

Specific Methods of Architecture in Kashkadarya Oasis and its Historical Stages

A. Pardaev

Associate professors of Department of World History

M. Allaev

Independent researcher

Abstract:

This article describes the historical and cultural sites located in the Kashkadarya oasis, one of the oldest places in the country, and their role in the development of tourism on the basis of historical sources.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, Kashkadarya, Karshi, Shakhrisabz, Aksaray, Kilichboy, Archeology, Museum, Cultural heritage, Abu Muin Nasafi, Kok Gumbaz, Odin Mosque, Khojai Jarroh, Bekmir, Abdulazizkhan, Oksaroy, Dor ut-Tilovat, Dor us-Saodat, Chorsu, Koba, Kunduzak, Langar ota, Sultan Mir Haidar.

Today, more than 7,000 cultural heritage masterpieces, thousands of archeological sites and excavations in the territory of our country confirm this. They are invaluable in studying the cultural life of ancient history, the way of life of our ancestors. Therefore, from the first years of independence in our country, great attention has been paid to the restoration, repair, restoration of these monuments, support for archeological research, the construction of new museums.

On this basis, the laws "On protection and use of cultural heritage sites" were adopted in 2001, "On museums" in 2008, and "On protection and use of archeological heritage sites" in 2009 [1].

In order to ensure their implementation, the relevant decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers have been implemented. Specific targeted measures are being developed and implemented, and the activities of museums are being regulated.

In accordance with the Law "On protection and use of cultural heritage sites" in our country, many cultural heritage sites have been taken under state protection. The work aimed at studying, accounting, preservation of architectural monuments, archeological sites, historical Shahristsans, monumental art monuments, which play an important role in world civilization, and their transmission to future generations has been identified.

It is noteworthy that today not only Uzbek scientists are studying our historical, cultural and spiritual heritage, but also foreign experts are interested in it. In particular, they participate in many organized scientific expeditions.

It is worth noting the efforts and role of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev in the implementation of this work. Abu Mu'in Nasafi, a great scholar in Kashkadarya, a great representative of the Moturid school, the author of about 15 books on the purity of the Islamic faith, Abu Isa Muhammad al-Termizi, a great hadith scholar in Sherabad district, Hazrat Bahauddin Naqshband in Bukhara, Imam Termezi in Tashkent the noble work of renovating many shrines, such as the mausoleums, can be noted.

In addition, as a clear example of the President's concern for the preservation of historical, spiritual and cultural heritage of the people of Uzbekistan, Decree No. PF-4956 of 15 February 2017 "On

ISSN 2792-3983 (online), Published under Volume: 1 Issue: 8 in February-2022

Copyright (c) 2022 Author (s). This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). To view a copy of this license, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

measures to further improve the management system in culture and sports", 24 May 2017 Resolution No. PQ-2995 of June 20, 2017 "On measures to further improve the system of storage, research and promotion of written sources", PQ-3074 "On the establishment of the Center for the Study of Cultural Heritage Abroad under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan" Resolution No. PQ-3105 of June 30, 2017 "On the organization of the Public Council on the latest history of Uzbekistan under the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan" [1] Restoration of ancient history and rich culture of our people in-depth study of the scientific, religious and spiritual heritage in all its aspects It is important to organize such activities as the promotion of cultural treasures preserved abroad, the history and culture of our country, the import of original or photocopies of these historical exhibits.

Uzbekistan is one of the leading countries in the world in terms of the number of archeological monuments. More than 7,500 objects of material and cultural heritage, including 4,308 archeological sites, 2,079 architectural objects, 694 monumental art objects, 395 places of interest, preservation, registration, study, repair, world Large-scale propaganda work has been carried out and has been taken under state protection [2].

