

THE ROLE OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL MONUMENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN THE FERGANA VALLEY

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Annotation: *This article examines the role and importance of historical and cultural monuments in the development of tourism in the Fergana Valley. The fact that there are many historical and cultural monuments in the Valley area is considered moral in the development of historical and religious tourism.*

Key words: *tourism, service, tourist route, foreign tourists, tourist safety, excursion.*

INTRODUCTION

The importance of tourism is constantly growing in the national economy of states today. This can be interpreted as the result of the direct impact of tourism on the economy. The infrastructure of this sector has been carrying out important tasks in the economy of some countries. According to the calculations of scientists, on the basis of the development of international tourism, the economic growth and social process, the development of vehicles, the increase in the number of workers and servants in developed countries and an increase in their material and cultural level, labor intensification and the lengthening of working leave, the development of interstate relations and cultural ties, there are factors such as the reduction of the hangover.

Today, special attention is paid to the development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in particular the sphere of international tourism. For example, by the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 21, 2010 No. 1446 "on accelerating the construction of Infrastructure, transport and communications in 2011-2015", the construction of 9 Tourist Road infrastructure complex facilities were determined. The complex facilities of the tourism road infrastructure include facilities that provide the following types of services: fast food cafes (open and closed part), a store of primary essential products and souvenirs, sanitary trinkets (toilet, shower rooms), a communication center (telephone, fax, Internet) and auto parking. And this plays an important role in expanding the flow of foreign tourists.

MATERIAL AND METHODS. In addition, factors affecting the development of international tourism include: geographical, economic-social, political and demographic, tourist safety, tourist infrastructure in the region, scientific and technological progress, etc. A special place in this is occupied by the social and demographic characteristics of tourists.

The main part of foreign tourists visiting the Republic of Uzbekistan is, 53.5% of tourists from European countries. The remaining 26.2% corresponds to the Central Asian and Pacific region, 11.4% to the countries of the Middle East, 4.6% to the countries of South Asia, 3.8% to the countries of Africa and the lowest figure, that is, 0.38% to the countries of the American continent. Nowadays, the tourist market of elderly people is also growing rapidly. In the US, 28% of the total number of tourists corresponds to the share of the adult population. Traveling to Europe, about 22% of tourists are tourists aged 55 years or older. The result of studies carried out in 12 European countries shows that by 2020, more than 25% of their population is made up of people over 60 years of age (o.Ismailov, 2012y.). 85% of tourists coming to Uzbekistan fall under the contribution of tourists aged 55 years and older. According to statistics, 85% of elderly tourists are usually interested in excursions around the country. The main part of tourists visits in order to see historical-cultural, religious, architectural monuments. Fergana Valley Tourism is also considered to have a high proportion of historical and religious tourism.

RESULTS. Ponsod mosque is located in the city of Shahrikhon. It was built at the beginning of the XIX century 27 km from the city of Andijan. It consists of a mosque, namozhona and a tower. The mosque is decorated in an oriental way.

The Jom'e-architectural complex (Madrasah, tower and khanaqoh) was built in 1885-1892 by Muhammadaliboy (Mamtaliboy) from Hakan. It is located in the Old Town area of Andijan. A unique architectural monument survived the Andijan earthquake of 1902. In madrasa at the end of the XIX - beginning of the XX century, Mudarris, Imams and thinkers were trained. It was renovated in 1974 and taken under state protection. Now the Museum of literature and art of Andijan region is located.

The castle complex is located in the city of Andijan. Tsarist Russia troops were built in 1880-1881 as a military fortification and renovated in 1980. Currently, the manuscript Department of the Museum of literature and art of Andijan region is operating here.

Devonaboy jom'e mosque was built at the end of the XIX century. It is located in the Old City part of Andijan. The entrance to the mosque is domed, and towers are raised on the double side. The tower and the mosque counters are decorated with Oriental ornaments

The mausoleum of Qutaiba ibn Muslim is located in the village of Pakhtakor, Jalaguduk district 28 km away from the city of Andijan. In 715, the Arab commander Qutaiba ibn Muslim Bohiliy, who was killed by the rebels for refusing to submit to the newly elected caliph Solomon, was buried. Historian Narshakhi mentioned the cemetery where his grave was placed under the name "Mozorbuva".

