

Issues of Organizing Tourist Routes through Namangan Region

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Abstract: This article is about preservation of existing architectural monuments in Namangan region, using them for modern purposes and forming new tourist routes across the region.

Keywords: Namangan, landscape, city, architecture, monument, route, tourism, eco-tourism, tourist, highways, climate.

It is known that Uzbekistan always attracts people from other countries with its beautiful nature, ancient culture, old cities, architectural monuments, unique artifacts, generous and hospitable people. has become familiar to him. Trade caravans returned from east to west through our land. This strange paradise between Amu and Sir has become popular. Mutual trade and cultural relations have raised the development of both sides to a higher level, as well as Uzbekistan's great touristic opportunities, its fame to the whole world with its historical cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva. But these architectural monuments are not used enough [2].

Currently, a lot of work is being done on the sustainable development of the economy of our Republic, the rapid development of the tourism sector, and the improvement of tourist destinations. In accordance with the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev No. PQ-2666 dated December 2, 2016, a decision was made to organize the activities of the State Committee for Tourism Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Based on this decision, state tourism committees specialized in the development of tourism were established in the regions [1].

Therefore, the architecture and landscape architecture of the tourist destinations in the far and near regions of Namangan region are becoming more beautiful and beautiful. However, it should be recognized that the tourist routes leading to certain tourism regions of Namangan region (Yangikurgan, Kosonsoy, Chortoq, Uchkurgan, Norin, Toraqorgan, Chust and Pop) are scattered, and In addition to historical architectural monuments and the most peaceful destinations of the region, it is important to improve the architectural solutions and landscape design of tourism destinations in mountain and sub-mountain regions for the development of eco-tourism.

This process of renewal and changes can be observed in all regions of our Republic. In recent years, the beauty of the tourist routes in many cities, districts and villages of Namangan region has been improved, the standard of living of the people is becoming more prosperous. Unfortunately, this process is not the same everywhere. Especially in certain tourist routes of the region, slowness in this work is noticeable [6].

First of all, let's talk briefly about the history of the region: in the 131st issue of Namangan Haqiqiti newspaper dated July 6, 1974, Mahmud Diyori mentions this fact: "Every place in the world has its own natural structure, position, according to historical sources According to the ethnographic structure, climatic conditions, various natural resource wealth, the population was

created under the name of Namangan region (Namang-kon). This city was one of the important cities of the ancient world [4].

Namangan region was reorganized on December 18, 1967 (previously existed from March 6, 1941 to January 23, 1960) and is located in the northern part of the eastern Ferghana Valley of the Republic. The territory of the province is mainly located on the right bank of the Syrdarya. It is surrounded by the Northern Chotkal and Kurama mountains. The province is located in the geologically active area, earthquakes up to 8 points occur. Healing mineral waters have been found in a number of regions of the province (Chortoq, Chodaksoy, Shahand, Uchkurgan, Toraqurgan). The climate is continental. The temperature in summer is moderate, and the weather in winter is mild and short. The daily fluctuation of air temperature is sharp and there is little precipitation.

In the centuries-old history and development of our country during the period of independence, Namangan region has occupied an important place with its rich past and culture. Namangan is one of the ancient cities of the Ferghana Valley. The city was created on the border of nomadic herders and settled population engaged in agriculture. The first information about the village of Namangan dates back to the end of the 14th century. Babur mentioned Namangan as a village in his work "Boburnoma". The foundation document of 1643 also mentions the city. The name of the city is assumed to be "Namak-kon" because it was built near a salt mine. In 1620, after the ancient capital of Ferghana Valley, Akshi (Akhsikant) was destroyed by an earthquake, its inhabitants moved to the nearby Namangan. In February 1876, after the dissolution of the Kokhan Khanate, Namangan became one of the cities of the district [3-7].

At the end of the 19th century, European conquerors built institutions and residential buildings for themselves near the old city. As a result, a "new city" was created. Currently, there are 11 districts in the region: 1-Yangikurgan, 2-Chortoq, 3-Uychi, 4-Uchkurgan, 5-Norin, 6-Mingbulok, 7-Namangan, 8-Torakorg 9-Chust, 10-Pop, 11-Kosonsoy districts Fig. 1.

