
The Formation and Development of the Tourism Industry in Uzbekistan on the Example of the Ferghana Valley, 1991-2021

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Annotation: In this article, the factors underlying the development and formation of the tourism sector in the Fergana Valley between 1991 and 2021 are highlighted. Also, today, the development and implementation of the theoretical and practical foundations of the regions of Andijan, Namangan, Fergana regions and the development of theoretical and practical bases for the organization of specific types of tourism have been revealed.

Keywords: tourist centers, international tourism, tourists, statistics, civilization, culture, tourist routes, Time series, economic efficiency, recreation, infrastructure, index.

INTRODUCTION

The following was adopted during 2019 of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Tourism":

- Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan - 5
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- Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers - 6
- Decision of the State Committee for Tourism Development - 3
- Development of national, regional and local programs for the development of tourism, national, regional and local programs for the development of tourism, as well as the Concept of Tourism Development until 2025 implies implementation. 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. plays an important role in the economy.[1,6]

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

Scientists and researchers of our country, I. Tokhliyev, R. Amriddinova, Sh. Roziyev, O. Khamidov, N. Ibadullayev, F. Aziztoyeva, B. Mamatov, etc. issues have been covered, but some issues related to the development of historical and cultural tourism have not been studied enough, so some problems remain relevant even today.

In particular, N. Tokhliyev: "Tourism (French tour - walk, trip) is one of the types of active recreation. "Tourism is defined as the departure of an individual from the place of permanent residence for health, educational, professional or other purposes, without engaging in paid activities in the destination (country)."

Researcher Sh. Roziyev explained the indicative management methodology that implements the mutual integration of the concepts, methods and subjects of tourist activity created in the improvement of the organizational and economic mechanism of historical and cultural

tourism. Economist O.H. Khamidov admits that "Tourism is a complex, multifaceted concept, which is ... effective use of rich and diverse nature, cultural-historical objects through viewing on the basis of nature protection and ecological safety determines the directions." [4]

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Fergana region

Although the touristic grouping is not subject to territorial integrity and clear boundaries, the study and analysis was conducted based on administrative units (cities and districts). In the current situation in the region, regional differences are high, and many problems were highlighted in the division into groups. For this reason, taking into account the general indicators of cities and districts according to 5 indices (the average indicators of Fergana region were taken as a basis - the indicator of the average supply of tourist facilities in the region - 22, the number of tourist companies -1, accommodation objects -3, the number of tourist passes sold - 339) were grouped as follows:

High tourism group: This group mainly includes urban areas, where all selected indicators have high values. The cities of Kokan, Fergana and Margilan were included in such areas. These regions are distinguished from other regions by the provision of tourist resources, the level of development of existing service networks and the indicators of tourist visits. These areas have a large population and well-developed services, transport, and trade. These regions have a higher value than the indicators of the regions according to some indices. But the population density, dense location of production, service and transport networks causes environmental conditions and noise in the area to exceed normal indicators.

Medium tourism group: Districts and cities belonging to this group show high results in some of the specified indices, but record average results in the main indicators. Uzbekistan, Altariq, Fergana, Buvayda, Rishton, Tashloq districts and the city of Kuvasoi form this group. Although tourism resources are sufficient in Fergana and Altariq districts of Uzbekistan, accommodation facilities - hotels, boarding houses, hotels and service industries have very low indicators. In the rest of the districts, all indices have an average value.

Sub-tourist group: The group that includes the most territory is the sub-group, which in turn is directly related to the level of economic development of the regions. Beshariq, Dangara, Kuva, Koshtepa, Baghdod, Uchkoprik, Sokh, Yozyovon, and Furqat districts were included in this group. Although it is possible to develop some types of tourism at a high level in these regions (for example, the development of ecotourism in the Sokh mountainous regions, at the Yozyovon reservoir), the level of infrastructure development, the level of connection with the transport network is not at a high level.[6]

Namangan region

The number of tourism facilities in the region is 301. These include 24 shrines, 242 cultural heritage sites, 152 archaeological monuments, 98 architectural monuments, and 22 recreational parks.

Today, the region has 28 tour operators, 4 directorates, 25 hotels and 48 guest houses (2013 places), a total of 78 accommodation vehicles, 40 minibuses, 6 guides-interpreters providing tourist services to local and foreign citizens. 1900 workers are working in the industry. During 2020, 5 tourism information centers, 70 model sanitary-hygiene stations, road signs leading to 40 tourist objects and Wi-Fi areas were established in 80 tourist objects for foreign and domestic tourists.

In order to develop domestic tourism, memorandums of cooperation in the field of tourism were signed with other regional governments.

I would like to emphasize that, based on the uniqueness of the region, ecotourism (mountain

area and riverside tourist facilities), agrotourism (fishing clusters, orchards, horse breeding), gastronomic tourism (Chust osh center, mega pilaf), pilgrimage tourism, extreme tourism, there are opportunities to develop ethnotourism, medical tourism.

Current reforms. 1. 1,500 residential complexes (houses and villas), 2 penthouses, twin towers, hotels, Spa and wellness centers, sports hall, home cinema, futsal, golf, basketball and handball by "NAMANGAN PREMIUM INVESTMENT" LLC in the city of Namangan fields, table tennis, swimming pools and green islands, a business center, a conference hall, shops, cafes, restaurants and shopping centers, 3 kindergartens, a hospital, an amphitheater, fountains, lakes, walking paths are planned to be built and put into operation. The total cost of the project is 50 mln. is USD. The project will be built and commissioned in 2024.

