



Development Of Tourism Facilities In The Cities Of Uzbekistan (On The Example Of The Cities Of The Ferghana Valley)

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the process of urbanization, the current development of sanatoriums, craft centers in the cities of the Ferghana Valley in the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as a number of historical sites that develop tourism and contribute to future tourism.

KEYWORDS

Tourism, urbanization, historic cities, sanatorium cities, craft cities, religious shrines.

INTRODUCTION

Like the history of mankind, the history of cities goes back a long way. The study of their emergence, formation, development has been important in all periods. Especially the historical monuments and shrines located here have not lost their value even today. They are

the cradle of spiritual uplift, witnessing all stages of human development. That is why the desire to study them is growing.

The Ferghana Valley of the Republic of Uzbekistan has long attracted people with its

temperate climate and favorable natural conditions. In the areas where the rivers and streams of the region pass, settlements appeared, and later they were formed as the first cities.

METHODS

According to sources, the Dalvarzin monument, located near the village of Oyim in the Jalal-Abad district of Andizhan region, is the first city in the region and dates back to the last quarter of the second millennium BC to the Middle Ages. The region attracts everyone not only with its historical cities and monuments of the past, but also with its natural landscapes, healing places and waters today.

The Ferghana Valley is unique not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the whole of Central Asia. The region is rich in healing hot mineral waters. In particular, the waters and springs of Shohimardon, Shirmonbulak, Chartak, Shahand, Kosonsoy, Uchkurgan, Kambarata, Southern Olamushuk are of special importance in terms of their salinity.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

It also attracts tourists with its uniqueness of recreation and tourism resources in the valley. There are such interesting tourist attractions as Shohimardon, Chartak, Khanabad. During the years of independence, sanatoriums in these cities have improved. Especially in recent years, it has received more and more attention. In particular, in the cities of Chartak, Kosonsoy, Haqqulobod there are sanatoriums of republican and regional significance, as well as private sanatoriums, where thousands of people recover every year. In Kosonsoy district there are republican sanatoriums “Kosonsoy”, “Veterans”, “Obi Hayot” and “Nuroni” belonging to the regional Nuroni Fund, in

Chartak there are republican sanatoriums “Chartak”, “Gulshan” and several private sanatoriums. The sanatorium “Chartak” is located at an altitude of 650 meters, and its nature, healing water cures many diseases. On the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of independence, the 222-bed building of the sanatorium, consisting of 5 blocks, was reconstructed and equipped with the latest medical equipment at a cost of 3 billion 250 million soums. In 2016, CHORTAQ MINERAL WATER LLC, which packs medicinal water, was launched in the district. The plant has a capacity of 3,600,000 bottles of bottled medicinal water, which is mainly intended for export to CIS countries [1].

In 2016, the construction of a sanatorium “Chortak Resort

LLC in Chartak, which fully meets international standards of global importance, began. According to the chief engineer for construction, the sanatorium, which is expected to cost a total of 23 billion, covers an area of 15.15 hectares. The launch of this facility will create 250 new jobs. Today in Naryn district there is a children’s health resort “Norin”, “Park for the elderly and young generation.” In 2015, the reconstruction of these facilities was carried out at a cost of 297.2 million soums [3]. The city of Khanabad is one of the most beautiful places not only in the valley, but also in the republic, and due to its nature, it is no exaggeration to say that it is the Switzerland of Uzbekistan. The clean air and beautiful nature make it a comfortable place for people with asthma. A plan was developed in 1999 by the Urban Planning Institute to build a sanatorium in the hilly part of the city, Khantag. In 2004, the construction of a 200-bed sanatorium for a total of 12 billion 287 million 736 thousand soums was started, of which 3 billion 018

million 910 thousand soums were spent. But for various reasons, the work was left unfinished. The local authorities plan to complete the construction of the sanatorium, for which purpose it will be transferred to the joint venture “GM Uzbekistan” and turned into a recreation center for employees of the plant. But they all remained on paper.