Fazilmon ota shrine-the city of Khanabad is located in the village of Fazilmon ota 72 km away from Andijan city center. Religious Ulama Sayid Fazilman was buried in Delhi. There is a healing spring Popular as a shrine.

The shrine "Three Springs" is located in the center of the fisherman district 50 km from the center of the city of Andijan.

The Ahmad al-Fargani complex (Fergana region) was built during the independence period - in 1998. Abul Abbas ibn Muhammad ibn Kasir Ahmad al-Farghani was born in 797 year in the village of Quba (Quva) in Fergana Valley. Caliph Aaron Ar-Rashid's deputy in the Eastern lands entered the circle of his son Mamun's scientists in Marv. Ahmad al-Fargani is an extremely famous scientist, and the translation of his works has been used for several centuries as the main textbook even in European universities. Sources talk a lot about Ahmad al-Fargani and his inventions of 861. The "scale an-Nil" he invented (measuring the water of the Nile River) is still preserved today in Cairo, Egypt. It was accepted that his death was approximately 865-866.

Burkhoniddin Marginani (symbolic) mausoleum (Fergana region) - through the efforts of President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov, the symbolic tomb of alloma was built in 2000 in the city of Rishton. The great faqih Abul Hasan Ali ibn Abu Bakr ibn Abduljalil al-Fargani ar-Rishtani al-Marginani was born on September 23, 1123. He received the name "Burhon ad-din val-Milla" (a document of religion and the Ummah) because of his deep and perfect mastery of the Quran, Hadith and jurisprudence and the creation of immeasurable masterpieces in this area. The work Al-Hidoya, written in 1178, as the most accurate, consistent, perfect work on jurisprudence, has become the main guide of the Hanafi sect in fiqh issues throughout the Islamic world.

DISCUSSION Tomb of Mullo Bazar Akhund (Mulla qirgiz) (Namangan region. The beginning of the XX century) - Mullo Bazar Oxund (Mulla qirgiz) was born in the first half of the XVII century. Thirst for science brought him to Bukhara, the science center of Turkestan. While studying in madrasa for many years, the wise scientist Mirzo Bahadur received an education from Bukhara, and when he received a letter of irshod from the breed - the label of Pir, he left Bukhara and traveled to the countries of the middle and Middle East. He was in Khodan, Yorkent and other cities of qashqar. Mullo Bazar Oxund was a major scientist who had a good grasp of jurisprudence, Hadith, Faroese, geography, science calculus, history, literature, mysticism and other sciences.

Khodja Amin mausoleum (Namangan region XVIII century) - the Khodja Amin mausoleum was built in the second half of the XVIII century. In the decoration of the mausoleum, at the beginning of the XIV century, Central Asian architects used a carved ceramic applique, which squeezed it out of a colorful glazing coating. Historical sources write that at the end of the 16th century, Iminhoja eshon, one of the descendants of Sheikh Hovandi Tahur, will come and settle in Namangan from Tashkent. There will be many who will be devoted to him. In exchange for the wealth Inherited from his father - in-law, iminhoja eshon will build a mausoleum on the front side of Ibrahimhoja's tomb in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries for the memories of Ibrahimhoja. The construction of the mausoleum was attracted by the skillful architects of that time, and it was built with a very delicate taste.

CONCLUSION The fact that there are many historical and cultural monuments on the territory of the Fergana Valley is considered moral in the development of historical and

religious tourism. By improving the infrastructure of these historical and cultural monuments and attracting tourists, workers and attendants in the regions lead to employment in an increase in their material and cultural level, the development of interstate relations and cultural ties leads to the expansion of interpersonal relations on the regional and interregional scale, the development of the services sector, the reduction of foreign exchange.

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