



HISTORY AND PROSPECTS OF RECREATIONAL TOURISM IN FERGANA REGION

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ANNOTATION

The article analyzes the further development of recreational tourism in the Ferghana region based on the study of the development of recreational tourism.

KEY WORDS: *tourism, leisure, recreational tourism, recreational services, recreational infrastructure, recreation facilities.*

INTRODUCTION

In order to further increase the effectiveness of reforms in Uzbekistan, to create conditions for the comprehensive development of the state and society, to implement priorities for modernization and liberalization of all spheres of life, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 7, 2017 "On Strategy for Further Development of Uzbekistan" Decree was adopted. As an appendix to this decree, the Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 has been developed. The second paragraph of the third direction of the decree is directly aimed at the rapid development of the tourism industry, increasing its role and share in the economy, diversification and improving the quality of tourist services, expanding tourism infrastructure.

OBJECTIVES

It should be noted that the Republic of Uzbekistan has a huge potential for recreational tourism, and is world-renowned for its many historical and cultural heritage, medical facilities, which are of interest to tourists, pilgrims and those seeking medical treatment. Extensive work is being carried out throughout the country to preserve the existing historical and cultural heritage and pass it on to future generations. When we focus on the development of recreational tourism, it is primarily directly related to the geographical location and capabilities of the country. Great strides are being made in the development of recreational tourism, which is the most lucrative sector of tourism. Nowadays, when a lot of tourists go from one country to another, of course, they visit the existing

cultural and historical monuments of that country, receive medical treatment in sanatoriums, so in return he can rest and relax. In addition, tourists are interested not only in the nature, cultural and historical monuments of the country, but also in the famous medical centers, research centers, shopping centers, sports centers, the sale of seasonal goods, holidays.

If we consider recreational tourism, the main purpose of this tourism is recreation, treatment and other health-improving purposes. It offers excursions and a variety of sports to fill your free time. On some grounds, it includes excursions, specialized, educational, sports, adventure, exotic, ecological types of tourism. Excursion tourism is one of the most popular types of educational tourism.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Fergana region differs from other regions in the Republic of Uzbekistan with its high recreational potential. However, the fact that the profitability in this area has not exceeded 10% in recent years, this type of tourism differs from other types of tourism by the size of the cost, as opposed to other types of tourism. The fact that the majority of those interested in recreational tourism are above the middle class indicates that the prospects of this industry are high. Recreation tourism in the Fergana region is distinguished by its attractiveness. It also has its own long history of development. Kokand, one of the largest tourist centers of the Fergana region, was famous not only for its beautiful places, but also as a capital of the Kokand khanate, as well as for the parks and gardens built by the Kokand khans.



The Kokand khans connected their origins with Babur through the Golden Cradle. In the genealogy of the Kokand khans, Said Muhammad Khudoyorkhan linked Zakhiriddin Muhammad to Bobur, and through him to Sahibkiron Amir Temur. The dynasty, which began with Amir Temur and his son Umarshaikh, continued to Kokand khan Khudoyorkhan and his son Nasriddinbek. Professor Sharif Yusupov concludes: "The last ruler of the Kokand khanate, Said Muhammad Khudoyorkhan, was the twenty-third generation of Sahibkiron Amir Temur, the khan's second son, Said Muhammad Aminbek, was the twenty-fourth, and the son of Muhammad Aminbek, Said Islombek Sahibkiron, was the twenty-fifth generation." Professor Lucien Keren, a Temur scholar, Babur scholar, French scholar, awarded the Order of Friendship of Uzbekistan, in his article "Prince Islombek" put forward the idea that the Kokand khans are descended from the Timur Mironshah. This work was continued by Uzbek scientist Sharif Yusupov.

It would be expedient to restore at least one of the gardens in the city of Kokand on the basis of the garden-palace style created during the reign of Amir Temur and the Temurids, and the graphic reconstructions of this style developed by Uzbek scientists. These facilities will undoubtedly increase the tourist potential of Kokand, as well as serve the study and restoration of urban planning and architectural traditions of our great ancestor [1,31].

In order to ensure the implementation of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 25, 2013 No 178 "On measures to establish centers of modern culture and recreation in 2013-2018" In accordance with the Resolution No. 17, cultural and recreation centers were established in the cities and districts of the region. Chestnut Alley was created on the basis of landscape architecture in Mustaqillik and Ahmad Fergani streets of Fergana. . At the same time, major reconstruction works were carried out in many cultural and recreational parks in the Fergana region. New parks are planned in areas where there are not many cultural and recreational parks.

The Ahmad al-Farghoni camp in Fergana was built in 1878. Today, with a total area of 17.7 hectares, the park is a place that promotes various national traditions and values in the Fergana region, as well as one of the favorite places for young people to visit. The park underwent a major overhaul in 2011. There are a total of 43 attractions in the park, of which 29 are adult attractions and 25 are children's attractions. There is a children's town in the garden. There are types of domestic and cultural services. Today, this park is not only a favorite center of the region's youth, but also plays an important role in the development of tourism. It is no secret that young tourists from foreign countries are mainly

interested in various entertainment events and places of interest.

