



Formation of Recreational Areas in the Natural Landscape Areas of Uzbekistan (In the Example of the Fergana Region)

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ABSTRACT

Uzbekistan attracts foreign tourists with its unique and beautiful nature and ancient and rich cultural heritage. This provides an opportunity for further development of ecotourism in our country. In the Fergana region, large-scale work is being done on the development of ecotourism. Favourable conditions have been created for tourists to have fun in the heart of nature, enjoy the beauty, and get acquainted with rare examples of flora and fauna. Especially in the Fergana region.

Keywords:

ecotourism, recreational areas, natural landscape areas

Introduction

Fergana region has long been attracting the attention of foreigners with its historical monuments, high culture and unique natural scenery. As we all know, there are beautiful, pleasant natural-landscape areas, and wonderful recreation centres, and for many years, our population has been enjoying spiritual and cultural recreation in such places. However, our current recreation areas satisfy the needs of our population for recreation, but they cannot satisfy the needs of tourists, who are the reason for the expansion of our country and the formation of our economic resources. For this reason, at the stage of master plans of residential areas, modern solutions of specialized recreation, tourism or spa recreation areas organized in residential areas or in special recreational areas are developed [1,2]. Recreational areas and facilities are formed in all cities and residential districts, satisfying the needs of the population for recreation. At the same time, the resort-

recreational function plays a leading role in the national economy of some localities and regions. Recreational functions are realized based on valuable and huge spa, recreational and touristic resources. It is desirable to allocate recreational structures to cover the territory. At the stage of the main and regional structures of recreation systems, common needs for various types and forms of recreation are determined, standards for calculating recreation facilities and areas are developed; forecasts of recreational flows, including vacationers, tourists, resorters, are developed; recreational centres and parts of national and regional importance, their functional typology and capacity, the general composition of regional resort-recreational systems are determined [3,4].

The main part

Beautiful and unique nature, unique flora and fauna, and remarkable historical and cultural monuments are important factors in the rapid

development of ecotourism. In the development of ecotourism, consideration of protected natural areas, natural and historical, architectural and archaeological monuments and their protection is of particular importance. In this regard, according to the special plan developed in the region, more than 100 areas and objects were selected, and specific regions of desert, hill and mountain regions were studied. The "Syrdarya River Groves" tourist route is one of them. This route, which includes groves on the left bank of the river for 58 kilometres, is distinguished by its colourful flora and fauna. in turn, protected forests in this area, Sarikamish hunting, There are natural monuments such as Beshariq and Dangara fishing farms, Gumkhana, and Qairaqqum. A close acquaintance with the forests on the coast of Syrdarya and its islands, the restoration of natural forests, and the processes of breeding medicinal plants will bring special pleasure to foreign tourists. Parks were established in the hills and plains of Beshariq, Uzbekistan, Rishton, Altaiq, Kuva and Fergana districts. Ecotourism is not only a source of income but also the most effective tool for providing employment and raising the standard of living of the population, preserving and protecting natural resources [5,6,7]. close acquaintance with the processes of reproduction of medicinal plants gives special pleasure to foreign tourists.

The National Database of Legislative Documents of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 06. 12. 2017, No. 06/17/5273/0363; 06. 01. 2019, No. 06/18/5611/2430; 08/28/2020, No. 06/20/6053/1234, 09/28/2020, No. 06/20/6075/1330; National database of legislative information, 21. 12. 2021, No. 06/21/36/1175; Decree No. 06/22/52/0029 of 15. 01. 2022, No. PF-5273 of 05. 12. 2017; Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 06. 04. 2021 No. PF-6201; Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, No. 254 dated 28. 04. 2021; was signed and many other regulatory documents were adopted, which, in turn, are the legal basis for the large-scale work carried

out in the field and contribute to its development [8,9,10].

The level of study of the problem

Development of specialized recreation, tourism or resort recreation parts, development of historical solutions organized in the population area or in special recreational parts at the stage of the master plans of the population areas. These problems are one of the problems that caused our passionate people to conduct much research. Including Salimov O. M. , Zhoraboyev A. U. , A. R. Kamolov, O. V. Serova, Muhammadjanov A. R. Matbabaev B. [11,12,13,14,15]. It is necessary to emphasize that it is possible to form a modern recreation area by studying the information given in the previously written sources known to us and existing scientific literature. However, I would not be mistaken if I say that modern scientific research and creative design research in this field are just developing in our Republic. Because, like the great changes that are taking place in all spheres of our life, in the art of formation of natural-landscape architecture, we feel a deep spiritual need to return to our advanced historical national heritage and restore them. it is possible to form a modern recreation area by studying the above-known written sources and the information given in the existing scientific literature [15].

