

Existing Problems in the Use of Historical and Architectural Monuments of Navoi Region For Touristic Purposes and Proposals For their Solution

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Abstract: Navoi region is one of the regions that has great tourist potential like other regions, but does not use them to the full. There are ecological, geological, historical, archaeological, architectural, recreational, health, gastronomic and monumental tourist resources in the region. Navoi region is one of the regions that have great tourist potential like other regions, but they are not fully utilized. There are ecological, geological, historical, archaeological, architectural, recreational, health, gastronomic and monumental tourist resources in the region.

Keywords: Navoi region, tourist authority, historical monuments, monuments, recreation

Introduction. There are ecological, geological, historical, archaeological, architectural, recreational, health, gastronomic and monumental tourist resources in the region. Nurota District has 34 archaeological monuments (19 ancient hills, 5 valleys and 10 rock paintings), 10 architectural monuments (10 ancient mosques, 4 of which were built before the 20th century), 3 monumental art monuments.

Scientific researches are being carried out on the tourism potential of Nurota, Khatirchi and Kyziltepa districts of Navoi region.

The Nur fountain, a unique gift of nature in Nurota district, the "Chilustun" mosque located in the "Chashma complex" (the first construction dates back to the 10th century), the "Panjvaqta" Big Dome mosque built on the shore of the Nur fountain (an architectural monument built in 1582), The shrine of

Sheikh Abul Hasan Nuri increases the attractiveness of the pilgrimage tourism of the area. Also, the presence of Aydarkol, bordering the territory of Nurota and Konimekh districts, the placement of the "Safari" safari camp between the Kyzylkum desert and Aydarkol attracts exotic tourism enthusiasts to this area. The Fozilomon (Sentob) basin, which has a diverse flora and fauna, wild horses, gray geese, gray geese, lake frogs, and carp fishes, high mountains, steep cliffs, petroglyphs of the 5th-6th centuries

on rocks, 11th - The village of Sentob, where there is an opportunity to see stone carvings of the 18th century, can be used for the development of eco-recreational, gastronomic and ethnographic tourism.

Khatirchi district is located on the right bank of Zarafshan river. The territory of the district is rich

in archaeological and historical monuments, and ancient pictures made of rare colored paints were found on the rocks of Sangijumonsoy, Aksokolotasoy, measuring several thousand years old. In ancient

times, Khatirchi was one of the important settlements of the Central Sogd territory, which included

the

areas adjacent to the Okdarya, Karadarya and Zarafshan rivers. and called "Parakhin", "Parakhkent". At this point, a legitimate question arises about the meaning of the term "Khatirchi". Based on the oral

stories and historical events of local local historians dealing with the history of the region, it is described

that the word "Khatirchi" - "Khatarli" has reached its current state due to the change of pronunciation over time. Khatirchi district is not far from big cities like Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent, but is located

on the edge of the international highway M-37, and it can be reached by car in a few hours. Today, there are 83 archaeological monuments (10 rock paintings, 73 ancient fortresses and mounds), 19 architectural monuments (19 ancient mosques, including 5 built before the 20th century), 3 monumental

art monuments in Khatirchi district. In addition to natural monuments, the lifestyle of the local population is sure to be of great interest. In particular, the existence of mountainous, pasture, and green

areas in Khatirchi district serves as a source of great opportunities for the tourism sector. The Lyangar

Mountains are a wonderful destination not only for a long trip but also for a weekend getaway. Langar

fortress is a tourist destination with an old mining settlement, stone houses, mountainside settlements, and marble reserves. Also, the fact that the Okdarya and Karadarya tributaries of the Zarafshan River pass through this district indicates the high potential of this area for the development of ecological and

recreational tourism along the water.

In the 13th century, the passage of the Great Silk Road through Bukhara-Demas-Zarmetan-Vang'ozи Boston and Bukhara-G'ijduvon-Gishti-Toshrabot from the Aksiriyat part of Kiziltepa district, and the main part of the Kanpirak wall, similar to the Great Wall of China, passed through the land where cultural and desert areas are connected, the fortress preserved in the district and the names of fortresses,

sacred shrines, villages related to agriculture and handicrafts also indicate the high level of culture, science and social life in it. There are 57 archaeological monuments, 57 ancient mounds, 16 architectural monuments, including 15 ancient mosques (12 of which were built before the 20th century) and 1 ancient bathhouse in Kyziltepa district. Also, the presence of the Todakol reservoir in this area, the partial mineralization of its water, and the development of fishing in the lake provide an opportunity for the development of recreational, gastronomic, ecological and hunting tourism.

