

Historical And Cultural Heritage Objects In Khorezm Oasis As A Factor To Increase Tourism Potential

Sanjarbek Davletov¹ , Zukhra Rajabova²

Dsc (Ursu)¹

Researcher (Urgench Branch Of TUIT)²

Annotation: an insight provided at the article reviews of some profound investigation on the scientific basis the world-famous architectural monuments are preserved in the territory of the Khorezm oasis, which has an affluent ancient history. It is known that Khorezm is located in the center of the ancient Great Silk Road and is one of the regions of Uzbekistan with high tourist potential. The article says that Khiva's international recognition as an "open-air museum city" and its inclusion in the UNESCO World Heritage List has laid a solid foundation not only for Khorezm region, but also for our country to take a worthy place in the world tourism market.

Keywords: tourist excursion resources, archeology, architecture, sculpture, sacred sites, historical buildings, tourists, museums, ancient monuments.

INTRODUCTION. Cultural heritage is as a valued result of national consideration, worldview and creative potential, calculated as the spiritual and fiscal succession. The country has a legal and institutional system for the protection of natural and cultural monuments, which provides for the implementation of comprehensive measures in this area based on international law. It is noteworthy that a number of historical cities in Uzbekistan have been included in the World Heritage List in cooperation with UNESCO.

Ratification of the 'Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage', adoption of the 'Law on the Protection and Utilize of Cultural Heritage' and 'The Law on Museums' in our country serve as an important guideline for the preservation of the material and cultural heritage of our country.

The world-famous historical and architectural ancient monuments are preserved in the territory of the Khorezm oasis, which has a wealthy ancient history. Khorezm is located in the center of the ancient Great Silk Road and is one of the regions of Uzbekistan with high tourist potential. The international recognition of Khiva as an "open-air museum city" and its inclusion in the UNESCO World

Heritage List will create a solid foundation not only for the Khorezm region, but also for our country to take a worthy place in the world tourism market.

According to experts, Khorezm region has a special place in our country in terms of the density of tourist excursion resources and indicators of historical and architectural objects sites that make them up. There are 254 cultural heritage monuments in the Khorezm oasis from the Neolithic period to the XIX century, including 18 archeological, 132 architectural, 66 sculptural, 6 monuments and 32 sacred sites.

During the years of independence, great attention was paid to the repair, preservation and study of archeological monuments. According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 4, 2019 "On Approval Of The National List Of Real Estate Objectives Of Material Cultural Heritage", 37 of the state-registered historical, cultural and archeological monuments are archeological monuments. [1] These are the brick wall between the western part of Ichan-kal'a in Khiva, Ichan-kala wall, Okh Sheikh Baba's castle ('Okh or Oq Sheikh' means 'white sheikh'), fortress, Khiva well, Hazarasp fortress wall, Khumbuztepa (Karatash), Chingiz tepa complex, Sandiqli bobo ('Sandiqli bobo' means 'grandpa with a box') town, Tuprakkala town (in Hazarasp district), Sartarosh town ('Sartarosh' means 'barber'), Voyongan bobo village ('Voyongan bobo'-means 'great radiant grandfather'), Khiyot town (Qiyot), Tuprakkala town (Shovot district), Olma otgan Complex ('Olma otgan' means 'apple shooting'), Astana Village ('Ostana' means 'threshold'), Kalajik Complex (David Fortress)(Kalajik or Qalajiq), Meshekli Fortress evidence obtained as a result of research carried out in the city of ancestors shows how deep the culture of origin.

Although more than 130 historical buildings have been preserved in Khorezm region, most of them are located in and around Khiva. The historic city of Khiva consists of Dishan Kal'a (Fortress-outer city) and Ichan Kal'a (Fortress-inner city). Nowadays the walls of the Ichan Kal'a are fully preserved. The total area of Ichan Castle is 26 hectares, it includes 56 historical architectural structures. In 1967, the Ichan Qala section of Khiva was declared the first historical architectural reserve in Central Asia.

