

The Significance of Cultural Objects in the Development of Tourism in Fergana Region

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Abstract: In this article, the importance of cultural objects in the development of tourism in the regions of Fergana region and its problems are determined. Based on the 5 main tourist indicators, each group was analyzed. Also, existing but poorly developed tourism farms in the region were analyzed, problems were identified and practical suggestions were drawn up.

Key words: Tourist area, infrastructure, index, ecotourism, agrotourism, historical tourism, trade tourism, ethnotourism (cultural tourism), recreation, national crafts.

Introduction.

According to the statistics of the World Tourism Organization, the number of international tourists will reach 1.6 billion by 2020. per person, income from tourism is 2 trillion. It is expected to be USD. It is noted that the steady growth of the tourist flow increases by 3-5% every year.

In Uzbekistan, in this regard, the necessary organizational and legal mechanisms for the development of the sector were created in the years of independence, and the relevant regulatory documents were adopted by the government. Work in this direction continues today. Due to this, according to the information of the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), the tourism sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan is included in the list of 10 rapidly developing countries². In the period of determining the future, the trend of providing tourist services to foreign citizens in the Republic of Uzbekistan is increasing. In the future, this situation will ensure the development of the tourist business in the inbound and outbound tourism market of Uzbekistan, not only the tourism industry, but also a number of other sectors of the national economy related to tourism.

Our country, which has amazed many with its high culture, science, and architectural monuments, is turning into a modern tourist center with the honor of independence. On the territory of our country there are more than four thousand ancient architectural and artistic monuments of different eras and civilizations. 140 of them are included in the list of historical objects protected by UNESCO. It is our rich cultural and historical heritage, unique architectural monuments in our eternal old cities that testify to the high potential of Uzbekistan in the international tourist market. Certain works in this direction are also being carried out in Fergana region.

When we say Ferghana, first of all, the beautiful land that is the jewel of our Uzbekistan appears before our eyes. During the years of independence, this place became more beautiful. The celebration of the anniversaries of our scholars such as Ahmed Fargani, Burhoniddin Marginani and the city of Margilan on a world scale increases the interest of foreigners in this land and serves to increase the tourism potential.

In particular, in recent years, new tourist destinations such as mountaineering, horse, camel, bicycle travel, off-road trips, fishing, rafting, heliski, geotourism, educational tourism, medical tourism, ethnotourism have become popular. The following was adopted during 2019 of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Tourism":

- Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan - 5
- Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan - 1
- Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers - 6
- Decision of the State Tourism Development Committee - 3
- Concept of tourism development until 2025

such normative legal documents provide for the development of national, regional and local programs for the development of tourism, the implementation of state policy in the field of tourism based on the creation of a regulatory and legal framework for the establishment of this highly profitable economic network [1-5]. The decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan on "Measures to further develop the tourism potential of the Fergana region" adopted on October 3, 2019 is considered a big step in the

development of tourism in the Fergana region, and the projects being implemented are the regional industry and plays an important role in the economy.

Methods.

B. Azar, B. Kristanov, N. Burgakov, A. Kondratiev, Uzbek scientists G. Nazarova, T. Tashmuratov, A. Saidov, N. Abdusalamova, N. Fayziyev and O. Hamidov, M.Q. The works of researchers such as Pardayev are dedicated to tourism marketing, management, education, upbringing and new directions of tourism, in which the spiritual aesthetic pleasure obtained through nature tourism and other advantages of tourism are discussed. In Isa, they expressed common views. The general state of development and trends of tourism in Fergana region have not yet been fully studied.

A.Y. of the tourism network of the CIS countries. Aleksandrova, S.R. Yerdalitov, E.T. Dalabonov, V.G. Gulyayev, V.S. Yankievich, E.N. Scientists such as Buturov and A. Nizomiyev were involved. In Uzbekistan, scientists such as Aliyeva M.T., Umarjonov.A.A., Khojayev U.Kh., Irmatov M.M., Mirzayev R., Soliyev A., Usmanov M., Ibobekov F., F. Kamilova, in their research work, have studied the theoretical and practical problems of tourism in this field those who learned [6-10].

Discussion And Results.

At the moment, tourist routes are being organized for guests visiting Fergana in the cities of Margilan, Kokan and Fergana, as well as in Kuva district. New tourist destinations - Burhoniddin Marginani, Said Ahmad Eshon complexes in Margilon, Pirsiddiq Hazrat chillkhana and mausoleum, Uvaisi House-Museum, crafts workshops, Orda palace in Ko'kan and study of the land located there Excursions organized around the museum, Jame, Kamalqazi mosques, Norbotabi complex, Dahmai Shahon and Madalikhan historical monuments, Fergana city and Ahmed Fergani complexes in Kuva leave a great impression on tourists. The organization of the National Exhibition of Handicraft Products also opens the way to new opportunities.

The great astronomer, mathematician and geographer Abul Abbas Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Kasir al-Farghani lived and created in 797-865 years. He became famous in Europe under the name of Al-Fraganus. The scientist wrote many scientific works on astronomy, mathematics and geography. He led the work of determining the movement and position of celestial bodies in the observatory in Damascus, creating a new zij (astronomical chart), and in 832-833 participated in determining the length of one degree of the earth's meridian between Tadmur and ar-Raqqa in the Sinjar plain in northern Syria. Farghani created "Mikyosi Nil", that is, a device that measures the water level.

