

Scientific Description of the Monuments of the Syrdarya Region and Learning Processes in Research

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Abstract:

This article has extensively studied the history of the Syrdarya region, as well as the history of the cultural monument of the Great Silk Road, the history of the Khavos hill, archaeological expeditions.

Keywords: archeology, cultural heritage, architecture, expertise, innovation, monument.

It is known that today in various countries of the world, it is becoming urgent to study the historical-cultural, archeological and cultural heritage, to use them effectively, to educate the next generation in the spirit of patriotism, and to make effective use of international and local tourism. In this matter, there is a need to preserve and restore important centers, objects of cultural heritage, existing architectural and archeological monuments in historical cities, and their effective use.

The architecture of Uzbekistan attracts attention with its great antiquity, various architectural monuments, majestic works of art. The most ancient cultural centers between Amudarya and Syrdarya still present a wonderful architectural treasure from the depths of archaeological monuments (such as Sopollitepa, Koykirilan kala, Tuproqkala, Afrosiyob, Varakhsha, Poykend, Kanqa). Old cities such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Tashkent, Khiva, Shahrisabz, Termiz, Kokand have their unique architectural monuments (Mausoleum of the Somonides, Magoki Attori, Chashmai Ayyub, Poyi Kalon Complex, Labi hovuz Complex, Samarkand Registan, Ulugbek Madrasah, Sherdar Madrasah, Tillakori Mosque). -known to the world for its madrasa and other facilities.

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 19, 2021 No. PQ-5150 "On the establishment of the activities of the cultural heritage agency under the Ministry of Tourism and Sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan and measures for the innovative development of the sector", as well as the restoration of material cultural heritage and real estate objects in 2021-2022 78 objects were registered in Sirdarya region for historical and cultural examination, development of their digitized passport and catalog. Among them, the ancient Khovos be singled out.

The ruins of Old Khavos are the oldest monuments of the Syrdarya region and the entire Mirzachol oasis. 30 years ago, A. Gritsina, an experienced scientist and an employee of the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan, paid attention to the ruins of Khovos for the first time as an expert. He conducted archaeological excavations on Khovos and found out that there are ancient layers there.

During this period, the expedition faced very important tasks, such as identifying the ancient place of monuments, exploring its caravan routes, tombs and fortresses. Only by the end of the 80s, it was the turn of the majestic ruins of Khavos.

In 1988-1989, the Syrdarya archaeological group of the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan carried out excavations in the ruins of old Khovos for the first time. Archaeological sources from the lowest layers of the monument show that the settlement

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appeared at least in BC and in the 1st century AD. In other words, it has been proven that old Khovos has a history of at least two thousand years and is the remnant of a city ruin in the entire territory of Syrdarya region.

On the eve of the 23rd anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, an expedition was conducted for the fifth time under the leadership of the well-known archaeologist and scientist A. Gritsina, and in a few days, many unique finds were found and studied from the hill: various pottery, household items. It has been determined that these are belonging to the people who lived in the ancient city on the hill in the IV-V centuries BC.

During the extensive archaeological research, the remains of buildings and many archaeological finds were uncovered and studied. During this process, employees of the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan managed to find more than a thousand different ancient objects. Statuette of the goddess Anakhita from the III-II centuries BC, coins from the X-XI centuries, a lamp handle with the image of a huma bird from the XII century, a special mercury container from the X-XXI centuries, seals used on vessels from the VII-VIII centuries, date jars, pieces of patterned tableware, lids, and 1-meter-high hummocks for wheat storage are among these. The members of the Khovos archaeological expedition under the leadership of the Candidate of History Alexey Hrytsina carried out excavation work in the ancient Khovos monument for one and a half months in the heat. Of particular importance are the 4 large and tall hummocks in one of the apartments, which are almost entirely and clearly of the period. Belongs to one farm. They stored up to 100 kilograms of wheat, oil and other food products.

Another important find in the household is a sandal seat of the III-II centuries BC, with a deep middle, firmly plastered with clay. That is, the blacksmith or potter's family may have lived here as well as worked. Looking at the items found during the one and a half month expedition last year, one can be sure that our ancestors made a great contribution to human civilization with their intelligence, high culture and spirituality.