Khiva was the first city in Central Asia to be inscribed on the World Heritage List by the decision of the 14th session of UNESCO on December 12, 1990.[2]

In the years following independence our country has created ample opportunities for an objective study of our history, and its dissemination to the general public has become an urgent problem for scientists. Especially important was the study of the history of the construction of our cities rich in historical monuments, the formation of an official list of archeological monuments in Khorezm region. They were taken under state protection on the basis of relevant legal documents. In Khiva, Hazarasp, Khanka, Shovot, Yangiariq, Koshkopir, Bagat, Urgench and other districts of Khorezm region, the repair and beautification of historical monuments has been carried out on a large scale in the post-independence years.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Archaeologists have unearthed the ancient Voyangan Kal'a (fortress) in Shovot district of Khorezm region, Almaotishgan Kal'a in Yangiariq district, Astana, Sheikh-imam, Kalajik-Davud Kal'a (fortress) in Bagat district, Kichik Kalajik, Kushchakirganqala (fortress), Sandiklibobo in Hazarasp district, Tuyatortar, Khumbuztepa, Kirqqiztepa, Ulliavul in Gurlan district, Zorliq eshon bobo in Koshkopir district, Kindikli, Tuzlan in Urgench district, in Goibota, Safardiz monuments in Khanka district for many years.[12]

Archaeological investigation and scientific excavations were carried out in the mid-1980s to determine the age of Khiva. There is no information in written sources about the founding of Khiva. Only in the work of Ibn Hawqal, which dates back to the tenth century, there is some information. [3.11]

In order to determine the age of Khiva, in 1984-1993, the Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography of the Karakalpak branch of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Khiva Museum-Reserve "Ichon-kala" in Khiva conducted archeological excavations. Archaeologist-scientist, professor M.Mambetullaev supervised this work.

A number of historical and architectural monuments have been preserved in Khiva district. Tosh (Stone) mosque complex built in 1859 in Soyot village of Khiva district, Shohimardon mausoleum of 80s of XIX century, Ibrahimkhodja madrasah built in 1888, Otajon tora architectural complexes built in 1899, Qibla Tozabog palace built in 1894, Sheikh Mavlon bobo of XVI-XIX centuries monuments, such as the Chodra courtyard palace of the XVIII-XIX centuries testify to the history of Khorezm. [4.118-121] The coverage of the place of these architectural monuments in history allows us to fully describe the socio-political life of that period. Cultural heritage sites in Khiva district also play a special role in raising spirituality. Take, for example, the Chodra courtyard monument, which stands in the center of a large garden with a four-story building made of wooden column and raw bricks. Both tourists and locals watch the building with great interest. He wants to go upstairs at least once. It is advisable to develop interesting social videos about such buildings and promote them widely on the Internet and social networks. One of these ancient monuments is the mausoleum of Bibi Hajar. The life of Bibi Hajar, the mother of Najmuddin Kubro, is best example for our youth. When the great thinker wants to take his mother with him to the capital, Bibi Hajar does not leave her native village. In addition to making an honest living with their hard work, everyone shares what they earn with neighbors, widows and orphans.[5.26]

Urgench, the central city of Khorezm region, also has its own historical development. The city was founded in 1645-1646 by the khan of Khiva Abulgazi Bahodirkhan. [6.31] After the Amudarya changed its course and began to flow into the Aral Sea, the city of Gurganj (now Old Urgench in Turkmenistan), then the capital of the Khiva Khanate, was left without water. Abulgazi Bahodirkhan relocated the population scattered in and around the Wazir fortresses (cities) of Gurganj, settled them in the southern part of the Amu Darya (170 km from Gurganj) and fortified the area around the settlement with a

fortress wall. They called it "Clean Urgench", which means "New Urgench". After that, the name of the ancient city of Gurganj became Old Urgench. The city of New Urgench (now Urgench) has rapidly become a center of trade and handicrafts due to its location on a trade route. According to local historians, New Urgench in the XVII-XVIII centuries was a town surrounded by a fortress of 4-5 meters in height. The town was inhabited by about 5,000 people, had 15 mosques, a caravanserai, many shops, and workshops. The city's defensive walls were in ruins by the early twentieth century.

Nowadays the city of Urgench has become one of the most attractive, crowded, modern cities. The wide streets built during the years of independence, the 'Avesto' Park, the monument to Jaloliddin Manguberdi and the parks add to the beauty of the city. In 1992-2003, the 'Alley of Great Scholars', 'Al-Khwarizmi', 'Al-Beruni', 'Abulgazi Bahodirkhan', 'Ogahiy', 'Komiljon Otaniyozov', 'Avaz Otariyev' monuments were built. [7.131] The beautification of the banks of the Polvon canal, which crosses the city center, has further beautified the city. On the one hand, this has further enriched the architecture of the city, on the other hand, it has created favorable conditions for resting and cultural recreation of the population.

