

PROBLEMS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN NAMANGAN REGION

Durdona Mahmudova

Graduate Student of Namangan State University

ABSTRACT	KEYWORDS
This article systematically analyzes the prospects for the development of archaeological tourism in the Namangan region and the problems in the field. The main focus of the article is on the tourist opportunities of the Namangan region, the implementation of government decisions on the development of archaeological tourism in the region, and the current manifestations of the attitude towards archaeological objects.	Namangan region, tourism, archaeological tourism, Aksikent, Munchogtepa, Mugtepa, tourist opportunities, tourist services.

Strengthening the independence of our country, taking its rightful place in the world community, in the political, legal, socio-economic and spiritual-educational spheres, a fundamental change in people's thinking and the formation of a national ideology is taking place.

It is known that, despite the severe pressure of the long-lasting Soviet ideology, the people of Uzbekistan managed to preserve their historical and cultural values and unique traditions that have been passed down from generation to generation. From the first days of independence, the restoration of the invaluable spiritual and cultural heritage created by our ancestors over many centuries has become an extremely important task that has risen to the level of state policy.

It is clear to all of us that cultural heritage is values, ideas, experience, knowledge left from the past, ways of their assimilation, that is, methods of creative activity of people and its organization and its results. The process of assimilation or, more precisely, cultural heritage is extremely important and is considered one of the main laws of culture in action. This process unites the past, present, and future of mankind into a whole and turns into ready-made achievements in the usual way. It is not necessary to search for something that exists, to open something known, to discover a discovery made, it is not necessary to repeat what the ancestors did in the past. Based on the achievements, the society chooses short ways to realize its goals. In addition, spiritual heritage greatly expands the level of people, enriches their lives intellectually and emotionally, and serves as an inexhaustible source of knowledge.

Hundreds of priceless archeological, architectural and written monuments, examples of applied art and folk creativity preserved in the territory of the republic, all these are the rich and unique historical and spiritual heritage of our people.

There are more than 250 objects of cultural heritage in our province[1]. It is our honorable and responsible duty to study this heritage, to preserve it carefully and to pass it on to future generations.

It is known that the Fergana Valley is a region with the possibility of developing archaeological tourism. Archaeological monuments are a bridge connecting the past with the present and silent witnesses of the ancient past. Archaeological monuments are of great importance in the further development of people's patriotism, honoring them as a formative criterion of national pride. In particular, according to historian scientist M. Mansurov, 167 archaeological monuments have been registered in the state register in Namangan region [2].

In the territory of Namangan region, the opportunities for the development of historical and archaeological tourism on a gradual basis appeared only after the independence of Uzbekistan. Nevertheless, it is permissible to acknowledge the services of a number of historians and archaeologists. In particular, Ya. Ghulomov, Z. Usmanova, O. Papakhristu, S. Baratov, B. Latinin, I. Malenkov, A. Bernshtam, A. Shlezlar, I. Ahrorov, A. Askarov, A. Anarbaev, E. Mirzaliev and other scientists archaeological studies, a number of articles and pamphlets are important[3].

A wide range of tasks were set, such as elucidating the true history of historical monuments in the Namangan region, turning a number of regions into international tourism places, and identifying the characteristics of tourism objects stored in world museums and libraries. Cities such as Akhsikent, Koson, which served as the capital of the ancient Ferghana region, are centers of ancient culture. Monuments such as Aksikent, Munchogtepa, Mugtepa, Buonamozor, Korgontepa in Namangan region are sources of rapid development of historical and archaeological tourism.

After Uzbekistan gained independence, a system of successful use of foreign experiences was established in the field of tourism, as in all other fields. In particular, Uzbekistan is currently using the experience of Scotland and the USA in the development of archaeological tourism. If the Scottish model aims to achieve the development of domestic tourism by turning archaeological monuments into tourist centers, the US model is characterized by the establishment of a service system directly in the area of archaeological monuments [4].

