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The Formation and Development of Tourism in Uzbekistan as an Example of Fergana Valley (1991-2021)

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Abstract: This article discusses the development of tourism in Uzbekistan and the stages of its formation. Also, the article highlights the changes in the field of tourism, tourism industry and tourist resources of the Fergana Valley from 1991 to 2021. The purpose of the article is to provide information about the development of tourism infrastructures and built new tourist complexes there in Fergana Valley in the past years. Various manuals, literature and articles were taken as a source for the article.

Keywords: tourism industry, tourism infrastructure, national company "Uzbektourism ", historical and architectural monuments of Fergana Valley.

INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan attracts the attention of the whole world with its many historical and architectural monuments, diverse climate and rapid development. For centuries, Uzbekistan was located on the path of the Great Silk Road trade, merchants and travelers, geographers and missionaries, conquerors and conquerors. At the same time, Uzbekistan is becoming one of the fascinating tourist destinations for those interested in enterprising, culture, history, tradition and exotic countries. Nowadays, tourism has become popular in many countries of the world. Usually, Tourism is organized through tourism organizations along tourism routes. There are many types and forms of tourism, including domestic, international, amateur tourism, organized tourism, local travel, long-distance travel, we can give examples of education tourism, climbing mountain, water tourism, auto tourism, hiking tourism, sports tourism, etc. The national company "Uzbek tourism" (founded on July 27, 1992) leads the field of tourism in Uzbekistan. The main task of the company is to develop tourism infrastructure, build modern tourist complexes by attracting foreign investment, develop new tourist destinations, expand the range of services, etc. The national company "Uzbektourism " has developed the following tourist routes depending on the type of travel: classic route (Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva). This direction is connected with the visit to the oldest monuments and other historical and cultural monuments; ecological tourism direction (Chimyon, Chervok recreation and treatment center, Zomin reserve, reserves in Bukhara region). This direction is connected with visitors to specially protected natural areas and places that are ecologically friendly and useful for tourists; the direction of archaeological tourism (along the territory of Karakalpakstan, Surkhandarya, Samarkand). This direction aims to get acquainted with the most ancient finds of Uzbekistan and the places where archaeological excavations are being carried out; extreme tourism direction (through

Chimion, Fergana Valley, Arol Bay, Bukhara, Navoi regions); religious tourism direction (Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent) - related to visiting historical religious monuments in our country. Tourism activity in our country has been interpreted as a priority direction of economic development since the first days of independence, and attention to it has risen to the level of state policy. Necessary organizational and legal mechanisms for the development of the tourism industry have been created, relevant regulatory documents have been adopted by the government, and work in this regard is still ongoing. In Uzbekistan, in 1993-2010, a steady rate of increase in the volume of services in the field of tourism is observed. If in 1993, 461,000 people were served by all types of tourism in Uzbekistan, then according to the information of the "Uzbektourism" MK, the total number of foreign and domestic tourists served in 2011 over 1 million people, including 463 by tourism industry enterprises, 4 thousand foreign tourists were served. It should also be noted that in 1993 there were only 4 private tourism companies in our country, but now there are 738 tourism companies in the non-state sector of tourism services, including the total capacity There are 241 hotels with 12,800 beds and about 500 tour operators and travel agents. Currently, necessary reforms are being implemented in the network for the general development of the tourism sector and creation of a competitive tourist product. We can conditionally divide the reforms in the field of tourism in Uzbekistan into four stages. At the first stage, the formation of a new management system in the network, the creation of additional types of business that help to run the tourist business, special attention was paid to issues such as the organization of banking, auditing, and consulting services serving the industry, the creation of regional divisions of the tourism industry in the regions, the promotion of tourism products at the international level, and the licensing of privatized tourist enterprises. The first normative document developed in the field of tourism is the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 27, 1992 on the establishment of the " Uzbektourism " MK and the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 20, 1992 "On issues of organizing the activities of the Uzbektourism MK" of October. Establishing a tourism system that meets world standards in our country, improving the management of this sector, increasing its economic efficiency, as well as The main goal of this decree and decision was to transfer touristic organizations and institutions that existed in our country and were subordinate to the former Union to the control of the republic. This decree served as a program for improving the tourism sector in Uzbekistan, raising it to a new level, and establishing the " Uzbektourism " MK. and this, in turn, served as an important factor in the development of international tourism. In 1994, at the initiative of the UNESCO organization and the Government of Uzbekistan, the Samarkand Declaration on the development of international tourism in the cities of the Great Silk Road was adopted in the city of Samarkand. During this phase, that is, the "Program of Privatization and Expropriation of Touristic Enterprises" developed in 1994 became very important in the implementation of deep, systematic and institutional changes. During 1994-1995, 87.8% of the tourist facilities of the National Company " Uzbektourism " were privatized and removed from state ownership. The implemented changes rapidly developed the form of tourist reception. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the restoration of the Great Silk Road and the development of international tourism" adopted in 19954 became strategic in terms of the restoration of the tourism product on the Great Silk Road. This, in turn, initiated the second stage of reforms in the field of tourism in Uzbekistan. Starting from this period, market relations in the field of tourism were established and a competitive tourist product was created in the world market, and the centralization of the management of the tourism system was put an end to. Most of the tourist facilities started to manage themselves, the enterprises that could not compete in the service market were closed, and the place was opened for new tourism enterprises that work efficiently. Since 2000, the tourism sector of our republic began to develop rapidly. Revenues from the tourism sector have grown by 30% and more per year. At the end of 2001, the beginning of operations against the "Taliban" in Afghanistan significantly reduced the flow of tourists to our country for two years, and by the second half of 2003, the tourism of our country recovered again. Unusual diseases such as pneumonia (Sars) and bird flu, which spread in East Asia in the past years, did