Alisher Navoi Culture and Recreation Park, located in Kuva district of Fergana region, was established in 1986. The garden underwent a major reconstruction in 2014. The total area is 8 hectares. The total number of attractions is 13, of which 6 are large attractions and the rest are small children's attractions. There is an entrance gate to the garden. In order to make the park not only a favorite center of local youth, but also to organize a fun holiday in the park for foreign tourists, it would be expedient to open a shop selling 1 national product. In order to protect the health of local and foreign tourists in the park, it is necessary to build 1 medical center. It would be expedient to build an amphitheater in the garden. The garden has a small children's town and has become a favorite place for young families and parents.

Chinor Tagi Culture and Recreation Park of Fergana district of Fergana region was established in 1987. In 2013, a major overhaul was carried out and commissioned in 2015. The total area is 3.4 hectares. The number of attractions is 11. 8 of them are adult attractions, the rest are attractions for young children. There is an entrance gate in the garden. It would be expedient to build a sports ground to ensure that the young people visiting the park have a good time. It would be expedient to build 1 medical center in the park to provide the first emergency medical care to visitors. It would be expedient to build an amphitheater in the garden. If a children's town is built in the park, it would be expedient to organize new types of services for visiting local and foreign tourists[2,27].

Alisher Navoi Culture and Recreation Park of Uzbekistan district of Fergana region was established in 1947. Capital reconstruction began in 2012 and was commissioned in 2015. The total area is 4.5 hectares. There are attractions for adults and children. It would be expedient to open at least one national handicraft shop in the garden. It would be expedient to build a sports ground in the park, taking into account the interests of local and foreign tourists. It is necessary to build 1 medical center and an amphitheater in the garden. It would be expedient to establish a children's town in the garden. New attractions must be imported and installed. This, in turn, would be important for the local population to have a good time.

Shodlik Culture and Recreation Park of Besharik district of Fergana region was established in 1936. Capital reconstruction work began in 2014 and was commissioned in 2015. The total area is 2.7 hectares. There are 10 attractions, 6 of which are adult attractions. It is necessary to build a shopping center in the park, which will reflect the interests of young people and vacationers, as well as foreign guests. A sports ground is being built in the garden. It



would be expedient to build 1 medical center and an amphitheater in the garden. There is a children's town in the garden, which is of great importance for many young people to have fun.

"Mamurjon Uzokov" Culture and Recreation Park was established in 2000 in Margilan, Fergana region. Reconstruction work began in 2011 and was commissioned in 2014. There are attractions for adults and children. The area is 10.7 hectares. It is necessary to build a shopping center, a sports ground and a medical center in the garden. The garden has an amphitheater, a children's town. It would be expedient to install a new attraction in the garden.

Kamolot Yoshlar Park of Culture and Recreation in Quvasoy, Fergana region was established in 2012. Capital reconstruction began in 2013 and was commissioned in 2014. The total number of attractions is 9. The total area is 1.8 hectares. It is necessary to build a shopping center and a medical center in the garden. The garden has a children's town, an amphitheater. It would be expedient to build modern attractions.

"Burhaniddin al-Margilani ar-Rashidoni" park of Rishtan district of Fergana region was established in 1937. In 2012, major reconstruction works were carried out. The total number of attractions is 5. The area is 5.73 hectares. It is necessary to build a shopping center, a medical center and an amphitheater in the park. There is a children's town in the garden. It is advisable to bring new attractions [3,14].

"Buratino Valley" children's camp in Fergana city of Fergana region is scheduled for major repairs in 2014. It has not been commissioned. - Established in 2007, the total area is 4.5 hectares. The park has an entrance gate. The garden needs 1 outlet. It is necessary to build 1 medical center in the garden. There is a toilet in the garden. There is a children's town in the garden. Large attractions do not have small attractions.

Youth Park of Culture and Recreation in Kokand, Fergana region was established in 2003. In 2012, major reconstruction works were carried out. There are 3 large attractions and 4 small attractions. The area is 10.1 hectares. It is necessary to build a shopping center and a medical center in the garden. The garden has an amphitheater, a children's town.

"Yoshlar" park in Margilan city of Fergana region was established in 2007. In 2015, the current repair work was carried out. The number of attractions is 4. The total area is 9.2 hectares. There should be new attractions in the park. It is necessary to build a shopping center and a medical center in the garden. The garden has an amphitheater, a children's town.

CONCLUSION

Territories have been allocated for cultural and recreational parks under construction in

Uchkuprik district, Baghdad district, Kushtepa district, Dangara district, Sokh district, Buvayda district, Yazyovan district, Furkat district of Fergana region. Design and construction works have been started within the Program. This, in turn, is important for the enjoyment of local youth in these areas, as well as the creation of the necessary conditions for foreigners.

When thinking about the recreational potential of Fergana region, it is necessary to pay special attention to health centers. Chimyon sanatorium, located 450 km above sea level, 32 km from Fergana, Kyzyltepa in Altiariq district, Etti Buloq in Fergana district, Bastom Buva in Buva district, Ona in Besharik district. and children's sanatoriums are functioning effectively today. It should be noted that the number of foreigners visiting these health centers is growing. Indeed, it is clear that the development of the recreational network of tourism has a high potential to attract foreign tourists.¹

In conclusion, it should be noted that it would be expedient to create all the facilities for foreign tourists in the parks of culture and recreation in the Fergana region on the basis of international standards. At the same time, it would be expedient for each park to develop and implement its own unique brand projects, to demonstrate our national and traditional values.

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¹ Жорий архив. Фарғона вилояти маданият ва спорт ишлари бошқармаси "Маданият ва истирохат боғлари" бўлими 2015 йил хисоботлари