Relevant orders and decisions of the Government and President of the Republic of Uzbekistan regarding archaeological sites in Namangan region were announced. Resolution No. PQ-3509 of the President of the country on February 6, 2018 "On measures to develop inbound tourism", on October 16, 2017 the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Torakorgan of Namangan Region" On district, the decision No. 831 "On the establishment of a memorial complex for the protection and research of the archaeological heritage of Aksikent" was adopted.

National holidays such as Navroz, Independence, Ramadan, Eid al-Adha, various anniversaries can be held in these historical and archaeological areas. For example, it is possible to organize parties dedicated to the birthdays of Alisher Navoi and Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Amir Temur. Measures are being taken to create all the necessary conditions for the organization of large-scale visits of local and foreign pilgrims and tourists to the complexes of tourist importance in Namangan region.

In addition, in order to create convenience for foreign and local tourists, the "Shahand-Akhsikent-Akhsi" route has been launched in small motor boats to organize horse-riding trips along the banks of the Syr Darya, the city of Akhsikent and Kosonsoy, and to see the river banks on small ferries. planned to put, but the tour route was not launched. Also, the lack of a special museum to display the objects found as a result of excavations in the city of Ahsikent is one of the factors that negatively affect the attraction of foreign tourists to Ahsikent and the image of tourism.

Also, the road map of the State Committee for the Development of Tourism of the Namangan region includes the construction of a symbolic mausoleum to Umar Sheikh Mirza in Akhsikent, the

establishment of a travel road from Akhsikent to Akhsi with a garden on both sides, and a wire that will allow you to view its unique nature from above. although the tasks of installation of the road have been defined, this program has not been fully implemented at the moment.

Due to the great potential for the development of archaeological tourism in the Fergana Valley, mainly in the Namangan Region, the "Kosonsoy Free Tourist Zone" in the Kosonsoy district, the "Akhsikent Free Tourist Zone" in the Torakorgan district, and the Munchogtepa archaeological site in the Pop district. although it is planned to establish "Pop free tourist zones" in the area where the monument is located, but the infrastructure that meets the requirements of a full-fledged free tourist zone has not been formed in the areas indicated above.

In conclusion, one of the promising directions in Uzbekistan is the development of an excellent tourist map, the infrastructure of transport, road and roadside service facilities, recreational facilities, mosques and forming a system of prayer rooms, the presence of indicators and sanitary-hygienic showers are important aspects. By improving them, it is necessary to increase the tourism potential of our country several times.

References

1. Наманган вилояти маданий мероси. – Наманган, 2013. – Б. 5.
2. Мансуров М. Ш. Фарғона водийсида туризмнинг ривожланиш жараёнлари ва ҳолати. Тарих фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) диссертацияси. – Тошкент, 2020. – Б. 66.
3. Назаров З. М. Наманган вилоятида туризм тараққиётининг ўзига хос жиҳатлари / International Conference on Developments in Education Hosted from Saint Petersburg, Russia. – 2022. – 3. 8-9.
4. Мансуров М. Ш. Фарғона водийсида туризмнинг ривожланиш жараёнлари ва ҳолати. ... – Б. 67.
5. Содирджонов М. М. Изучение проблем человеческого капитала в этносоциологических процессах //В поисках социальной истины. – 2021. – С. 59-69.
6. Makhamadaminovich S. M. Ethnic Factors And Attitudes Towards Human Capital Development //The American Journal of Interdisciplinary Innovations Research. – 2021. – Т. 3. – №. 01. – С. 118-130.
7. Содирджонов М. М. Роль трудового воспитания в развитии человеческого капитала //Учёный XXI века. – 2020. – №. 1 (60). – С. 89-92.
8. Sodirjonov, M. M. "Some Thoughts On The Evolution Of Approaches To The Concept Of Human Capital." The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations 2.08 (2020): 144-150.