



MUSEUM TOURISM OF FERGANA REGION

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ABSTARCT

This article reveals aspects of the development of museum tourism in Uzbekistan, especially in Fergana region. As we know, the republic has opportunities for the development of museum tourism, as evidenced by the many objects of material and cultural heritage and unsurpassed hospitality of the Uzbek people attract travelers. The purpose of this study is to analyze the development of museum tourism of Fergana region.

KEYWORDS: *museums, cultural, heritage, display, fund, history, natural, exhibition, applied art, painter, regional centers.*

INTRODUCTION

Museum tourism is a widespread field that provides detailed information about the history of different countries, peoples, nations, their cultural heritage, religion, customs and ceremonies, in particular, art. It also creates opportunities for cultural recreation. During the years of independence, large-scale work has been carried out to restore our national values, study our history, and provide comprehensive information to our country. Today, museums are recognized in the world not only as an exhibit fund but also as a laboratory of public opinion and modern culture, which requires further improvement, increasing their role as a centre of education.

6 cultural heritage sites located in Central Asia are included in the "List of World Cultural Heritage", 5 of which are located in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Since 1993, mobile exhibitions of museum reserves in foreign countries have been organized. Besides, to promote the rich historical and cultural heritage of Uzbekistan abroad, in cooperation with UNESCO and foreign television, it is necessary to continue making films in the series "World Treasures and Human Heritage" in the historical cities of Fergana region, such as Kokand, Margilan, Rishtan, Kuva. The text of 10 booklets, guides and catalogues about the collections kept in the fund on museums and architectural monuments in the system of museum-reserve were prepared.

MAIN PART

Today, the interest in our country is growing. This is due not only to our huge cultural and historical heritage, our unique nature but also to the fact that during the years of

independence our country has achieved great success in all spheres of life. There are more than 4,000 historical and cultural monuments on the territory of Uzbekistan, located at the crossroads of the Great Silk Road. Some of them are included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. By virtue of the constant care of the head of our state for the restoration of national values, many monuments have been repaired in recent years. Conditions have been created for the revival and development of traditional forms of art and folk art. In turn, the importance of museum work in Uzbekistan is growing due to the development of international tourism and the growing interest in the historical past of the peoples living in this country.

Today, the Ministry of Culture and Sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan has a total of 87 museums: 14 of them are located in Tashkent, 29 in regional centres, 19 in cities and 25 in districts. Of the total number of museums, 40 have the status of republican, regional and city museums, 47 of them are their branches. There are 8 to 12 state museums and their branches in Andijan, Bukhara, Navoi, Samarkand and Fergana regions, 1 museum in Namangan region and 1 separate branch, 2 museums in Surkhandarya, Syrdarya and Kashkadarya regions and 3 museums in the Republic of Karakalpakstan; 32 of them are historical, 16 are local lore, 11 are art, 6 are literary monuments, 13 are monuments, 2 are natural science and 7 are literary museums.

At present, new tourist routes are being launched in museums around the world. These include ethnographic, archaeological, flora and fauna. In this regard, Fiero in the Netherlands, Leyr in Denmark, Betser Kili in England, and Pamunk in the United States were created.

It is gratifying to note that the open-air museums in our republic - Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shakhrisabz - are among them. It is necessary to raise the level of open-air museums in the territory of Kokand and Margilan cities of Fergana region. The artifacts of these cities, the exhibits in the museums testify to the greatness of the historical and cultural richness and values of our country and people. In international tourism, museums should work closely with other foreign museums throughout their activities. In particular, we can see this cooperation in the exchange of various exhibits, cultural monuments, copies of written sources, holograms and similar sources. Observations show that the achievements in the field of tourism in recent years, the desire to create a history of tourism is leading to an increase in interest in museums in the field of cultural tourism.

In the context of liberalization and liberalization of our economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the attention to tourism is growing. The effectiveness of economic tourism requires the development of modern tourism infrastructure in all sectors of the industry, including museums and historical monuments.

In the context of the current economic crisis in the world, countries with developed tourism industry, such as Italy, Greece, France, have reduced the price of museum tickets to attract more tourists to their museums. It is increasing the interest of foreign citizens by opening museums and exhibitions in other countries.

To develop tourism in Fergana region, it is necessary to reconsider the activities of museums. In Fergana region, the Fergana Museum of Local Lore, Hamza Hakimzoda Niyazi Memorial Museum, Usmon Yusupov Memorial Museum, Margilan City History Museum, Altariq District History Museum, Uzbekistan District History Museum, Uvaysi House Museum, Ziyoviddin Khazini House Museum, Gomof House Museum, G'omi Khakimzoda Museum (Kokand), Kokand City Museum of Local Lore and its branches Mosque Museum of Applied Arts, Hamza House Museum, Mukumi Khuze House Museum, Kadyrjon Khaydarov House Museum, Rishtan Crafts Museum, Fergana City Court museums. The main purpose of the development of museums is not only to acquaint foreign and domestic tourists and travelers with our great and glorious past but also to educate the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism, to inspire a sense of national pride. 200 million sums were allocated from the national budget for the installation of security equipment, video surveillance and communication services in the historical complex "Orda" in Kokand. The organization of a museum-gallery in the mosque "Mosque" in Kokand has been completed, 200 million sums were allocated from the national budget for this work.

