



## ECOLOGICAL CONDITION AND DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS OF RECREATION ZONES OF FERGANA REGION

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### Annotation

This article focuses on the ecological status of recreational areas in Fergana region and their changes, as well as the development of special measures to ensure environmental protection, reduce environmental impact, and the development of opportunities and potential of recreational areas in the future.

**Keywords:** landscape, cone spreading, antropogen, erosion, infrastructure, lalmikor lands.

### Introduction

Today, social and natural factors and opportunities are sufficient for the development of recreation in Fergana region. Only for the development of recreation remained the proper functioning of the relevant organizations and the financing of the industry, it is only necessary.

The Fergana region has a special place not only in Uzbekistan, but also in Central Asia in terms of the possibility and potential of recreation zones. The occurrence of landscape views from the plains to the mountain peaks and the formation of unique natural landscapes here represent the uniqueness of the nature of the region and always attracts tourists. As an example, we can say the valleys of the Soh and the SHohimardon River, as well as the Yazyovon steppes, which are considered a unique desert landscape. Its climate and specific nature are the main factors for the occurrence of recreational zones in this region, such as sanatoriums, resorts and health resorts.

One of the most important research topics in the geography of recreation is related to the ecology of recreation areas. Usually small areas have to accept a lot of tourists for a short period of time. They live in this place for a short time, holding very active living conditions. In turn, this situation prevents the ecological situation of this territory from being kept to the same standard. Bunda is facing each other-two issues will always be relevant. Firstly, Recreation, which meets today's demand level, tries to





change nature realistically based on service requirements, and secondly, nature is protected from recreants (Zakirov A, 1997). In this regard, when using the natural environment for recreational purposes, it is necessary to pay attention to the consequences that will occur later. Because, for some reason, the soil or vegetation of the area in which it is used can change and wild animals can disappear.

Along with the emergence of cultural landscapes to the multiplicity of anthropic influence on the nature of the Fergana region, landscape-environmental problems are also emerging. These unpleasant environmental problems are inherent in the climate, surface and groundwater, soil, vegetation and animal world, which means that the interaction of natural components influences all landscapes. With the change of one or two components of nature in the course of human economic activity, it also affects all components, causing a violation of its evolutionary state, function and balance. As a result, adverse environmental processes can occur in the landscapes, the disappearance of desert vegetation leads to soil erosion. And this in turn means that for the rational use of the “free” blessings of nature (geographic location of the territory, heat, humidity, soil, vegetation and animal world) it is necessary to organize them correctly. The fact that natural landscapes can not be transplanted from one place to another indicates the need for them to be used wherever they are located.

We can see that the ecological situation of the recreational zones of the region has strongly changed. For example, the landscapes of cone sprawls of the Shahimardon and Isfayram rivers and their ecological state are the result of natural factors on the one hand and anthropogen factors on the other. The natural landscapes of the territory were influenced by human economic activity, which lasted for a long time. At present, almost 70 percent of the territory area is made up of cultural landscapes.

If the landscape of the adiris was widely studied scientifically and practically as an object of human economic activity, and in ancient times it was used in livestock breeding and lalmikor farming, then by coming to the bug, not only in agriculture, but also as construction careers, population droughts, their natural potential is widely used. One of the peculiarities of the landscape of the Adirs is that the territory is located directly between the cities of Fergana, Margilan and Quvasoy. Such a territorial embodiment arises from the recreation opportunities of these territories. Satqaq, previously, the territory of CHimyon, Muyan, Arsif adiris is characterized by an abundance of zones, such as treatment, seasonal recreation sanatorium.

Along with the economic efficiency of the use of Adir landscapes, it is necessary to take into account the environmental principles in their mastering. Because, the area of the Adir is subject to secondary salinity due to intensive washing of carbonated and





gypsum salts and migration of Adir toorti lowlands along with the washing of the surface layer of soil due to irrigation (Zakirov A, 1997).

Due to the irrigation of the Adir, the quality of the spring waters of the groundwater in the lowlands of Satkak adirlararo was first disturbed (Shahimardonsoy, Isfayramsoy, etc.).

In the following years, the impact of the environmental situation on human health has been increasing in the recreational zones of the region. Therefore, the study of the state of Environmental Health and the scope of its impact on the human body is one of the pressing problems. The role of existing recreational resources in this position is incomparable. This network, based on the characteristics of natural factors, determines the possibility of restoring and degrading human health. In order to strengthen human health at a time when the ecological crisis is growing, it is planned to increase the number of sanitation facilities, rest homes and boarding houses, children's orphanages primarily on the account of local recreational resources. In this regard, in the process of designing resorts, sanatoriums and turbines, resorts, it is necessary to pay attention not only to the measures to prevent damage to nature, but also to the construction of sewerage networks and the fact that the waste does not affect the groundwater and surface waters. Because of the recreational facilities that rise up on the mountain slopes and the various household waste coming out of the recreational buildings and the fall of the whitewash into the ponds causes the spread of various diseases.

It is necessary for vacationers, tourists to have an elementary knowledge of the protection of nature, so as not to harm nature, in places it is desirable to establish slogans and guidelines in the ecological spirit, to reflect in the recreation zones of environmental rights and codes.

Tourists in the mountain slopes under the pretext of recreation take various medicinal herbs, mountain fruits, flowering rare plants and damage to animals. With this, first nature suffers, and then the Forestry of the region suffers.

In addition, the political geographical role of the region plays an important role in the visit of recreants to the region. The territory under study borders with the Kyrgyz Republic. Bunda SHohimardon, travelers who go to the so-called rest zones must cross the border of Kyrgyzstan, which is located on the territory of anklav. And in the same border areas, there are such cases as problems with visas in local tourists or transfer to the territory of SHohimardon, Soh in general. So, if some conflicting situations were signed by mutual agreements, tourism in the country would develop well. Because, many beaches from the Fergana Valley to the Arslonbob, Jalalabad, Issyk-Kul recreation zones of Kyrgyzstan go to rest (Mahmudov M, 2008).





Thus, when using the natural environment for recreational purposes, it is necessary to allocate land funds, and the number of people coming to these areas and their activities in these areas should be strictly controlled. Secondly, in order to better protect the nature of recreational areas and to organize recreational tourist organizations, it will be necessary for local organizations and people in general to take an active part in maintaining the landscape of recreational areas in a natural way, to carry out explanatory work (Badalov U, 2007). Because of this. to rest from the most rare areas it is necessary to allocate a certain part. It is necessary to achieve a more restoration of the natural state of the places where the allocated territory was used at a certain time. When natural landscapes are used for recreational purposes, the study of its consequences is considered one of the main problems.

It is desirable to take the following special measures in order to ensure the protection of the environment, reduce the adverse environmental effects:

- Wide introduction of water and power supply for recreation zones, sewage, treatment and treatment of accumulated water, use of solar batteries for heating, etc.;
- Use of environmentally friendly transport and road systems, creation of parklar, improvement of recreation zones;
- control and control the flow of arrivals to noteworthy places, regulate the placement of advertising shelves and shelves;
- To prevent recreators from walking in recreation zones and in the park, cutting trees in walking cuttings, collecting rare plants, violating the natural behavior of wild animals, etc.k;

In order to improve the current state of the resort and treatment facilities, it is necessary to equip them with modern treatment equipment and improve infrastructure services for vacationers.

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