Currently, construction work is underway at the facility. In the future, it is planned to allocate a special place for all residents of districts and cities of Andizhan region. The region is known and famous for its historically crafted cities as well as for the craftsmen who work here at the same time. Over the years, the architecture of cities has been supplemented by facilities built in cities where handicrafts are developed, as well as house-museums of craftsmen. The work done in Rishtan district in this regard is noteworthy. In particular, in order to create favorable conditions for artisans in Rishtan district, to ensure their free operation, in 2010 the district administration allocated 33 hectares of land in Navbahor for the construction of workshops for the production of “ceramics” and porcelain. This laid the foundation for the Rishtan Craftsmen’s Center Industrial Campus, the only one of its kind in the country.

In 2011, Saidjon Ahmedov, a potter from Rishtan, established a house-museum on 20 acres of land in order to further develop handicrafts and pass on his products to future generations. Visitors will not only be able to see the pottery, but also have the opportunity to try it themselves. The museum has a pottery workshop, a large clay pot, an exhibition stage, a small hotel and a foreign training center. In 2013, the house-museum was added to the UNESCO International Tourism Map. Currently, the house-museum has a capacity of

1,200 locals and 4,000 tourists a year. The museum-artifact built by potter Tohirjon Haydarov on the Kokand-Ferghana highway is also of special significance with its unique pottery. In Chust, one of the most developed cities in the world, there are artisan houses-museums, but now the Ubaydullaev dynasty is preparing to build a two-story Chust National Crafts Center on 0.5 hectares along the Chust-Namangan highway [7]. This will lead to the further development of craft tourism in these cities. Of course, the above-mentioned cities play a special role in regional tourism today. Currently, the cities of the region can be divided into small and medium-sized cities with historical monuments, small and medium-sized cities with religious shrines, small and medium-sized cities with craft museums, small and medium-sized cities with regional, national and foreign sanatoriums [8].

Thus, there are problems that hinder tourism in cities today, and we want to talk about some of them. Anyone who visits the cities is primarily interested in the hotels that are located there. It focuses on making it cheap and comfortable. Unfortunately, hotels in small and medium-sized cities are not well formed. The visiting tourist has to travel at least 30 km to get to the hotels located in the regional center. And not everyone likes that. While some cities have done some work on these issues, they are not as desirable. Currently, plans are being developed to establish hotels in all cities of the country. In addition, it is important to form and support apartments and hotels in cities where there are tourist facilities, which is an additional source of income for the population of these cities and plays an important role in solving employment problems.

CONCLUSION

In general, the cities of the region attract many tourists with their historic cities and unique monuments located in them. Their further development, the development of these facilities will have a positive impact on the development of these cities and the economy of the region and the republic.

REFERENCES

1. Current archival data of 2016 of Chartak district of Namangan region.
2. Here, in addition to mineral water, salt treatment is established through equestrian sports. It is noteworthy that in the sanatorium there is an opportunity for family treatment. There will be golf courses for patients, a separate lake for fishing, children's playgrounds, and a sanatorium and separate inter-city bike paths to the city center. It is also planned to build a 60-bed hotel in front of the sanatorium, with workshops for national handicrafts at the bottom. Interview: Interview with Boydoda, Chief Construction Engineer, Chortak Resort LLC. March 19, 2017.
3. Current archival data of Naryn district administration of Namangan region in 2016.
4. Current archival data of Khanabad city khokimiyat of Andizhan region in 2012.
5. Information of Rishtan district khokimiyat of Ferghana region. February 6, 2012.
6. Interview: Conversation between the author and the craftsman Ahmedov Saidjon in Rishtan. March 4, 2018.
7. Interview with Rahimjon Ubaydullaev, a knife maker in Chust. May 6, 2016.
8. This table is based on the objects that the author saw directly during his visits to small and medium towns of the valley.