Pay attention: during the expedition of only one and a half months, about 500 archaeological finds were excavated from two small objects. As a result, A. Gritsina and M. Sodikov published a book entitled "Old Khovos and its neighboring regions in ancient and medieval times". Old Hovos is listed as an ancient site by UNESCO.

Historical studies show that the following scientists worked on the issues of urban culture of Ustrushona in the ancient and medieval ages: N.N. Negmatov, G.A. Kotolenko, T.V. Belyaeva, S.G. Khmelnsky, A.A. Gritsina, B. .B.Toychiboev. The following have worked on the peculiarities of Ustrushona urbanism in the early and developed middle ages: O'.P. Polatov, A.E. Berdimurodov, S.S. Suyunov, L.M. Sverchkov, T.O. Omonjulov. The following specialists conducted research on the history of the country's cities in the late Middle Ages and the time of the Khanate, economy and lifestyle problems of the population: A.M. Mukhtorov, A.Kh. Pardaev, U.S. Erbutaeva, N.J. Mirzaeva, U. Alibekov, U. Mirzaliev.

Archaeologists such as A.A. Giritsina, V.I. Nabokov, and E.F. Buryakov conducted research. The results of the research made it possible to conclude that this settlement appeared at least in the 1st century BC and 1st century AD.

In 2003, archeological research was carried out on the old Khovos hill by A.A. Gritsina, I.D. Ivanitsky, young archaeologist K. Rakhimov, M. Sodikov, B. Azimov. In 2004, the work was continued and experienced expert G.I. Bogomolov and well-known archaeologist Bakhtigul Abdulgazieva were also involved in the work of the group. The architect Tatyana Alikseevna

Gritsina participated in the work of the group and provided the necessary drawings for the archaeological excavation.

Old Khovos has been excavated up to 10-14 meters, rich findings from the old hill: the remains of the fortifications, handicraft finds, Bactrian and Sogdian monuments do not remain.

We would like to give a small summary of the results of the research. A millstone was also found on the hill and studied.

This stone belongs to the Somonian period, the diameter of the found millstone is 90 centimeters, the circumference of the hole in the middle is 12 centimeters, and the thickness of the stone is 9 centimeters.

The old Khovos was partially explored in 2003-2004 by archaeologist A.A. Gritsina and local historians Mamasiddiq Siddikov and Boymurat Azimov.

Currently, these works are being re-examined by local historians Kh.Siddikov, B.Azimov, museum director Z.Holdorov, U.S.Erbo'taeva, O.Mamirov, professors of Guliston stat university, under the leadership of A.A. Gritsina.

The material finds prove that in the ancient times, old Hovos played an important role in international trade. Because there is a caravanserai near the hill. Even now, the name of the village is called "Caravan Saray".

It is known that one of the branches of the Great Silk Road passed through the same intersection.

Several coins were also found during the excavations. The found coins belong to the Timurid era of the Somonides, Karakhanids and Mongols.

Archeological finds found on the ancient Khovos, ceramics from Bactria and Sogd finds, although there is no written information, conclusions have been drawn that Khovos was formed as a city already in antiquity. From the archeological sources found, it can be seen that the Asian evidence proving that old Khovos has a history of at least two thousand years has been revealed in the excavations. The goddess of the III-II century BC was found and studied for the first time (in the form of a woman). A ceramic image of the goddess Anakhita or Nana with the symbol of the Divine Feminine was found in the northern regions of Uzbekistan. It is clear from this that this hill in Khavos district of Syrdarya region is among the cultural heritage objects and will be studied and analyzed in the next years.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the role of preservation and museumization of cultural heritage objects has changed significantly. In recent years, social and economic life of Uzbekistan has been paying great attention to popularization of world cultural heritage. In particular, implementation of state control over material cultural heritage, objects of archeological heritage, museum objects and collections, as well as compliance with legal documents related to the protection and use of cultural assets, as well as urban development in the areas included in the list of world cultural heritage objects, their historical and cultural environment, natural landscape and it envisages implementation of tasks of coordination of its conduct while preserving its originality. In this regard, it is important to introduce the achievements of modern science, develop the material and technical base of the field, and expand international cooperation in the study of historical and cultural heritage objects in the territory of Syrdarya region. In cooperation with UNESCO, it shows the need to conduct scientific research on relations aimed at the study, preservation and preservation of material cultural heritage. In particular, it shows the importance of studying the material cultural heritage of the region based on international experience and its research.

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