During the years of independence, special attention has been paid to the promotion of the rare and invaluable historical, spiritual and cultural heritage of our people, their preservation and protection. 660th anniversary of Amur Temur, 1225th anniversary of Imam Bukhari, 1200th anniversary of Ahmad Fergani, 1130th anniversary of Imam Abu Mansur Moturidi, 910th anniversary of Burhaniddin al-Marghinoni, 560th anniversary of Alisher Navoi, 900th anniversary of Abdulhaliq Gijduvani The fact that the 2,500th anniversary, the 2,500th anniversary of the city of Termez, the 2,700th anniversary of the cities of Shakhrisabz and Karshi, the 2,750th anniversary of the city of Samarkand, the 2,200th anniversary of the city of Tashkent, the 2,000th anniversary of the city of Margilan are widely celebrated is proof of our opinion.

The country has adopted state programs for the restoration and conservation of existing cultural monuments. On the basis of these programs, the world-famous monuments of the XIV-XV centuries in Samarkand - Amir Temur Mausoleum, Registan Ensemble, Bibikhanum Mosque, X-XII centuries monuments in Bukhara - were destroyed. Samanid mausoleum, Kalon Minaret, Mir Arab madrasah, Ark wall, XIV-XVII century monuments in Khiva - Pahlavon Mahmud mausoleum, Stone yard, Khudoyorkhan horde in Kokand, Blue Dome complex in Karshi, Odina mosque, Khojai Jarroh complex, Bekmir, Abdu The Oqsaroy, Dor ut-Tilovat and Dor us-Saodat complexes in Shahrisabz, Chorsu, Koba, Kunduzak, Langar ota in Kamashi, Sultan Mir Haydar in Kasbi, Abu Mu'in Nasafi complex in Karshi district and many other architectural monuments were repaired and preserved for future generations [3: 25 - 26].

There are also statues of Imam Bukhari, Imam Moturidi in Samarkand, Ahmad Fergani in Fergana and Quva, Hazrati Imam in Tashkent, Amir Temur in Tashkent, Samarkand, Shahrisabz, Mirzo Ulugbek in Tashkent, Alisher Navoi, Jaloliddin Manguberdi in Urgench, Alpomish in Termez, Bobur in Andijan. The mausoleum of Burkhaniddin Marginoni was built in Margilan. The amount of funds allocated from the state budget for these purposes is growing from year to year. In particular, in 2016, 10 times more funds were allocated for the protection of tangible cultural heritage than in 2008 [4].

During the years of independence, a legal framework has been created to regulate relations related to the protection of historical, spiritual and cultural heritage sites. In the legal protection of historical, spiritual and cultural heritage sites of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 29, 1998 "On the export and import of material resources", August 30, 2001 "On the protection and use of

cultural heritage sites", "Protection of archeological heritage sites" The laws on "creation and use" are important as a legal basis [1].

Today, more than 600 ancient architectural monuments in Uzbekistan are protected by law, and most of them are mosques. Some of these monuments have been renovated. The rest of them are in the study phase and are being prepared for repairs, while others are waiting for their turn to study.

In particular, according to the current archive data of the Main Department of Scientific Production of Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, from 1991 to 2020 there are more than 1,000 cultural heritage sites in the country: architectural complexes, madrasas, mosques, archeological sites. The monuments and statues were repaired and improved at the expense of the republican budget and sponsors.

In recent years, due to the huge changes and renovations, the towns and villages of Kashkadarya region are becoming more beautiful, prosperous and magnificent. In particular, on the eve of the 23rd anniversary of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the streets of the regional center - the city of Karshi, the sides of domestic and public roads and transit roads were planted with greenery. Landscaping works have been carried out in water basins and parks. These days, no matter where you go in the city, you will see new and modern facilities being built.