2. "Namangan Outstanding Square" complex was built by "NAMANGAN QIANGXING INVESTMENT" LLC on an area of 6.9 hectares for 70.0 million. USD 70-80 billion per year as a result of the launch of the Namangan Outstanding Square complex project. Soum services will be organized. The total cost of the project is 70 mln. USD. The project will be built and commissioned in 2023.[6]

Andijan region.

Each region of our country is unique not only with its natural climate, but also with its rich historical heritage, unique traditions, lifestyle, and even folk traditions. That is why the number of tourists from different parts of the world who want to see this country and breathe its air is increasing every year. In particular, Andijan region with its high potential in the field of tourism and modern infrastructure attracts local and foreign guests.

Located in the eastern part of the Fergana Valley, this region includes 14 districts and 11 cities, with a total area of 4.2 thousand km. consists of a square. The weather is moderate. Hot in summer, cold in winter. This aspect makes it possible to offer tourist services throughout the year, to master new areas of the industry.

There are more than 370 objects of cultural heritage in the region. Each of them is an unread page of the past. "Jome" and "Ahmadbek Haji Hotel" complexes, "Qutayiba ibn Muslim", "Shirmonbulok", "Imam Ota" shrines attract the attention of many as places that speak about the history of Andijan, while the "Mingtepa" monument, "Khontoq" and "Fazilmon Ota" recreation centers have gone to the world. Experts from many foreign countries such as France, Japan, and China are visiting here and conducting research.

In order to provide quality services to tourists, modern hotels are being built in the region. 20 hotels such as "Bog'ishamol", "Andijan", "Andijan elite", "Carvansaroy", "Afrosiyob", "Hamkor" are operating in the city of Andijan alone.

There are people who visit Andijan and first get acquainted with the activities of museums. After all, this cultural center is a bridge connecting the past with the present. Today, there are 5 museums operating in the region, among them, the number of visitors to the Museum of Local History is especially high.

Established in 1934, this museum has more than 30,000 unique exhibits that tell about the history and lifestyle of the peoples of the Fergana Valley. Exhibits, historical documents and literature on the nature and natural resources of the valley, including about 300 works of fine art, more than 1,000 works of applied art, are of great interest to visitors. Currently, the museum's Asaka,

There are also branches in Shahrikhan, Korgontepa, Ulughnor, and Jalaguduq districts.

Jom'e madrasa, located in the area adjacent to the Museum of Local History, is another historical monument and was built in 1883-1890. The length of the complex consisting of a mosque, a madrasa and a minaret is 123 meters. The madrasa was built facing east. In the

middle of the field, a tower was raised. It has an ornate minaret on both sides. There are classrooms with domes in the corners, and two-story rooms in the middle.

There is a mosque in the western part of the complex. Its design consists of a right-angled room and a porch with rows of columns on three sides and a decorated ceiling. The height of the tower is 32 meters. At the initiative of the Andijan regional government, the renovation works that are being carried out here are giving new life to the complex. After all, in the future it will become the main venue for cultural and educational events of the region.

Formation of internal tourism flows in large material cultural heritage objects in the Republic of Uzbekistan [7]

T/R	Name of the object	Additional services created for tourists	Promotional activities to be carried out and allocated funds	Number of tourists visiting (total)	Number of visiting tourists (visitors)	Organize additional vehicles for tourists
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Fergana region

1	"Burkhoniddin Marginoni" memorial complex	Inside the facility. Placement of information reflecting the manners and order of pilgrimage. Around the facility. Installation of road signs indicating the direction to the shrine in the regional center and other large settlements. Within the framework of the "Each family-entrepreneur" program, allocating up to 33 million soums of credit funds for the organization of family guest houses	Development and wide promotion of printed and electronic promotional materials about the shrine. Allocation of 50 million soums for promotion in 2021	214177	64253	115_airways 39_railways 826_bus
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		that meet the requirements of halal tourism, as a priority, around the shrine				
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Andijan region

2	"Qutaiba ibn Muslim" mausoleum	Inside the facility. Placement of information reflecting the manners and order of pilgrimage. Around the facility. Installation of road signs indicating the direction to the shrine in the regional center and other large settlements. Within the framework of the "Each family-entrepreneur" program, allocating up to 33 million soums of credit funds for the organization of family guest houses that meet the requirements of halal tourism, as a priority, around the shrine	Development and wide promotion of printed and electronic promotional materials about the shrine. Allocation of 50 million soums for promotion in 2021	162 616	48 785	70_airways 29_railways 346_bus
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Namangan region

3	"Sultan Uwais Qarany" complex	Inside the facility. Placement of information reflecting the manners and order of pilgrimage. Around the facility. Installation of road signs indicating the direction to the shrine in the regional center and other large settlements. Within the framework of the "Each family-entrepreneur" program, allocating up to 33 million soums of credit	Development and wide promotion of printed and electronic promotional materials about the shrine. Allocation of 50 million soums for promotion in 2021	168 776	50 633	72_airways 30_railways 723_bus
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		funds for the organization of family guest houses that meet the requirements of halal tourism, as a priority, around the shrine				
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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 "Rural tourism", which is of great interest worldwide, organized only in a few regions of our Republic, and to "Ethnotourism" types in the Ferghana region, consisting of representatives of different nationalities. In the performed grouping and formed tables, the tourism resources of Fergana region, the level of supply, potential and the capacity to receive tourists were studied and analyzed, 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.

The development of the tourism sector in Andijan region is shaping the activities of hotels by itself. Andijan State University and the 1st College of Domestic Service in Andijan city are training specialist employees in hotel operations. Additional classes are organized for young people to master 7 foreign languages, and they are given the opportunity to practice in modern hotels. Such reforms, which are being carried out in the direction of the development of the tourism sector, are a sign that Andijan, the transparent jewel of the golden valley, is opening the doors of success in the tourism sector.

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