



Recreational Zoning Of The Territory Of Uzbekistan

Xunarov Abduvahob Mamatovich

Senior Lecturer Of The Almalyk Branch Of The I.A.Karimov Tashkent State Technical University, Uzbekistan

Ryskulov Hashim Artykbaevich

Candidate Of Technical Sciences, Associate Professor Of The I.A.Karimov Tashkent State Technical University, Uzbekistan

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

ABSTRACT

Zoning for recreational purposes is understood as the division of territories into landscape complexes (natural and geographical zones, zones, districts) that make up their integral structure. For this purpose, the territory of the region is divided into recreational provinces, districts and microdistricts, and a cartographic scheme has been created. According to the cartographic scheme, plans for the development of sanatoriums, health resorts and tourist facilities will be developed.

KEYWORDS

Recreation, zoning, recreational principles: complexity, local history, mapping. Taxonomic units: natural recreational zone, natural recreational province, natural recreational zone, natural recreational territory.

INTRODUCTION

Zoning is the systematization on a scientific basis of events and phenomena located in a given territory, according to certain laws and depending on their geographical location. Zoning can be different. For example, natural-

geographical zoning, climatic zoning, ecological zoning, and so on.

Natural-geographical zoning is the division of the earth's surface into a landscape complex (or natural-geographical area, zone, districts),

which is geographically and internally integrated.

When zoning for recreational purposes, regions are considered from a natural, economic and geographical point of view, the state of natural factors and recreational resources is studied and evaluated.

It also takes into account the urbanization of the scientifically and technologically developed population and the availability of labor resources, the location of farms and the availability of agricultural products, the convenience of vehicles.

THE VALUE OF THE SYSTEM

In the recreational zoning of the territory, scientific development of plans for the construction of sanatoriums, holiday homes and tourist facilities is necessary.

Construction of recreation facilities has expanded, especially since the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Because to familiarize tourists from abroad with recreational facilities, climate and sights of Uzbekistan, work is underway on their reconstruction and construction of new ones.

METHODOLOGY

As for recreational zoning, first of all it is necessary to develop zoning rules and recreation methods, because scientific methods determine the tactics of each science and research, and scientific approaches based on zoning rules determine the strategy of science. When zoning territories from the point of view of recreation, the following principles apply.

1. **The principle of complexity.** This is a basic rule that includes natural and economic factors in zoning from the point of view of recreation, as well as the location of recreational facilities in addition to tourism, nature, economy and everyday life of the population. modes of transport, such as providing the population with agricultural products.
2. **The principle of local history.** The nature, economy and location of the population are very complex and diverse. First of all, we need to study it from a familiar country, that is, from our place of residence, district, region, valley and oasis, and more broadly from Uzbekistan and Turkestan, in order to know the natural, economic and recreational features.
3. **The principle of display.** You need to create a map to track the regional location of recreational resources. Recreational or ecological maps reflect the geographical location of climatic and landscape features, addresses, location of resources, transport routes, and the location of cultural and historical sites.

The convenience of dividing the recreational zone and microdistricts in the recreational zoning of the territory is that it does not take into account the entire natural complex, but the main recreational units. For example, the allocation of natural and recreational districts, little attention is paid to the soil, vegetation, location and factors leading recreational resources include climate, mineral water or mud and their impact on the human body and restore health.

The scheme of natural and geographical zoning of Central Asia and Uzbekistan can be used as a basis for recreational zoning and the use of

taxonomic units in the context of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Taxonomic units: natural and recreational region (Republic of Uzbekistan), natural and recreational province (Chirchik-Akhangaran), natural and recreational area (Piskom-Ugom, Chatkal-Kurama Mountains), natural and recreational microdistrict (Chirchik and Akhangaran Rivers).

Natural and recreational lands (Republic of Uzbekistan). It is a country with a well-studied geographical position, geological structure, climatic conditions, rich in recreational resources, a high level of agricultural production, natural and economic factors.