not have such a strong impact on Uzbekistan's tourism as the events of September 11, 2001. The flow of tourists who visited Uzbekistan in 2004 came from East Asia, the Pacific Ocean and Europe. According to the classification established by the World Tourism Organization (WTO), all CIS countries belong to the European region. Therefore, tourists coming to Uzbekistan from the countries of the neighboring commonwealth and Europe, most of the foreign tourists coming to Uzbekistan travel along the Tashkent-Samarkand-Bukhara-Khiva route. Because the tourism infrastructure of Uzbekistan is better developed in these regions and many objects related to the Great Silk Road have been preserved in these places (the majority of tourists visiting Uzbekistan in groups travel along the Great Silk Road). Also, in Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya and Fergana Valley regions, there are many important tourist attractions that can attract tourists, but due to the underdevelopment of tourist infrastructure, tourists are prevented from coming to these places. In order to eliminate such defects, the road passing through Kamchik Pass was renovated by our government. A new electrified railway was built to transport tourists from Samarkand to Surkhandarya, from Tashkent to Bukhara and Samarkand.

Ferghana Valley has always played an important role in the history and culture of Central Asia. Alqissa, Ferghana State - Davan is mentioned in ancient Chinese chronicles from the end of the 2nd century AD, and in the Middle Ages it was considered one of the leading lands of Movarounnahr. In the 11th century, Margilan was the largest city in the Fergana oasis, where merchants spread silk fabrics along the Great Silk Road to Egypt, Greece, Baghdad, Khorasan and Kashgar. Even today, Margilon can be called the silk capital of Uzbekistan. City artisans weave home-made satin from dyed silk in the old fashioned way and bring it to the market. 50 kilometers away from Fergana is the small town of Rishton. SHE IS, It is famous as a city where pottery is developed. The people of the city have been engaged in this craft since the 9th century. For 1,100 years, craftsmen have been teaching the secrets of making pottery from local red clay and decorating it with natural mineral paints and glaze made from the ash of mountain herbs, from generation to generation. Plates with flowers, chocolates, jugs, and milk containers made with flawless turquoise and bright blue alkali brought fame to master potters from Rishton at many international exhibitions. Ceramics made by Rishton potters are in many museums and private collections around the world. Kokand was considered the main city of Ferghana Valley for a long time. In the XVIII-XIX centuries, the city is now O' It was the capital of the Kokand Khanate, a powerful state that controlled a large part of the territory of Uzbekistan and neighboring countries. At the same time, Kokand was also considered a major religious center. During the prosperity of the city, thirty-five madrassas and one hundred mosques were operating on its territory. Unfortunately, most of them were destroyed by time, earthquakes and the Soviet authorities. In the Middle Ages, the city of Qubo was located in the territory of the khanate, which was mentioned in Arabic sources of the 10th century. The city consisted of three parts: the castle, the gated city surrounded by walls with towers, and the rabot. thirty-five madrasahs and one hundred mosques functioned in its territory. Unfortunately, most of them were destroyed by time, earthquakes and the Soviet authorities. In the Middle Ages, the city of Qubo was located in the territory of the khanate, which was mentioned in Arabic sources of the 10th century. The city consisted of three parts: the castle, the gated city surrounded by walls with towers, and the rabot. thirty-five madrasahs and one hundred mosques functioned in its territory. Unfortunately, most of them were destroyed by time, earthquakes and the Soviet authorities. In the Middle Ages, the city of Qubo was located in the territory of the khanate, which was mentioned in Arabic sources of the 10th century. The city consisted of three parts: the castle, the gated city surrounded by walls with towers, and the rabot.