14 professors and teachers of the Samarkand Institute of Economy and Service with scientific degrees and titles in the fields of tourism and social sciences participated in the creation of the information content of this content. The information in this created content can be used as an important source in creating tourist routes, new tourism products, new locations, as well as being used as information by staff who provide guide and excursion leader services to these places, and used as a tourist booklet or

advertising tool.

Among the historical and architectural monuments of the Navoi region, we cite the following as examples:

- Sangijumon natural stone monuments;
- Navandak hill monument;
- Kanpirak wall;
- Bayazid Bistami Mosque;
- Khoja Sa'd Waqqas Sakhi Mosque;
- Khoja Hasan Andoqi mosque;
- Kiziltepa History Museum.

Sangijuman natural stone monuments - there is a village of Sangijuman in Khatirchi district of Navoi region. This place, with its unique and beautiful nature, attracts tourists and pilgrims with its different shaped kharsangstones. As soon as the village ends, you will see the kharsangs scattered on the endless

hills. Kirlik is the southern tributary of the Nurota mountain range, its length is 70 km, and its width is

9.28 km.



- Local residents call it White Mountain. In the southern part of White Mountain, there is a rare intrusive rock massif called Sangijumon.

- The history of the formation of the Sangijumon massif has led scientists to put forward different views. Some have a massive 280

million years ago, they say that it was formed as a result of the rise of hot and liquid rocks to the surface of the earth, while others equate its age to 250 million years.

At the same time, it is also noted that during the Paleozoic period, the rocks that rose up from the middle of the Tethys sea created the island in the shape of a crescent.

Navandak hill monument - in front of the village of Navandak in the Khatirchi district of the Navoi region, there is an old cemetery of Navandak, which occupies an area of 25-30 hectares. In Navandaktepa, archeologists discovered a settlement of the Bronze Age, in which pottery vessels decorated with the image of a fir tree were found.



According to one source, Navandak has been called "Shahri bar-bar" since ancient times. The cemetery

in front of it confirms that it is ancient and large.

It has many tombstones inscribed with ancient Arabic script. But, unfortunately, the inscriptions on many of them have been erased or the stones have been moved to

another place. One

of them is similar in shape and size to the jade stone on the grave of Amir Temir, and a tombstone called "Blue stone" by local residents has been preserved.

Kanpirak wall is a rare example of the architecture of defense fortifications in Central Asia. On the east

side of "Kampirdevol", it started from the Karatog Mountains on the border of the center of Karmana district and went east-west along the Zarafshan coast. ,

It continues along the left bank of the Abu Muslim channel towards the Kiziltepa monument, and from there it goes south-west, then south, and ends in the south-eastern part of Kogon district. The second part of the Kanpirak wall is north-west of the Bukhara River, passing along the borders of Varakhsha (Jondor district), Subuktepa, Borontepa (Romitan district), Khojaqultepa (Peshku district), passing along the left bank of the Shafirkon canal, and joining Abu Muslim Hill.

Bayazid Bistomi Mosque - The shrine of Hazrat Bayazid Bistomi is a symbol of respect for the great saint. There was a magnificent mosque and minaret in this blessed place until 1929, which was demolished during the Soviet era.

Hazrat Bayazid Bistami is included in the fifth place among 40 recognized pirs in the Islamic world. This breed of sharif was born in Bastom (Vistom) in Iran in 801 and is known as Bastomi.

Bayazid Bastami, the founder of Tayfuriyya sect, was one of the most famous and famous figures in terms of science. Bayazid Bastami died in 875 in his homeland. His grave is at the foot of the grave of Sheikh Abu Musim Khadim. Specific aspects of the object: In 1990, a mosque with a shepherd's hut, northern and eastern porches was built on the site of the demolished mosque with the funds of district organizations and residents.

Khoja Sa'd Waqqos Sakhiy mosque - "Khoja Sa'd Waqqos Sakhiy" mosque located in the village of Zarmitan, Kyziltepa district, existed since the beginning of the 19th century. The mosque was registered by the Navoi regional justice department on 24.08.1998 No. 02/317. "Khoja Sa'di Waqqas" was one of the Asharayi Mubashara (ten heavenly companions), who accepted Islam at the age of 17 and commanded the army sent to Iraq during the caliphate of Hazrat Umar, and the lands of Iraq were conquered. He participated in the battle of Hud to Sad' ibn Abu Waqqas. "Irm or Sad" while holding an arrow. Fidaka abi waum mi!" (May my father and mother be devoted to you,

O Sad horse!)