ADMINISTRATIVE UNION OF DISTRICTS IN THE REGION AND MAIN ARCHITECTURAL TOURIST OBJECTS OF REPUBLIC SIGNIFICANCE

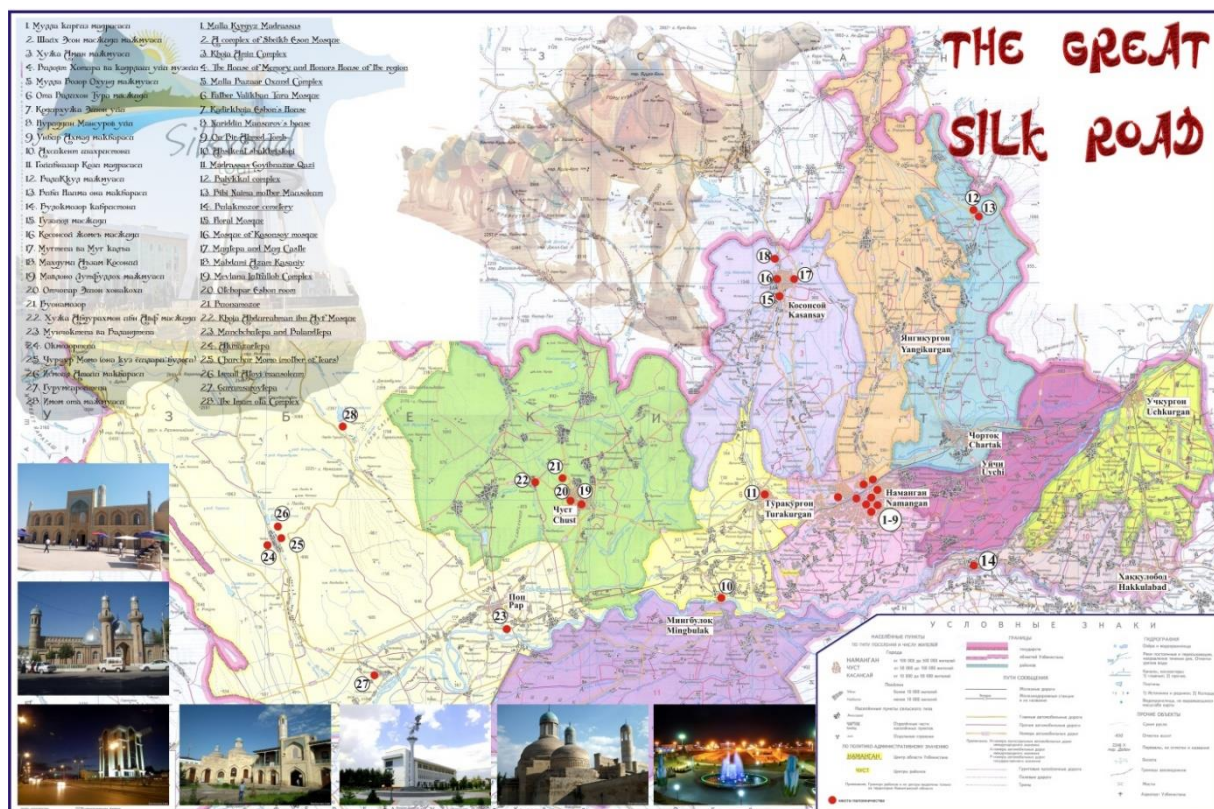


Figure 1. Administrative unification of districts and tourist destinations on the map of Namangan region

Touristic architectural monuments, monuments and places of interest of the Republic of Namangan city and districts were built mainly in the 18th-19th centuries [8-9]

Table 1.

| № | № | Object full name | Object period | Object location address | Object category |
|--|----------|---|----------------------|---|------------------------|
| An architectural monument in the city of Namangan | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | Mausoleum of Mavlavi Namangoni | 1806 years | Namangan region, Namangan city, Labbay Toga cemetery | Republic |
| 2 | 2 | Mulla Kyrgyz madrasa | 1912 years | Namangan region, Namangan city, Uychi street, 359 | Republic |
| 3 | 3 | Otaulikhan Tora Mosque | 1912-1917 years | Namangan region, Namangan city, Uychi street, 117 | Republic |
| 4 | 4 | Khoja Amin mausoleum | 18th century | Namangan region, Namangan city, Kozagarlik Street, 49 | Republic |
| 5 | 5 | Mausoleum of Mulla Bazar Okhund | 1930 years | Namangan region, Namangan city, Hamro street, 3rd house | Republic |
| A monumental monument in the city of Namangan | | | | | |
| 6 | 1 | Memorial square | 2010 years | Namangan region, Namangan city, A. Temur street | Republic |
| An architectural monument in Toragorgon district | | | | | |
| 7 | 1 | Ahsikent city | 3-4th centuries | Namangan region, Toraqorgan district, Gul village | Republic |
| 8 | 2 | Goyibnazar Qazi madrasa (Isaqqhan Tora Teaching Museum) | 1860 years | Namangan region, Toraqorgan district, old Namangan street | Republic |
| Architectural monument in Chortoq district | | | | | |
| 9 | 1 | Sultan Uwais Karani Mosque | 1863 years | Namangan Region, Chortoq District, Bogistan MFY | Republic |
| Architectural monument in Uychi district | | | | | |
| 10 | 1 | Mausoleum of Devona Buwa | 18th century | Namangan region, Uychi district, Fayziabad village | Republic |
| Architectural monument of Uchkurgan district | | | | | |
| 11 | 1 | "Riverside" mosque | 1907 years | Namangan region, Uchkurgan district, Andijan street | Republic |
| Architectural monument in Chust district | | | | | |
| 12 | 1 | Maulana Lutfullo Mausoleum | 19th century | Namangan region, Chust district, Kamarsada MFY | Republic |
| An architectural monument in the district of Pop | | | | | |
| 13 | 1 | Chodak mosque | 18th century | Namangan region, Pop district, Chodak village | Republic |
| Architectural monument of Kosonsoy district | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------|--------------|--|----------|
| 14 | 1 | Jome mosque | 18th century | Namangan region, Kosonsoy district, Jome MFY | Republic |
| Architectural monument of Norin district | | | | | |
| 15 | 1 | Haqulabad Mosque | 1903 | Namangan Region, Norin District, Khaqulabad City | Republic |