The scientific and practical significance of research results

The scientific significance of the results of this research, based on the final achievements and conclusions based on the results of the conducted research, is to develop a theoretical model of the formation of recreational areas in natural-landscape areas. The practical significance of research results, the measure developed based on the application of the theoretical model allows putting measures into practice, to choose the best means of rational use of existing recreational areas or to create new projects. To attract the attention of residents, including foreigners, by developing an architectural and architectural landscape environment for recreational areas that meet modern socio-cultural requirements.

The scientific significance of the research results in the dissertation is the formation, modernization and enrichment of recreational areas in the Fergana Valley in the natural landscape areas, as well as in the preparation of educational literature in the disciplines of "Urban planning and landscape architecture".

"Fundamentals of architectural design" in higher education institutions and scientific bases. and wide possibilities are achieved in the development of practical and project proposals.

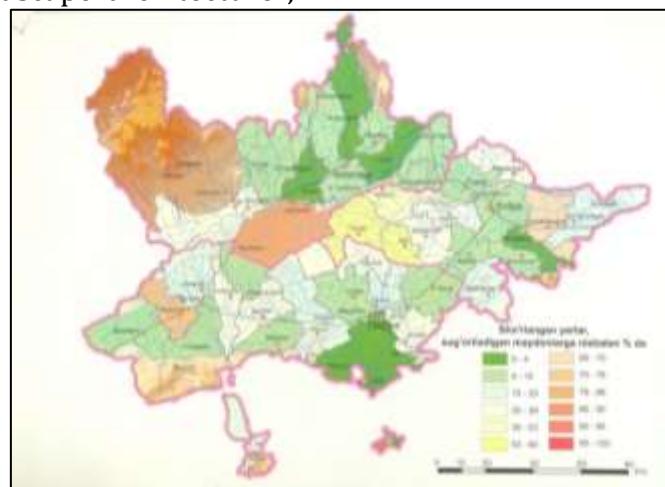


Figure 1. Recreation resources map of the Fergana region

Recreational resources for territorial organization of recreational activities, rest formation of reception centres, their specialization and affects economic efficiency. According to the nature of their use, recreation resources can be divided into several groups. Recreational resources are natural habitats and natural products that can be used for travel, tourism, recreation, and healing purposes. They include rivers, lakes, seashores, meadows and forests, mineral springs, healing mud, caves, etc. Such settlements were created in the mountain and sub-mountain regions of the Fergana region, and the possibilities of using

them for tourism development are high. In addition, recreational activities are one of the main directions of tourism. The infrastructure of the region is important in the development and formation of this industry earns. In this regard, today, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, there are several works are being implemented. As a clear example of this, the President's speech on June 6, 2021, April PF No. 6201 and several similar normative documents were adopted. Recreational resources in the region are considered sufficient for the development of recreational activities.

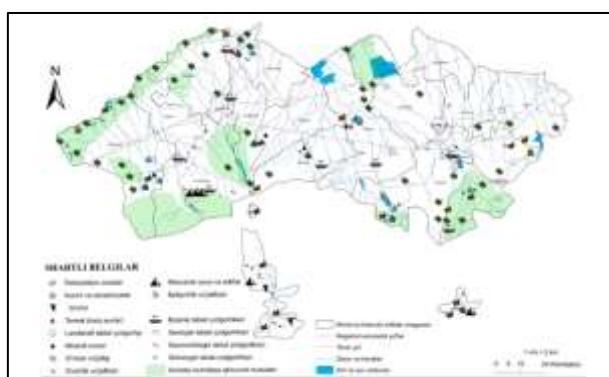


Figure 2. Recreation resources map of the Fergana region

The draft government decision "On measures to develop water recreation and beach tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was prepared. The project envisages the effective use of the tourism potential of Jizzakh and Navoi regions, the creation of favourable conditions for business entities, the construction of hotel complexes, cultural health, trade entertainment and other tourism infrastructure facilities, the creation of new jobs, and the increase of

employment and well-being of the population. In particular, the Aydar-Arnasoy lake system and Todakol lake are planned to be created as a recreational lake area;

The concept of tourism development in the Aydar-Arnasoy lake system and the Todakol Lake recreational lake area and the program for the development of tourism services in this area are attached to the document.



Figure 3. Beach project

Currently, it is planned to establish 45 modern hotels and 150 guest houses in Arnasoy, Zafarabad and Forish districts. To ensure a longer stay of tourists in the region, it is planned to show national customs and traditions, wedding ceremonies, entertainment events, and organize trips to nature, as well as cultural and historical places.

Based on the resolution No. 164 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 20. 05. 2016, the beach zones of the water areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan, requirements and normative documents were considered. This measure is based on the event:

Requirements for the organization of beaches: Coastal areas suitable for beach recreation are defined in city planning documents.

It is not allowed to change the number and categories of beaches and their areas without making appropriate changes to the regional

planning scheme and other urban planning documents.