The city of Kokand is one of the cities of Khiva and Bukhara, where the ruling throne has been preserved. Khudoyorkhan's ode is recognized as a gem of the XIX century. Today, there is a museum of local lore in Kokand khan Khudoyorkhan's palace. To attract foreign and local tourists to the museums, it is necessary to organize regular performances of the ethnographic group "Kokand Yoryori", create a special website for museum funds and exports and develop virtual museums. As a result, users will be able to get acquainted not only with the exhibited, exhibited historical items but also with information about the many items that are not on display in the museum fund.

It is necessary to create a new catalogue of architectural monuments located in Kokand, Margilan and other regions of the region. It is necessary to include them in tourist routes, to make documentaries in Russian, English and other languages for international exhibitions, to show photo and video exhibitions at tourist fairs.

To revive the activities of museums, it is necessary to introduce innovations in this area. In particular, the "audio guide" system is developing in museums around the world. Once the audio guide system is up and running, detailed information about the exhibits in the museums will be posted to the audio system in different languages. This, in turn, allows for accurate and complete data retrieval. It is also necessary to develop the virtual activities of existing museums in the region, to launch a system of electronic information exchange.

To revive the activities of museums and create new museums in the territory of Fergana region, it is necessary to establish about 200 shrines of local significance and open museums in 173 archaeological monuments. To organize virtual trips to these regions, it is necessary to place information and documentaries in all world languages on the global network. During the first virtual trips to these regions, their interest in the Fergana Valley will increase and will have a significant impact on the increase in the flow of tourists.

Fergana Museum of Local Lore is located in Fergana. It was founded in 1895 based on the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, which opened in 1894. Originally it was called "Fergana Regional People's Museum" (1899-1911, with 2223 items and books in its collection), "Fergana City Scientific Museum" (1920-1938). From 1938 to the present it has been called the Fergana Museum of Local Lore. The museum has departments of history, nature, science, art and treasury. The museum has a permanent exposition (archaeological finds, works of applied art, works of art, etc.) that reflect the nature of the region and its history from ancient times to the early 20th century. The museum fund includes archaeology (more than 10,000), numismatics (7,895), applied arts (900 rare pottery, 1,200 copperware, 562 pieces of jewelry, 1,670 items of clothing and embroidery, etc.), fine arts (more than 1,000) and There are other artifacts. The museum includes the Hamza Hakimzoda Niyazi Memorial Museum (in Shohimardon), the Museum of Literature and Art (in Margilan) and other public museums in the cities and districts of the region. The museum is equipped with modern equipment (including a computer system connected to the Internet). The museum conducts scientific research. It cooperates with foreign countries (England, Japan, etc.). The museum is located in a modern building, built-in 1985.

In the museum's reserves, there are many items made by carpenters of the last century and the beginning of our century. Their arrival at the museum stock is different. From the very first years of the museum's existence, citizens and officials from all districts, cities and villages of the then Fergana Governor-General's Office donated museum items here. Among them were various wooden items. For example, among the first items handed over at that time were wooden items from the collection of Dr. Smirnov: "Hakkal kavush", carpentry tools, children's toys, children's cradle (with all wooden parts, national musical instruments, handicrafts), handed over by the governor of Shahrihan volost. benches (whistles, grinders, shovels, blowers, toothpicks, matchsticks, pencils, plates, candlesticks. The museum also has a variety of wooden vases, pottery, bowls, seals, chitgar and doppidoz molds, "vassa shop" and "vassa couple" and also doors, columns, as well as musical instruments. Doors, columns, bowl boxes, molds with floor carvings (more Islamic, the plates are in the form of «grill»). From the above-mentioned items, it can be seen that wood production in Fergana Valley was a boom.

Craftsmen used local wood species — maple, elm, walnut, spruce, mulberry, willow, poplar, apple, quince, and pear as raw materials. Today, more mulberries, willows and walnuts are used.

In artistic wood carving, a flower (pattern) is made by carving, cutting, drawing, and embossing (flat or high) holes, connecting boards or pieces of wood (mainly on a grid).

In the second half of the XIX century, there were two different artistic wood carving styles: soil and groundless. The soil is carved and perforated in wood style. The soil style was used by skilled craftsmen and was used to decorate unique items. They are bowls for boxes, covers for books, pieces of architecture, tables, chairs, chests, plates. In architecture, large, deep multi-layered pattern carvings of ground wood carvings were used.