These objects are currently considered as the main touristic objects of the Republic, and these architectural monuments have become one of the production issues for the further development of tourism [2].

In accordance with the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev dated 13.08.2019 PF-5781 "On measures for the development of the sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan", supporting the development of tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025, It will help to develop tourism in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025. meets the current demand for the development of historical tourist objects. In the course of a complete study of the main tourist routes in the region, the roads connecting the mausoleums, madrasas, complexes, mosques, monuments, whose names are supported above, in the region, will also be repaired based on the requirements of the new world. elimination. it was determined that there is a need to carry out works on the improvement of national architectural environments around the roads [1].

We have studied the shrines and shrines marked near the highways in all districts of Namangan region. These studies revealed that there is a need to organize modern service buildings on the roads, to create a modern landscape suitable for the regions along the roads, and to reconstruct the roads. If we consider these ways:

Reconstruction of the Namangan-Toragorgon highway in the direction of the "Akhsikent city and Madrasah of Goybnazar Qazi (Isaqkhan Tora Ibrat Museum)" and the sanatorium and health center "SHAHAND" ,

4R-119 Namangan-Chortoq-Kalishoh-Baliqkol-Hazratishoh highway, "Sultan Uvais Karoni" shrine, "Chortoq Reservoir" and "CHARTAK RESORT" JV sanatorium and reconstruction of the 11 km section of the 4K-425 Shorkent-Gulshan-Kushon highway of the health center,

Reconstruction of the 3-7 km section of the 4K-438 Onkhayot-Shorkurgan-Akhsi-Guliston highway leading to the Devona Buva shrine

Reconstruction of the highway 4N-425 Namangan-Uchkurgon-Andijan in the direction of the shrine "Daryo boyi" and the eco-tourist zone "Daryo boyi".

Reconstruction of the Namangan-Chust-Charogon road in the direction of the Devona Buva shrine, the Chust reservoir and the Gova eco-tourist zone.

Reconstruction of the Namangan-Pop-Chodak village highway in the direction of the "Chodak Mosque" shrine and the "Chodak-soy" eco-tourist zone.

Reconstruction of the Namangan-Kosonsoy highway in the direction of the "Jome Mosque" shrine and the "Kosonsoy" eco-tourist zone.

Reconstruction of Namangan-Norin-Khaqulabad city highway in the direction of "Haqulabad Mosque" shrine and "Norin Riverside" eco-tourist zone.

Namangan-Yangikurgan-Zarkent-Mamay-Nanay 4N-466 highway in the direction of "Yangikurgan Reservoir" and "Nanay" eco-tourist zone and 4M-1521 Nanay-Qairoqi highway there is a need to create new tourist routes and a modern landscape along the roads.

During the analysis of the architectural environment of the roads leading to the above-mentioned historical sites and architectural objects serving for tourists, a modern landscape design project for roadside directions to eliminate certain deficiencies. development of new project proposals

and, in these projects, based on the characteristics of each tourist destination, to plant flower gardens of various types of ornamental and fruit trees, as well as to create a beautiful and fresh modern landscape environment for passing tourists should be organized [6].

The conclusion is that the organization of tourist routes in all directions analyzed above will create an opportunity to further develop historical and ecological tourism in Namangan, which is considered one of the regions with a unique history of our republic. In this way, the study of the original history of Namangan region, scientific research in the places of interest in this region, the formation of a modern image of tourist objects based on world requirements, that is, by organizing a tourist route and innovative landscape in each region, the holy place in Namangan region it will be possible to increase the longevity of historical sites and increase the number of tourists visiting the region.

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