When choosing a place, it is necessary to take into account the calculation of the necessary area, the equipment of the beach and the requirements for the recreation zones of water bodies when equipping it, the norms and rules of urban planning.

The beach and areas for public recreation in the water must meet the following requirements:

The coastal area should be planned and beautified; the depth of the water area is up to 3 meters, and the area up to 50 meters from the shore is free of objects that may pose a danger to the life and health of vacationers; in the beach water area, low-temperature groundwater does not come out, there are no eddies, the speed of the flow does not exceed 0. 5 m/second;



Figure 4. Beach project

To be located at a distance agreed with the sanitary-epidemiological service authorities from port facilities, piers, and wharves; it is necessary to place the beach away from places where industrial and domestic wastewater is discharged.

Bathing places in children's health care and recreation facilities on the banks of water bodies or near them should be at least 500 meters away from piers, industrial and domestic wastewater and other polluting sources.

In reservoirs, lakes, rivers, canals and other large flowing and non-flowing bodies of water, the area of the beach water surface should be 5 m² per vacationer, and 10 m² in non-flowing bodies of water.

Beach zones are provided for use in accordance with the law.

Beach zones used for public recreation of the population are divided into the following types according to their functional tasks:

Treatment-health beaches - beaches of treatment-health facilities where climate treatment is not carried out; children's beaches - beaches of children's health and recreation facilities, whose clients are children who receive health care and recreation in the above-mentioned institutions;

Public beaches — beaches that everyone can use for free and freely.

Beaches, according to their functional role, are designated as "Public beach. Entrance is free,

renter (owner), contact phones, working hours", "Treatment-health beach (name of the organization, phone number, working hours)", "Children's beach (name of the organization, phone number, working hours)" must be equipped with aprons.

10. Beaches and the water area of beaches should meet the following requirements: in the water area of the beach, the swimming distance is up to 50 meters from the shore, but the depth is not more than 3 meters, red or dark red buoys (indicating shallow water, road, etc. be marked with floating characters); provision of a changing cabin, toilets (bio-toilets), dumpsters for collecting solid household waste, umbrellas, and drinking water in the beach area; to be equipped with the necessary means of visual control and observation; it should be radioed in order to deliver the necessary information to the population and to organize educational activities on water safety; in the water areas of the children's beaches, the swimming limits are marked along the entire perimeter at a depth of 0. 7 meters with signposts, buoys, and obstacles floating in the water. For each group of children, beach flags are pinned up along the beach at a distance of 5 meters from each other and at a distance of 1 meter from the water parting, or a solid barrier consisting of coloured flags is installed.



Figure 5. Beach project

In places where bathing is prohibited, "Bathing is prohibited!" Signs with inscriptions are installed, and dangerous places in the water area are marked "Dangerous!" marked with written warning buoys.

Each beach will have a rescue post and a medical aid post by organizations attached to the respective area.

Requirements for the organization of rescue posts and medical aid posts are determined by the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, respectively.

Maintenance of the lifeguard post and medical aid post is carried out at the expense of the organizations that use the beaches, including under lease terms.

Stands with the following information will be installed on the beaches:

Extracts from this Regulation; recommendations for vacationing citizens on bathing and sunbathing; tables showing water and air temperature, wind direction and speed, current speed, and water wave; the territory and water area of the beach with clearly defined boundaries, a map showing the depths and places where bathing is prohibited; methods of self-rescue; methods of providing first aid to victims; information about the location and telephone numbers of the territorial bodies of internal affairs.

Each child's beach has a teaching point for teaching swimming, which is equipped with swimming boards with support (rescue) belts, electromegaphone, and barriers floating in the water to mark the beach area.

The training centre will be equipped with an introduction, training schedule, teaching methods and techniques for swimming, and educational posters on water safety measures.

Swimming lessons are taught by a swimming instructor.

Conditions should be created for the easy access and stay of persons with disabilities on the beach.

Guide to the placement of paid beach service services providing services of providing easy chairs (wooden beds) on the public beach in an area of not more than 40% of the total area of the land plot, including in an area of not more than 35% of the total area of the beach 1 is placed.

The following are prohibited in areas considered public recreation areas:

- damage and destruction of beach material;
- laying of cables, including laying of high voltage underground cables;
- installation of pipes, and other communications;
- disposal of drainage, industrial and domestic wastewater;
- construction of buildings and objects not related to the mode of use and protection of natural healing factors;
- implementation of economic activities that affect or may affect the development of dangerous geological processes, natural treatment factors and ecological balance;
- movement of motor vehicles not related to the service of this area;
- construction of parking lots, car maintenance and washing stations;
- activities of chemical, cellulose-paper and metallurgical industry enterprises;
- felling of trees (with the exception of felling related to maintenance and sanitation);
- use of toxic chemicals;
- establishment of burial grounds for dead livestock; waste storage and disposal;

- change the hydrological regime of the place.

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