Fergana region is one of the most beautiful and mountainous regions of Uzbekistan. It is located in the Fergana Valley between the Pamir-Aloy and Tien Shan mountain systems. Fergana - appropriately means "valley surrounded by mountains". This place is also called "Cradle of Ancient Civilization". Many ancient monuments, architectural remains and old city ruins have been found in this region. Cities such as Kokand, Margilon, Rishton are considered to be an invaluable historical heritage of the peoples of Central

Asia. To further develop the tourism potential of Fergana region and to increase the efficiency of its use, to create favorable conditions for attracting foreign and local tourists to the region, to ensure the rapid development of modern infrastructure, the displayed tourism, many decisions have been made in order to expand hotel and transport services and improve their quality. Also, in the decisions, the State Committee for Tourism Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Economy and Industry, the Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade, the State Assets Management Agency and the Fergana Region Government of the Fergana Region established the Directorate of Tourism Development "Shakhimardon" as a state institution. (hereinafter referred to as the Directorate) will consider proposals for establishment. 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 groups related to different eras and civilizations. There are more than 1000 monuments of ancient architecture and art. 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 international celebration of the anniversaries of our scholars such as Ahmed Fargani, Burhoniddin Marginani and the city of Margilan is a special occasion for foreigners. It serves to increase the tourist potential by further increasing the interest. At the moment, tourist routes are being organized for guests visiting Fergana in the cities of Margilan, Kokand 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 Kokand and study of the land located there Excursions organized around the museum, Jame, Kamalqazi mosques, Norbotabi complex, Dahmai Shahon and Madalikhon 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-Raqqah in the Sinjar plain in northern Syria. Farghani created "Mikyosi Nil", that is, a device that measures the water level. I is opening. 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-Raqqah in the Sinjar plain in northern Syria. Farghani created "Mikyosi Nil", that is, a device that measures the water level. 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-Raqqah in the Sinjar plain in northern Syria. Farghani created "Mikyosi Nil", that is, a device that measures the water level. 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

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Eight works of Ahmad Farghani have reached 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. 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 grandfather. In 2007, a statue of Ahmad Fergani was installed on Roda Island of the Nile River, which made us all proud. All this is a practical expression of high respect for our great ancestors who made a great contribution to world civilization. According to the decision of UNESCO, in 1998, the 1200th anniversary of the birth of Ahmad Farghani was widely celebrated at the international level. This was another recognition of our great ancestor's great contribution to the development of world civilization and the scientific potential of our people. On the initiative of the first President Islam Karimov, a statue to the encyclopedic scientist was erected in the city of Kuva and the center of the region, where Alloma was born and grew up. is a practical expression of high respect for our great ancestors. According to the decision of UNESCO, in 1998, the 1200th anniversary of the birth of Ahmad Farghani was widely celebrated at the international level. This was another recognition of our great ancestor's great contribution to the development of world civilization and the scientific potential of our people. On the initiative of the first President Islam Karimov, a statue to the encyclopedic scientist was erected in the city of Kuva and the center of the region, where Alloma was born and grew up. is a practical expression of high respect for our great ancestors. According to the decision of UNESCO, in 1998, the 1200th anniversary of the birth of Ahmad Farghani was widely celebrated at the international level. This was another recognition of our great ancestor's great contribution to the development of world civilization and the scientific potential of our people. On the initiative of the first President Islam Karimov, a statue to the encyclopedic scientist was erected in the city of Kuva and the center of the region, where Alloma was born and grew up.

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 will operate 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. is doing. This year, "Ziyarat", "Dostlik", "Ezgulik Orastasi" and "Fergana" hotels joined their ranks. If we pay attention to the architectural monuments of the Fergana valley, the formation of Kokand architecture, which is considered the main one in the Fergana region, begins in the 18th century. First, a group of constructors from Bukhara were invited here, and they built Madrasa, mosque, mausoleum, caravanserai, bridge and other buildings. The oldest architectural monument preserved in the city is Norbotabi madrasa (end of 18th century), popularly known as Madrasai Mir. This Madrasa belongs to the period of the rule of the ruler of Kokand, Norbotabi. In addition, the architectural complexes of Dakhmai Shahon, Dakhmai Modarikhon (20s of the 19th century), Miyan Hazrat (1860), Kamal Qazi madrasas, Orda,

CONCLUSION

Uzbekistan is a country that attracts tourists with its rich historical heritage, wonderful landscapes of nature, local handicrafts passed down from generation to generation, hospitality and human values of its people.

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