Numerous architectural monuments have been preserved in Urgench. Nowadays they have been repaired and taken under state protection. Among the architectural monuments are the architectural complex of Dashqinjon Bobo of the XIX century, the Mustafa caravanserai madrasah of the XIX-early XX centuries, the Juma Mosque of the XIX-XX centuries, the mausoleum and madrasa of Sheikh Khoros of the XVI-XIX centuries, the Shavodi Khoja of the XVI-XIX centuries. The mausoleum of Sheikh Bobo, the Salimjanovs' house built in the early 20th century, the post office, the house of Boboohun Salimov and others.

III. DISCUSSION

Kat Castle is located 21 km west of Urgench. It is built in the shape of a rectangle and is surrounded by two rows of defensive walls. The front of the gate is fortified with a complex structure. Three construction phases have been identified. Life in the castle lasted until the 1940s.[8.65-76]

The mausoleum of Shovod Khoja Bobo is an architectural monument of the XVII-XVIII centuries in Urgench district. The mausoleum is rectangular, with a roof-dome, one-room.[7.88]

Hazorasp Fortress, located in Hazarasp district, is the oldest fortress. It dates back to the VIII-VII centuries BC, and today some parts of the wall have been preserved. On the south-eastern side of the monument is a fortified structure, which the locals call "Devsolgan". Due to the high groundwater level, it was not possible to study the lowest cultural layer of the monument.

The total area of the Khumbuztepa monument, located 17 km east of Hazarasp district, is 4.6 hectares. In the IV century AD it was the center that provided the whole Khorezm oasis with dishes.

According to V.A. Livshits, the word 'Hum'(Ewer) in ancient Persian means a large ceramic pot, as well as any clay pot prepared for baking, in addition - a platform for cooking pot.[9.362]

Research on the Khumbuztepa monument concludes that it was one of the centers that supplied a large area of Khorezm with pottery in the early stages of the archaic and ancient times.

The Kyrgyz hill fortress belongs to the ancient period and is located in the village of Karayantak in Hazarasp district. It is built in a straight rectangular shape. The defense is protected by a wall and a trench. At present, the place has been turned into a cemetery. [8.66]

Among the architectural monuments in Hazarasp district are the Juma Mosque of the XVIII century, the mausoleum of Muzrab Shah Khorezmi of the XVI-XIX centuries,[6.158-160] the mausoleums of Ismail Eshan Bobo, Sheikh Hussein Bobo, Sheikh Qasim Eshan of the XVIII-XIX centuries[7.247]. Nowadays they have been turned into places of pilgrimage by the locals.

Kalajik fortress, located in the territory of Bagat district of Khorezm region, is also one of the monuments built at that time. The fame of the ancient fortress of Kalajik is still alive today. A number of legends about the ancient castle have been preserved. The castle is popularly known as "David's Castle". The castle is considered by the blacksmiths to be the abode of the prophet David. From the past to the present, our people consider this monument sacred, always visit and revere it, and tell their children about the history of the castle and its sacred features. The significance of this monument is special for blacksmiths. Even during the Soviet era, our people did not allow this monument to be damaged and were always crowded with pilgrims. The salt lake near the castle and the healing properties of its mud attracted more people here and proved its sanctity. The fact that the locals sometimes hear the sound of the ironworking process in the castle added to its richness of wonders.

Qalajiq Fortress is located 17 km south of Bagat district, among the sand dunes in the area. The fortress differs from other fortresses built in the Khorezm region with its unique style of construction and defense system. The word "Qalajiq" means "small fortress". As a result of research conducted here, it was found that the fortress served as a defensive fortress on the southern border of the ancient Khorezm state, ie a military fortification.[10.70] For this reason, great attention was paid to the defense of the castle. The castle had two rows of defensive walls.

Nowadays the lake water and sand near the castle are healing, and they are rich in minerals that strengthen human health. The camp in the fortress of Qalajiq has become a favorite place not only of our region, but also of the population of neighboring regions.[12.] Carefully preserving such ancient places and passing them on to the next generation has become one of the sacred duties of every citizen today.

There is another monument called Qalajiq Qala in the territory of Bagat district. It is 1.5 km from Qalajik Castle, which located in the northeastern region. This castle existed in the IX-XI centuries BC.[3.88] It is built in a straight rectangular shape, 2 ga. formed the territory.

An ancient monument of the I-IV centuries AD - Voyangan fortress is preserved in Shovot district. It is built in a rectangular shape and two construction stages have been identified. The castle was studied in 1949-50 by Ya.G. Gulomov. In 1973-74, Voyangan was studied by M. Mambetullaev and M. Kdyrniyazov, employees of the archeology department of the Institute of History, Language and Literature of the Karakalpak branch of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences.[13.86-91]

The ancient Shovot Fortress in Shovot district has been studied. M.Mambetullaev conducted research there.[14.42-46] It is located in the village of Anbar-Manaq. The castle was built in a circular shape and covered 5 hectares. The castle is fortified with defensive walls and towers. It has three construction phases. From the 4th century AD, life stopped here.

