



PECULARITIES OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN NAMANGAN REGION

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ABSTRACT

Namangan is a large city in the northern part of the Fergana Valley, 300 km from Tashkent, and the administrative centre of Namangan province. Namangan with a population of about 500,000 people ranks as the third largest city in Uzbekistan after Tashkent and Samarkand. The city's name translates from Uzbek as 'salt mine.' For the first time the city was mentioned in Babur's memoirs (Baburnama); however, according to archaeological data, the first settlement sprang up on the site in the 1st century BC. Today Namangan has turned into a large modern city, one of Uzbekistan's main industrial and cultural centres. This article addresses to the analysis of wide use of historical recreational resources in Namangan region.

Keywords: *tourism, tourist destinations, hotels, resorts, manpower, eco-tourism opportunities, travel agencies, craftsmen, recreation, tourist routes.*

INTRODUCTION

The natural conditions of Namangan region are characterized by the location of unique cultural and recreational resources. These include sanatoriums, boarding houses, recreation areas, children's recreation centers, and cultural parks, national parks, which are of great importance in resting and restoring health. Chartak, Gulshan, Shadand health resorts, located in the region, are especially popular not only in the country but also in the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Chartak sanatorium as a result of oil exploration works carried out on the shores of Chartaksay in 1946-47, hot, salty, salty water was released from the depths of the earth with great pressure instead of oil. Physico-chemical analysis of this water was studied by specialists of N. A. Semashko Uzbek Research Institute of Balneology and Physiotherapy, which contained iodine, bromine, chlorine, sodium, potassium, calcium and its valuable

medicinal properties. In the 1950s and 1960s, a 300-seat building was built and the number of vacationers increased. As a result, according to the order of the Central Board of Trade Unions of the Republic dated December 31, 1960, the balneological hospital was transformed into Chartak sanatorium.

MAIN PART

In 1962-75, as a result of the comprehensive development of the sanatorium, the number of beds increased, new areas of treatment were opened, and rooms equipped with new equipment were established. In 1980-90, a 30-bed rehabilitation unit for the treatment of patients with heart disease was opened at the sanatorium. At the same time, the opening of the basic departments - exercise, digestion, gynecologist, treatment of the nervous system has led to the spread of the resort to the CIS countries outside the country. In 1969, by the decision of the Government of Uzbekistan, a children's sanatorium was built in Chartak. In this sanatorium, conditions have been created for the treatment of patients with diseases of the basic movement organs, joints, central nervous system and skin, as well as for training and education based on the school program. Additional buildings for the sanatorium are currently under construction. The sanatorium has single or double rooms equipped to a comfortable level. Qualified specialists put diagnostic procedures on patients. The sanatorium has a swimming pool, shower, sauna, stadium and libraries. For vacationers, the qualified staff of the rehabilitation centre, equipped with modern physiotherapy, massage, laser therapy, exercise therapy, psychotherapy, modern medical equipment for 30 beds, provides quality and affordable care to patients. The organization of the tourism industry is directly related to the material and technical base of tourism and the level of development of tourist infrastructure. In particular, the tourism industry is considered to be a type of economy consisting of many sectors of the economy, including transport, catering, entertainment facilities, business, health, sports, tour operator and travel agency, excursions and guides. Of the historical recreational resources, the Akhsikent archaeological monument is famous not only in the region but also in the Republic, occupying an area of more than twenty-five hectares. Archaeologists have identified the Aksikent archaeological monument according to research by I. Axrorov, A. Anorbaev and Y. Kasimov, Akhsikent shahristan is surrounded on three sides by high tower walls, on the south by the Syrdarya River, and low walls are preserved. In the eastern part of Shahristan there are 10 towers, which are located at a distance of 20-30 m from each other. Two towers have survived on the north and three on the west. The middle and inner parts of Shahristan were destroyed. Nevertheless, topographically

identified neighbourhoods, buildings, pools, streets, and roads leading to gates were identified. The city also has four gates, two of which are on the west side, one on the north side, and one on the east side of Shahrستان. In Shahrستان of the IX-XII, I centuries the layers of prosperous power, pools, jewelry, blacksmithing, boxing and traders' quarters connected with the market were studied. During excavations in the interior of Shahrستان, new traces of previously found taps and the remains of magnificent water structures built in the form of domes were found. Ahsikent's workshops for making sharp swords and household utensils were also found, all of which indicate that in the Middle Ages Akhsikent shahrستان was the most prosperous and densely populated area. Munchoktepa archaeological monument. During the excavation of the Munchoktepa archaeological monuments in May 1989, a treasure called the unique Pop monument or Danu treasure was found among the most valuable scientific achievements that archaeology has captured in Central Asia over the past 30 years. According to historical written sources and archaeological finds, by the 7th century AD, Pop monument had further developed as the centre of irrigated agriculture. However, only a small part of the city centre has survived. For example, the Ark Alo (Kremlin) and the inner city (the preserved parts of Shahrستان are called Baland Tepa by the local people. The outer city (in the territory of Rabotu) has preserved only the necropolis - the city cemetery, which is called Munchoktepa. Munchoktepa is actually four interconnected hills, two of which have been demolished in recent years due to cotton, and their place is now occupied by agricultural crops. The other two are rich in archeological material, albeit incomplete and broken.

DISCUSSION

The deceased were placed in coffins with their heads, weapons, ornaments and tools. The findings show that pottery played an important role in the lives of the people who lived here. This is confirmed by about 80 new dishes.

Among the population of ancient Pop, textiles were widely developed as a separate craft industry. This was confirmed by the remains of the top-head made of two different fabrics (silk, cotton). It should be noted that more materials made of silk were found, and even the two women's dresses survived intact. Remains of looms testify to the existence of centralized textile workshops here in ancient times. The finds also include patterned wooden bowls of various sizes, intricate bows, scales, a variety of weapons made of animal bones - handles,

arrowheads, knife handles decorated with silent patterns. In Sagana, reed kitchen Sagana musical instruments, including a neighbor, were found. Especially noteworthy is the leather tin and shoe stitching pattern. The mold fits sizes 42 - 43 and is carved from wood. Among the iron items, there are more knives, daggers, belts, but their storage is very poor. The need for tourists to see and explore places unknown to them to gain a broader understanding of the world is growing from year to year. This, in turn, has led to the expansion of the types of tourist facilities, the emergence of the tourism business.

CONCLUSION

Many species, such as historical, cultural, natural, ecotourism, have appeared in the objects of recreation, not only in tourism but also in health. For example, in recent years, travel to unique landscape zones, places with favorable and unfavorable climates (deserts, caves, glaciers, the ocean world, etc.) is expanding. The recreation structure of Namangan region is diverse, and it is possible to launch specific tourist routes in the region. Here, in our opinion, it is expedient to study the recreational opportunities and resources of the region in the following main areas:

-cultural recreational facilities. It is an important part of the region's recreation, including man-made historical buildings, architectural monuments, archaeological finds, ruins, religious shrines, shrines, cemeteries, national handicrafts, customs and more.

-natural recreational facilities. These include unique monuments created by nature, including healing springs, scenic landscapes, nature reserves, tugai and its vegetation, wildlife, and eroded forms. The natural conditions, climate and water of Namangan region, as well as unique landscapes were formed during geological periods. It is also important to study them as a recreational object. Tourists will be impressed by the city of Namangan, Usta Mulla Kyrgyz Madrasah, Valikhan Tora Mosque, built by Usta Mullah Kyrgyz, and Babur Park of Culture and Leisure.

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