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TOURISM AND RECREATION

NAMANGAN REGION IS AN ECOTOURISTIC ZONE

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Abstract. The current work presents development of tourism in Fergana valley. Resolutions of ministry of the Republic provide development of tourism and its branches. It's also noticed that Namangan region and its districts have a good potential on ecotourism. Development of ecotourism in Fergana valley has directed to increase of spirituality, science, culture, education, attraction of ecotourists, to solve of biological diversity and protection of nature of the area. In the Republic of Uzbekistan Fergana valley marks out with its unique and beautiful nature, sunny days, fresh and nice air, limpid water, medicinal herbs, natural and historical pilgrimages.

Keywords: tourism, ecotourism, Great Silk Road, Fergana Valley, Chust district, Chodaksoy, ancient Akhsikent, service, Govasoy basin, fresh air, spring, mountain air, beautiful nature.

It has been realizing effective reforms in the field of development of ecotourism in Uzbekistan. The main aim of developing this sector is improvement of living quality of people, to increase the rate of employment and strengthening international relationships with other countries. Nowadays modern types of tourism such as: ecotourism, geo-tourism, extremal, medical and cultural, auto-tourism, alpinism are developing quickly.

Geographical location of the republic on the crossroad of the Great Silk Road is main factor of developing of tourism. Over 2 million tourists visited to the republic in 2015 year. The data shows that Uzbekistan has achieved concrete progress in this area (1).

The resolution (PF-4058) of ministry of the Republic establishes plans which provide stable and equal development of tourism in all regions (2). In the present time we can observe development stages of tourism and ecotourism in Namangan, Fergana and Andijan. For example, there are some modern apartments, social-services, industrial objects, higher education buildings, colleagues, lyceums, nursery schools, sport complexes, eco-gardens, prospects, sanatoriums and medical centers have been building in the regions.

Today Uzbekistan is attracting foreign citizens with its ancient history, rich cultural heritages and beautiful nature. Our ancestry placed high emphasis on the protection of nature and realized some deals in this field. In our country applied folk and fine arts, architecture directions were flourished in some ancient cities like Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan Fergana valley marks out with its unique and beautiful nature, sunny days, fresh and nice air, limpid water, medicinal herbs, natural and historical pilgrimages. Due to obtained results it was defined over 50 archeological objects, 500 pilgrimages and 100 ecotouristic objects in the regions. There some ancient cities and architectural buildings such as: Khudoyorkhan horde in Kokand, Mullah Bazar Okhund's mosque and Mullah Kirgiz's madrasah in Namangan. Besides these, beautiful landscapes, mud cure and useful mineral water attracts tourists and the objects are main factor of development of ecotourism in Fergana Valley.

Location on the foothills of southern Chatkal and Kurama mountains, 320 sunny days in a year, possession of rivers and lakes, a good plant and animal biodiversity, plenty of landscape types form over 100 ecotouristic objects in Namangan region which provide a good opportunity to develop ecotourism in the region. Tourists can be attend to archaeological object in Akhsikent, Chust-Buvanomazar pilgrimage, Munchoqtepa and Mugtepa archaeological objects in Chust which tell us about ancient history of the region.

Chust is one of the oldest districts of Namangan region which well-known not only its ancient history but also national arts in Central Asia. This zone has small ecotouristic zones in mountain and its foothills. Also in Govasoy basin possesses complex of exotic landscapes which marks out with fresh air, snowy mountains and rare spices of plants and animals. Attendance to Govasoy is rising from year to year.

Yangikurgan is perspective ecotouristic district in the region. There is Nanay recreation zone in which we can see a good ecotouristic potential. It's important to note that for the attraction of tourists to this zone requires developing modern services.

Besides these, recreation zone of Chodaksoy which located western part of Pap district, Parda Tursun village, limpid water in Uchtepa village of Narin district are ecotouristic centers of Namangan regions.

We can also note organization of modern services in Bagishamol recreation zone in Andijan region and Chimyon sanatorium in Fergana region. We consider that, some organizations like Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan and its branches, "Uzbektourism" National Company and every citizen of the regions have to contribute for the development of ecotourism in the valley.

In the place of conclusion, development of ecotourism in Fergana valley offers to familiarize our country with others and develops national economics.

It is inevitable that tourism and its branches will be important field of economics which contributes to national income. Also development of tourism and its branches requires effective reforms on financing.

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