In particular, in recent years, the mosques "Kokgumbaz", "Odina" in Karshi, Abu Ubayda ibn al-Jarrah, Imam Mu'in Nasafi in Karshi district, Sultan Mirhaydar in Kasbi district, "Oqsaroy" in Shahrisabz district, "Dorut-Tilovat" and "Dorus-Saodat". "Has completed a large-scale creative work in the complexes. This, in turn, laid the foundation for the development of tourism in Kashkadarya. It should be noted that the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers "On the program of development of tourism in Kashkadarya region for 2013-2015" is an important factor in this process. According to the document, a plan has been developed to adapt historical and cultural sites in the region to international and local tourism, expand the exposition of the museum named after Amir Temur, thematic expositions in the interiors of architectural structures, organize ecotourism at archeological sites, and turn Shakhrisabz into a museum city. At present, special attention is paid to the construction of an eastern market in this ancient town, where services are provided at the level of modern requirements [6, 7].

The celebration of the 2700th anniversary of Shahrisabz has once again made the city, which has been described as seven climates, known to the whole world. The fact that many monuments, national architectural monuments, which are considered masterpieces of ancient Oriental architecture, are included in the UNESCO World Heritage List is a vivid evidence of global recognition.

At present, huge creative and beautification works are being carried out here. According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of February 20, 2014 "On a comprehensive program of measures for the construction and reconstruction of facilities in Shahrisabz, Kashkadarya region", in order to improve the architectural planning and appearance of the area, 36 facilities worth 97.5 billion soums. In particular, these days the work in the alley connecting the Oqsaroy complex with Dorut-tilovat and Dorus-saodat complexes is in full swing. A green area surrounded by flowerbeds is being built here in place of the concrete areas that hold back human breath. This creates a unique microclimate in the city center. Now the reconstruction of the Palace of Culture around the avenue, the farmers' market "Chorsu" is completed [8, 9].

Tourists coming to Shahrisabz will start their pilgrimage at the foot of the statue of Amir Temur. Therefore, its surroundings are being radically changed according to the master plan approved by the Government. The streets from the alley to the Dorut-tilovat complex are equipped with the

latest night lighting. The irrigation systems of the green areas have also been completely renovated. According to the program, Abdushukur Agoliq Madrasah, Kunchiqar, Hovuzak Mardon, Malik Ajdar mosques, Koba caravanserai and 7 other historical facilities will be reconstructed and given a new look. In other words, Amir Temur Square is becoming an architectural complex through the further expansion of its surroundings, the construction of a new, beautiful alley that connects the historical monuments of the region.

In short, thanks to independence, the attitude to the objects of cultural heritage in the country has changed, and the head of state has issued a number of resolutions and decrees in this regard. As a result, the architectural monuments of Kashkadarya region have been registered and repaired by the Department of Cultural Heritage and have become a popular tourist destination.

LIST OF SOURCES AND REFERENCES USED:

1. Pugachenkova G.A. Shedevri Sredney Azii. – Tashkent, Izdatelstvo literaturi iskusstva imeni Gafur Gulyama, 1986.
2. Latipov D.V. Problemi razvitiya gradostroitelstva Respubliki Uzbekistan v usloviyax formirovaniya rinochnix otnosheniy. Arxitektura i stroitelstvo Uzbekistana, № 2-3, 2000.
3. Mamatmusayev T.SH. Ta'mirlash mashg'ulotlarida kompyuterdan foydalanish // Darslik. Arxitektura yodgorliklarini ta'mirlash. – T. 2009.
4. Pod'yapolskiy S.S., Bessonov G. B., Belyayev L.A., Postnikova T.M. Restavratsiya pamyatnikov arxitekturi. – Moskva, Stroyizdat, 1988.
5. Pulatov X., Uralov A. Arxitektura yodgorliklarini ta'mirlash va qayta qurish. –Toshkent, TAQI, 2002.
6. Qadimgi Kesh-Shahrisabz tarixidan lavhalar. - Toshkent, Sharq, 1998.
7. Qodirova T.F., Mamatmusayev T.SH. Temuriylar davridagi shaharlarning arxitekturaviy-rejaviy tuzilishi // Arxitektura, qurilish, dizayn. – Toshkent, 2009. – №3-4.
8. Lex.uz.