Drawing, chain make-up patterns are made in the groundless carving. The item itself served as the soil (or background). Groundless carving has been used more and more to decorate items used in daily life. This was because it was easier to work with.

There are various schools of artistic wood carving in Uzbekistan. Each school is different in its work. Kokand Fergana School of Art Wood Carving has its traditions. Kokand masters created a special school by carving short embossed flat carvings on boxes, chairs, frames and other items, i.e. deep patterns on the columns. These carvings differ in size, multilayeredness, and monumentality. Kadyrjon Haydarov and his students made a great contribution to the development of Kokand school of art wood carving. They made extensive use of poplar, walnut, and beech timber.

Margilan school of wood carving has a unique national look, using deep-floor construction. Recently, the masters of Margilan are doing a great job in decorating the buildings with wood carvings.

Another advanced branch in carpentry is the painting pattern on wood. The masters of painting on wood were called "painters". The main tool of the painter is a "pattern pen". The pattern was first drawn on paper and prepared. The decorative item was then transferred to the surface. It was then painted in oil paint, with much bronze and silver added. Thus, intricate composition patterns are drawn.

Local tree species were used to make musical instruments. The best material for making a musical instrument is mulberry wood. Musical instrument makers decorated their creations with practical decorations.

Above, we have touched on some of the woodworking trades. These networks still exist. Especially in recent years, interest in folk arts has increased. The "Master" Association provides practical assistance to masters who are still engaged in applied arts. This, in turn, has led to the development of these industries, an increase in the number of masters engaged in these trades. The workmanship of the masters is increasing. Today, not only public institutions, public buildings, but also private homes are decorated with practical types of woodwork.

Our national treasures are inherited from our ancestors. Therefore, they also said that we should take care of it like the apple of an eye and leave it to our children. After all, it is not easy to think about the future without studying our history. Thanks to the practical assistance provided by the Government of the Republic and the regional administration, the work of museums in our region is improving.

Museum branches and house-museums have been established in cities and districts to serve our people. Several measures are being taken to educate young people in the spirit of respect for our past. Thanks to independence, great changes have taken place in our motherland - Uzbekistan. The changes in the field of culture and enlightenment are especially noteworthy. Over the years, the museum's performance has improved somewhat. The number of visitors

has increased. It is no coincidence that the beautiful Fergana is the pearl of our Republic. Its unique nature fascinates anyone.

It is known that the museum is a place that enriches the spiritual world of man and awakens a sense of national pride. When a person realizes who he is and wants to know who he is, the artifacts in the museum can answer that. In this sense, museums are a unique source of spirituality and enlightenment. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Radical Improvement and Improvement of Museums" adopted on January 12, 1998, and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Museums" of 2008 was another important step in the development of this sphere.

As in all parts of the country, in our region, certain work is being done to further improve the activities of museums, to acquaint the population, especially young people, with the rich cultural heritage of our people. Today, there are 15 state and 29 public museums in the region.

After gaining independence, great attention has been paid to the careful preservation of the historical, spiritual and cultural heritage of our people. Of course, one of the important things is to adopt them and pass them on from generation to generation. Today, at the initiative of the head of our state, sacred shrines, complexes and museums are taking on a whole new look. Therefore, in recent years, the interest of foreigners in such places is growing. Museums also play an important role in educating young people in the spirit of national independence and the formation of a patriotic spirit.

The Ghafur Ghulam Regional Museum of Literature in Kokand has become a favourite place for everyone. Over the past period, the museum has been enriched with many exhibits. Currently, the museum has 14,000 exhibits. These include more than two thousand unique manuscripts in Arabic, Persian and Turkish, as well as a large number of lithographs, archives of poets and writers, and unique photographs. The museum's exhibition is located in 8 halls, where interesting exhibits on the activities and literary heritage of 66 artists, whose life and work are associated with the literary environment of Kokand. The oldest exhibits here are manuscripts written in the 15th and 16th centuries. The museum also has many copies of Alisher Navoi's Hamsa, devons and other works.

The great attention paid by the head of our state to raise the morale of our people also plays an important role in revitalizing the activities of our museums. The museum pays special attention to the promotion of our national literature. Especially important here are the many scientific and literary conferences, meetings, scientific research.

A special place in the exhibition is given to poets and writers who are working in the region today. Their works published during the years of independence give a clear idea of the current literary environment in Kokand. It is also important to pay special attention to the promotion of our literary heritage of the years of independence.

CONCLUSION

Along with introducing foreign guests and compatriots to the rich cultural heritage of our ancestors, this school also makes a worthy contribution to educating young people in the spirit of patriotism, national values and devotion to our traditions.

The opening of a museum dedicated to the history of the criminal justice system in the Fergana regional building and the ongoing reforms in the field of justice, the culture and ethics of justice, the activities of veterans of the judiciary, the development of the judicial system, techniques and technologies, state The opening of the museum, enriched with information about the activities of judges, the judiciary, is also an example of the development of the network of museums.

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