Tuyali Ata (Father with white camel) Mausoleum (L)		The monument of Amir Temur and his ministers' image (R)
<b>3rd level noteworthy cultural heritage sites</b>				
7	Mubarek district	Sufi Eshan Mausoleum (L)	Mubarak Mervazi Mausoleum (L)	
8	Mirishkor district	Sardoba (L), Chor Gumbaz (Four dome) mosque (L)	Isoq Ata Mausoleum (L)	
9	Guzar district	Mausoleum of Hazrat Khojabashi Abulayzota (L), Khoja Muhammad Azzam Mosque (L), Khoja Mevlana Mausoleum (L)	Musofir Mausoleum (L), Mirijanda Mausoleum (L), Qum Cho'p ota (Sand rod Father) Mausoleum (L)	Tohir-Zuhra Complex (R)
<b>4th level noteworthy cultural heritage sites</b>				
10	Kasan district	Koson Chor Gumbaz ( Four Dome) Mosque (R),	Khusam Sheikh-Ota Memorial Complex (R)	
11	Nishan district	Nayman Ata Mausoleum (L)		
12	Dehkanaba district	Aksaray Castle (R)	Hojai pok ata mausoleum (R)	
13	Gamashi district	Langar Ata Mosque (R)	Uglonjon Ata mausoleum (R), Mushkul Ata mausoleum (L)	

Note: (R) – belongs to the Republican category, (L) – belongs to the local category.

Particularly, above all, cities of Karshi and Shahrisabz, districts of Yakkabog and Kasbi belong to the first class of the region's cultural heritage sites, while Kitab and Chirakchi districts occupy a leading position in the 2nd category of Attractive Cultural Tourism Facilities. In the third group the districts of Mubarek, Mirishkor and Guzar are the leaders, and in the fourth group – Koson, Nishon and Kamashi districts occupy a leading position. It should be noted separately that about 40% of the most visited tourist sites are in the city of Karshi and Shakhrisabz and Yakkabog and Kasbi districts which belongs to the 1st category of cultural heritage sites. At the same time, most of the republican tourist facilities belong to this group too.

## Conclusion

Analysis of potential of cultural and recreational tourism of different areas of Kashkadarya region was performed. Kitab-Shakhrisabz group districts and Karshi zone group districts have been formed in Kashkadarya region. The Kitab-Shakhrisabz districts have favorable natural and geographical conditions, densely populated areas, many monuments of material and cultural heritage. The newly developed rural areas of the region (Mubarak, Nishon, Mirishkor) are characterized by small numbers and types. The Yakkabog, Shakhrisabz, Kitab and Chirakchi districts are leaders in the number of tourist resources such as archeology monuments (castles, monuments, remains of old houses), and Nishon, Mubarek and Mirishkor are, on the contrary, a weak area. The sightseeing of the cultural and historical tourism facilities of the region, where tourists are most visited, are divided into 4 categories by cities and districts: 1) cities of Karshi and Shahrisabz, districts of Yakkabog and Kasbi; 2) Kitab and Chirakchi districts; 3) districts of Mubarek, Mirishkor and Guzar; 4) Koson, Nishon and Kamashi districts.

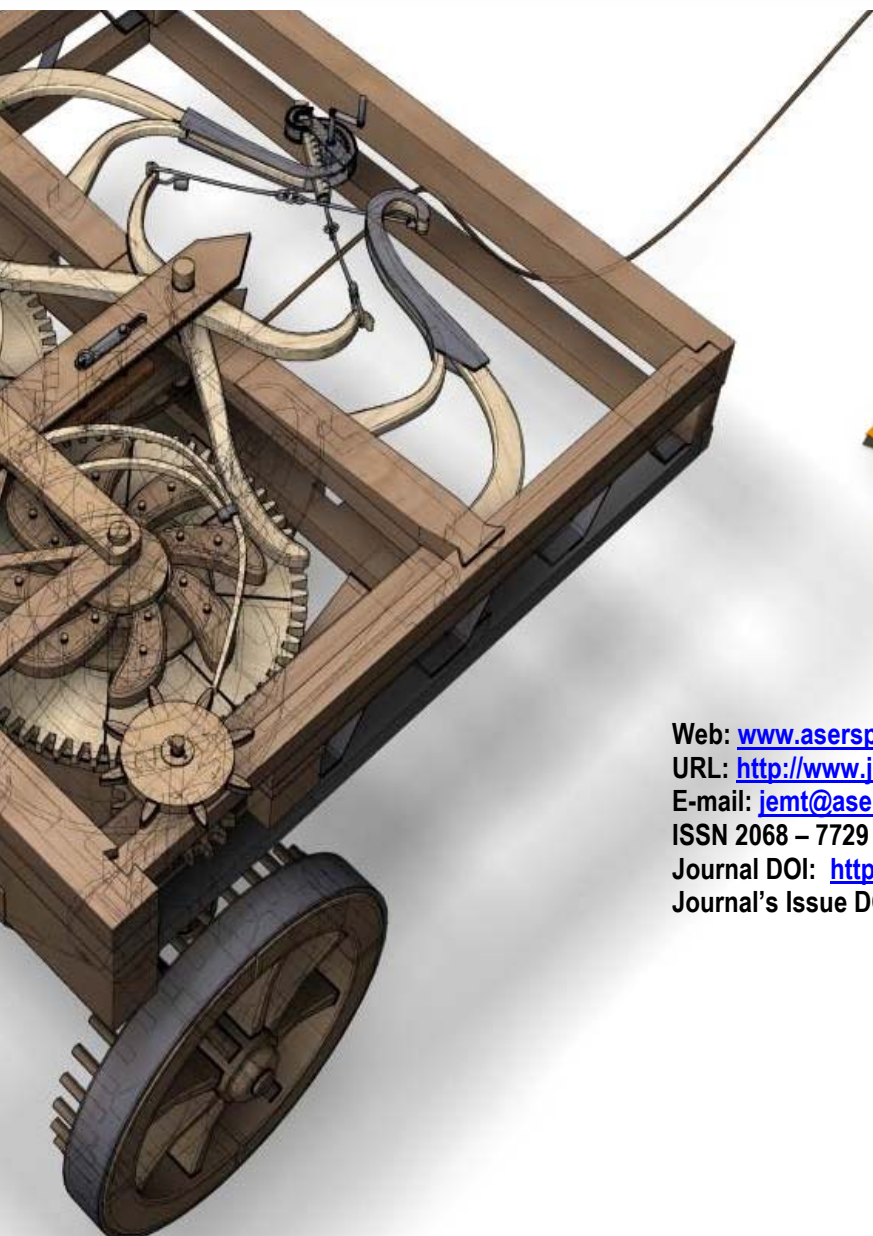
Despite the Kashkadarya region is having great tourism and recreation potential, they are characterized by a low level of active involvement of them in tourism. It is clear from the results of this study that investigating the study of tourism and recreational potential of our country – the Republic of Uzbekistan, and its Kashkadarya region – on the examples of cultural heritage site demonstrates its immense potential shows that it has great opportunities. If the region also has a large natural recreational potential is taken into account, this opportunity will increase even more. These, in turn, they are important for the rational use of this potential, its active involvement in economic activities, and eventually the socio-economic development of the regions.

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