Ancient architectural monuments are also preserved in Shavat district:

Shavat An Sabroni of the 14th century,[7.681] 'Qum Auliyo Bobo' (Sand saint grandfather) of 1870s, the tombs of Nasiyat Bobo of the XIX century, the symbolic mausoleum of Yusuf Hamadoni. These monuments have been flourished and turned into shrines today.

Among the architectural monuments in Gurlan district are the Sayid ota mosque of the XVIII century, the house of Gavdonboy built in 1910-1914, the mausoleum of Usmon Said bobo of the XVI-XIX centuries.

There is Sayid Ota mosque built in 1766 in Khanka district.[5.70] The mosque consists of an enclosed courtyard, a khanaqah, a porch and additional rooms at the entrance to it. There are also columnar porches in front of the mosque. A well has also been preserved in the center of this courtyard. The top of the room is covered with a dome. Among the Arabic inscriptions on the gate is the year of construction of the mosque.[7.419]

Ancient fortresses of antiquity have been preserved in Yangiaryk district. Almaatyshkan-I fortress is located in Kattabog village of Yangiaryk district[8.60], occupies an area of 1 hectare. Built during the Afrigian dynasty, the fortress was built in a circular shape and the defensive wall was made of raw brick. Presently it has not been possible to conduct extensive research as the castle area has been turned into a cemetery.[15]

Almaatyshkan -II fortress is located in the south 130-150 m from the Almaatyshkan -I fortress and built on an area of 4.5 ha.[8.60] The castle is built in a straight rectangular shape. It is fortified with a thick defensive wall and towers. Three construction phases have been identified.[15.104-107]

In the village of Astana, Yangiaryk district, there are the remains of the 14th-century Sheikh Mukhtor Vali architectural complex and an unknown mausoleum from the 14th-19th centuries.[5.60]

Among the architectural monuments of Koshkopir district there is an architectural complex Imorat Bobo of the XVIII-XIX centuries. There is the mausoleum of Sayyid Shafoat Aziz, the mausoleum of Mirmuhammad Aziz and another unnamed mausoleum.[7.680] These mausoleums are located in the middle of the cemetery and have been turned into a shrine today.

IV. CONCLUSION

The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 4, 2017 "On the Program of integrated development of tourism potential of Khorezm region and the city of Khiva for 2017-2021" was an important factor in increasing the tourist potential of the oasis. Within the framework of this program, large-scale work is being carried out in the region.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 19, 2017 "On the reconstruction and restoration of the historical complex "Nurillaboy" in Khorezm region", a large-scale repair work was carried out at this place. As a result, a magnificent tourist complex was built, which includes an art gallery, amphitheater, reception house, craft center, national-style food outlets.

It is known from international experience that the hotel industry plays an important role in providing exemplary services to tourists. The program of measures for the development of tourism in the region provides for the development of a system of compact hotels and guest houses. In 2014, there were 39 hotels in the region, and in a short time their number increased to 60. It is noteworthy that the number of hotels in the region is growing, attracting foreign investment.

Effective use of the tourist potential of the regions requires improved transport services for tourists. The construction of a 31.7-kilometer-long railway from Urgench to Khiva and the construction of a modern national-style railway station at the initiative of President Mirziyoyev will serve to turn Khiva into one of the international tourist centers.

Further development of tourism potential of Khorezm region, creation of favorable conditions for tourists to get acquainted with the unique historical, cultural and architectural heritage of the oasis, further increase the flow of tourists, ensuring the consistent development of modern tourism infrastructure in the region, tourism, hotel and transport services In order to expand the range and improve the quality of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 13, 2019 No-119 "On additional measures for the development of tourism in Khorezm region in 2019-2020" along the Shovot canal in Urgench, that it is planned to create a compact tourist zone "Govuk Lake" in Khiva and build modern hotel complexes, cultural and health, trade, entertainment and other facilities of tourism, as well as modern engineering infrastructure.

An article titled "35 Cities That Everyone Should See in Their Lifetime" published on the website of the British publication 'The Telegraph' lists the oldest and most beautiful cities in the world along the Great Silk Road. It is gratifying that the city of Khiva is also included in this list.

Participation in various international exhibitions and fairs, festivals and competitions with the participation of representatives of foreign countries play an important role in promoting the tourism potential, historical and cultural features, natural and climatic conditions of the region. In this sense, the

traditional "Melodies", "Days of Culture of the magic of the Dance", "Khorezm" festivals, visiting foreign countries, such as the number of participants growing from year to year is very encouraging.