RESULTS OF THE STUDY

In all existing health facilities in the country, citizens of foreign countries can rest and be treated. For example, many recreational areas in Uzbekistan include Chimgan, Chartak, Aktashsay, Humson, Beldersay, Amirsay, Jaironkhana, Kumushkon and others.

Natural and recreational province. A recreational province is a large part of the country. Depending on the listed natural and geographical complexes, it is divided into mountain and lowland provinces. In the mountainous province, the vegetation cover is dense and varied due to moderate heat and humidity. Therefore, these lands have long been considered summer camps for the population. Recreational provinces are divided into recreation areas depending on natural recreational factors and resources.

Natural recreational area. Natural recreational zones are territories that differ from others in orographic and geomorphological features, the climatic conditions are almost the same, for example, the division of underground recreational resources into groups.

Depending on the recreational resources, the natural recreational zone is divided into several natural recreational microdistricts.

There may be general similarities between districts and recreation areas. Recreational resources create a unique landscape complex depending on the state of health of the population.

Natural recreational microdistrict. A natural recreation area may not have part or all of the natural recreation area. The microdistrict has its own characteristics with geomorphological structure, microclimate, surface and ground water and landscape complex. Often, health and wellness facilities are built in the neighborhood, depending on natural and recreational resources.

The territory of the region is divided into recreational provinces, recreational zones and microdistricts, and a cartographic scheme has been drawn up. According to the cartographic scheme, plans for the development of sanatoriums, health resorts and tourist facilities will be developed.

The territory of Uzbekistan is divided into the following recreational zones: Chirchik-Akhangaran, Ferghana, Zarafshan, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, Lower Amu Darya, Chirchik-Mirzachul. In turn, each district is divided into recreational blocks.

Scheme of recreational zoning of the territory of Uzbekistan.

Recreational areas	Recreational neighborhoods
Ferghana	Chartak, Chimgen, Shakhimardan, Kasansay, Southern Olamushuk, Polvontash, Kyzyltepa, Fergana, Nanay, Govou, Chadak, Nikhol, Markhamat.
Chirchik-Ahangaran	Aktash, Humson, Tovaksay, Beldersay, Amirsay, Gazalkent-Chatkal, Charvak, Chimgan, Kumushkan, Sukok, Akhangaran, Ertosh, Kyzylcha, Kuksaray.
Zarafshan	Sitorai moxie-Hossa, Agalyk, Samarkand, kennel Giron.
Kashkadarya	Langar, Khodgaipak, Markhamat, Shakhrisabz, Kashkadarya coast, Miraki.
Surkhandarya	Djayranhana, Uchkizil, Khandise, Boysun, Darbent.
The Lower Amu Darya	Shackal-Tukay, Khiva, Khozarpasp.
Chirchik-Mirzachul	Botany, Chinabad, Turan, March 8, Ahmad-Yasavi, Buston, Havotag, Gallaral, Arnasay, Zamin, Zangiota.

In short, in the recreational zoning of Uzbekistan, natural and recreational factors, resources, historical, cultural, economic and other features are calculated and zoning is carried out. In carrying out such work, geographical zoning is applied on a scientific and practical basis.

When placing recreation centers, sanatoriums, sports facilities, the main recreational resources (climate, therapeutic waters, fresh air, mud, etc.) are taken into account. Because the organization and construction of recreation centers, sanatoriums, sports facilities depends on natural and medical resources. It is necessary to take into account their reserves, medicinal properties, favorable hydrographic conditions, transport routes, etc.

Zoning of recreational facilities requires its comprehensive, i.e. natural,

economic and social study. Thanks to a comprehensive assessment, the internal and external tourism potential of Uzbekistan will develop rapidly. To do this, it is necessary to study the geological and geomorphological structure, topography and terrain, features of its natural resources, because otherwise, when placing recreational facilities with insufficiently studied local, natural and geographical conditions of the area, very large destruction may occur.

REFERENCES

1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-5611 dated January 5, 2019 "On additional measures to accelerate the development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan"
2. Khasanov I.A., Gulomov P.N., Kayumov A.A. "Natural Geography of Uzbekistan" - T. 2010.