Eight works of Ahmad Farghani have come down to our time, among them "The Book of Heavenly Movements and General Science of Astrology" is still widely studied by world scientists. The fact that it was subsequently reprinted in many countries such as Italy, Germany, France, the Netherlands and the United States is an indication of its importance [11-15]. The famous traveler Christopher Columbus, who proved Alloma's views about the spherical nature of the Earth 800 years later, wrote, "I am fully convinced of the correctness of al-Farghani's calculations about the amount of one degree of the Earth's meridian." Sixteenth century, one of the craters on the Moon was named after our great-grandfather. In Egypt, on the island of Rhoda in the Nile River, a statue of Ahmed Ferghani was erected in 2007, which gave us all pride. is a practical expression of respect. In accordance with the decision of UNESCO, in 1998, the 1200th anniversary of Ahmad Fargani's birth was widely celebrated at the international level. This was another recognition of the great contribution of our great ancestor to the development of world civilization, and the scientific potential of our people. First President Islam Karimov on his initiative, a statue to the encyclopedist was erected in the city of Kuva, where Alloma was born and raised, and in the center of the region.

Today, 15 tourist companies are operating in the region, and two more such new companies are about to start working in the near future. Tourists' interest in Rishton pottery traditions is increasing year by year. A museum and hotel complex is being built here with the initiative of businessman Ganisher Nazirov, which incorporates the national traditions and history of pottery in order to receive and provide services to tourists.

Significant work is being done in our region to attract foreign tourists and provide them with modern services. By 2015, 12 hotels with tourism licenses are operating in the region on the basis of a special program for the further development of the tourism sector, in particular, the expansion of the scope of tourist services. This year, "Ziyarat", "Dostlik", "Ezgulik Orastasi" and "Fergana" hotels joined their ranks [16-20].

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

Beautiful and unique nature, unique flora and fauna, noteworthy historical and cultural monuments are an important factor in the rapid development of ecotourism. In the development of ecotourism, it is of particular importance to take into account protected natural areas, natural and historical, architectural and archaeological monuments, and their protection. In this regard, according to the special plan developed in the region, more than 100 areas and objects were selected, and specific georegions of desert, hill and mountain regions were studied. "Syrdarya River Groves" tourist route is one of them. This route, which includes groves on the left bank of the river for 58 kilometers, is distinguished by its colorful flora and fauna. On the other hand, in this area there are natural monuments such as protected forests, Sarikamish hunting, Beshariq and Dangara fisheries, Gumkhana, Qairaqum. Forests on the coast of Syrdarya and its islands, restoration of natural forests, medicinal forests close acquaintance with the processes of plant reproduction gives special pleasure to foreign tourists. Special attention is paid to the development of beekeeping in the region, the preservation of the fauna of forests and water bodies, and the breeding of rare fish species, including pheasant, Natural conditions have been created for the breeding of wild boar, Bukhara deer, reed cat, sablefish, badger, bream, spadefish, and fat fish. The total area is 142.5 hectares, 122 hectares of which are covered with forests, 14 hectares of lowlands with reeds, sedges, and reeds, and 6.5 hectares of salt marshes. The Fergana cypress lizard, Strauch's toad, goat eel, toad, wild boar, skunk and cormailon included in the "Red Book" have been protected in the area. The rich flora and fauna here are scientific and educational. - can be used effectively for educational, aesthetic and tourism purposes. Monuments related to natural water bodies, ecotourism facilities and areas in the geocomplexes of the region are also unique. 21 springs in Uzbekistan district, Uchkoprik and Rishton districts Tourist objects such as 2 springs, century-old cypress and oriental maple in Altariq district, sands of Akbarabad in Kuva district have been taken under state protection. Natural monuments such as Zilha Sands, Sarikurgan Hill, Kitkontepa, Saurbulok, Yomonjar ravines, ancient pistachio groves, Akbilol cave further expand the list of ecotourism objects. Ecotourism is not only a source of income, but also a source of income It is the most effective tool in ensuring the quality of life and raising the standard of living, preservation and protection of original natural resources. PF-4947 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 7, 2017 "On the Strategy of Actions for the Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" aimed at ensuring the further development of the tourism industry in the region and increasing the export of tourism services by the regional administration [21-26]. The decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the development of tourism and the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 450 on the measures "Rapid development of the tourism potential of the city of Samarkand and the Samarkand region" in 2017-2019 and PF- of January 5, 2019 APPENDIX 1 of Decree No. 5611, the CONCEPT of developing the tourism industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025 and other regulatory legal documents related to this activity, this dissertation research serves to a certain extent. As part of the implementation of this document, efforts are being made to raise the development of ecotourism to a new level based on international experiences [1-5].

Conclusion.

Further development of ecotourism, agrotourism and craft tourism, which has been developing in the tourism industry of Fergana region in recent years, with the help of foreign and local investments, is of great importance in the economic life of the residents of the region and regions. However, one of the main problems is that little attention is paid to the "Rural tourism" that is causing great interest on a global scale, which is organized only in a few regions of our Republic, and to the types of "Ethnotourism" in the Fergana region, which consists of representatives of different nationalities. The touristic resources of the Fergana region, the level of supply, the potential and the capacity to receive tourists were studied and analyzed in the grouping and the formed tables, regional differences, existing problems were identified, and practical proposals were prepared. I believe that the results of the conducted research work will serve to further develop tourism in the region, eliminate disparities in the regions, increase the economic status of the regions, and increase the daily income of the population.

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