REFERENCES:

1. Law of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 4, 2019 "On approval of the National List of immovable property of tangible cultural heritage" / National Database of Legislation October 5, 2019 (www.lex.uz) (Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2019 йил 4 октябрдаги “Моддий маданий мероснинг кўчмас мулк объектлари миллий рўйхатини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида”ги Қонуни/Қонун ҳужжатлари маълумотлари миллий базаси 2019 йил 5 октябр (www.lex.uz))
2. Yusupov N., Abdurasulov M., Bobojonov D. Travel to Khiva (guide). - Urgench: Quvanchbek-Mashhura, 2018.(Юсупов Н., Абдурасулов М., Бобожонов Д. Хива шаҳрига саёҳат (йўл кўрсаткич). – Урганч: Қуванчбек-Машҳура, 2018.)
3. Gulomov Ya.G. History of irrigation in Khorezm. - Tashkent, 1959. (Ғуломов Я.Ғ. Хоразмнинг суғорилиш тарихи. – Тошкент, 1959.)
4. Egamberdieva N. Cultural heritage sites in Khiva district // Conference package on current issues of preservation, restoration, protection and use of cultural heritage sites. - Urgench, 2019. (Эгамбердиева Н. Хива туманидаги маданий мерос объектлари // Маданий мерос объектларини асраш, қайта тиклаш, муҳофаза қилиш ва улардан фойдаланишнинг долзарб муаммолари конференция тўплами. – Урганч, 2019.)
5. Abdurasulov A., Abidova Z. Khorezm shrines and shrines. – Tashkent: New edition, 2016. (Абдурасулов А., Абидова З. Хоразм қадамжолари ва зиёратгоҳлари. – Тошкент: Янги нашр, 2016.)
6. Mankovskaya L., Bulatova V. Monuments of Khorezm architecture. - Tashkent, 1978. (Маньковская Л., Булатова В. Памятники зодчество Хорезма. – Ташкент, 1978.)
7. National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 7-10 volumes, - Tashkent, 2005. (Ўзбекистон Миллий энциклопедияси)
8. Sobirov Q. Villages and cities of Khorezm defense structures. - Tashkent: 2009. (Собиров Қ. Хоразмнинг қишлоқ ва шаҳарлари мудофаа иншоотлари. – Тошкент: 2009.)
9. Andreev M.S., Perova E.M. Yagnob texts with the attachment of the Yagnob-Russian dictionary, compiled by Andrey M.S., Livshits V.A. and Pisarchik A.K. - Moscow – Leningrad, 1957. (Андреев М.С., Перова Е.М. Ягнобские тексты с приложением ягнобско-русского словаря, составленного Андреевым М.С., Лившицем В.А и Писарчик А.К. – Москва–Ленинград, 1957.)
10. Khodjaniyozov G. Ancient Khorezm defense structures. - Tashkent: 2007. (Ходжаниёзов Ғ. Қадимги Хоразм мудофаа иншоотлари. – Тошкент: 2007.)
11. Davletov S.R., Allanazarov S.B. Urban Planning And Urbanization Processes In The Khorezm Oasis//International journal on human computing studies. Volume: 03. Issue: 2. March-April 2021.

12. Qalajiq Qala Passport / Current archive of Khorezm Region Department of Cultural Heritage. (Қалажиқ қалъа паспорти / Хоразм вилояти маданий мерос департаменти жорий архиви.)
13. Mambetullaev M., Kdynriyazov M. Voyangan settlement. // Archeology of the Aral Sea region. - Issue 2, 1982. (Мамбетуллаев М., Кдырниязов М. Городище Воянган. //Археология Приаралья. – Вып.2, 1982.)
14. Mambetullaev M., Toprakkala Shavatskaya (excavations 1979-1980) // Archeology of the Aral Sea region. - Issue 3, - Tashkent, 1986. (Мамбетуллаев М.Топраккала Шаватская (раскопки 1979-1980 гг.) // Археология Приаралья. – Вып.3, –Ташкент, 1986.)
15. Matrasulov Sh., Sobirov Q. Archaeological excavations at the Almaatyshkan monument. // Archaeological research in Uzbekistan, 2001. - Samarkand, 2002. (Матрасулов Ш., Собиров Қ. Олмаотишган ёдгорлигидаги археологик тадқиқотлар. // Археологические исследования в Узбекистане, 2001. – Самарканд, 2002.)