Khoja Hasan Andoqi Mosque - Khoja Hasan Andoqi shrines are located in the village of Saray in the

territory of Khoja Hasan QFY, Kyziltepa district. The mosque was built in 1910. Recently, a new mausoleum has been built in this shrine. Khoja Hasan Andoqi is the second caliph of Yusuf Hamadani.

Abu Muhammad Hasan ibn Husain al Andoqi was born in 1069 in the village of Saray in the territory of Khoja Hasan QFY, Kiziltepa district. There is information about the rights of this noble breed in Sam'ani's book "Al-Ansab".

According to "Al-Ansab", Abu Muhammad Hasan ibn Husain al-Andoqi is the grandson of Abul Muzaffar Abulkarim ibn Abu Hanifa al-Andoqi (1010-1089), who was famous for his imam, virtuous, ascetic, pious, humble, and extremely beautiful. Khoja Hasan Andoqi was with Yusuf Hamadoni in Khorezm, Baghdad. Hazrat Andoqi died in 1158 on the night of Laylatul Qadr in the

month of Ramadan. Andoqi was a mature scholar of his time, a scholar of the Tariqat, a saint, and had many murids. According to another source, especially in the book "Tuhfat az zairin", the graves of Khoja Hasan Andoqi are in Bukhara near the tombs of Abu Ishaq Gulabadi.

Kiziltepa History Museum - Kiziltepa has many buildings and objects with a unique architectural solution. The History Museum of Kiziltepa district is particularly distinguished in this regard. It is commendable that this building in the center of the district was built in the form of a hill in harmony with the name of the region.

This building was built in 1979-1981, and since 2018 it has been given the status of a history museum.

The museum consists of 1 exhibition hall and 6 departments. In 2015-2016, the museum was completely renovated. The museum fund contains 2765 exhibits related to fine arts, archeology, ethnography, numismatics, sculpture and other fields.

Navoi region is a region with its own ancient culture. If we talk about the example of Karmana alone, according to the sources, this area was a special cultural center already in the 10th-13th centuries. According to some sources, there were more than 20 poets who wrote under the pseudonym Karmani in the past. The people living in this area have had their own aesthetic outlook since time immemorial. Folklore materials preserved in the regions of the region, various rituals, customs, and ancient customs and traditions of the people are embodied. As an example, let's take the wedding ceremonies preserved by the people of the region. It is known that in our weddings, when the bride is taken to the groom's house, a pair of candles are lit in a bowl filled with flour. This candle should not be extinguished until it reaches the bridegroom's house. This custom of lighting candles is still alive as an example of the faith of our ancient ancestors, and it is an example of the fact that the people of this land existed even before our era, and experienced the advanced cultural stage of their time. One of the holy places in the province is Chashma shrine located in Nurota. It can be considered as a unique miracle of nature. Because the fish in it are not found in other reservoirs. A branch of the spring originates from the village of Dehibaland. Healing drinking water with such composition, saturated with minerals, is hardly found in other regions of our country. Coryzas (wells) in Nurota testify to the existence of water facilities in this area since ancient times. According to the sources, these water structures were built by Alexander the Great. He built a fortress in Nurota and lived there for a while 1. It is clear from these that the region has great tourist potential. 1 Sattarov U. Navoi region.- T.: "Yangi asr avlod" yfihb`nb, 2004 - 6 p. Another example of opportunities for rapid development of all types of services in the region, including tourism, is the ancient spring shrine located in the center of Nurota district, which is now a tourist object for several types of tourism. First, it is appreciated as the favorite place of pilgrims, and secondly, it is of great importance as a cultural and historical monument. Thirdly, this place is also an object of scientific tourism. There are still many undiscovered aspects of this shrine. Until now, various myths and legends related to this holy spring are passed from mouth to mouth.

Recommendations and suggestions:

1. To visit historical monuments, create their geolocations electronically and share them with travel agencies;
2. Creation of a special QR code database at the entrance of each historical monument (in several foreign languages);
3. Establish co-working (cooperation) with other touristic cities of Uzbekistan Samarkand, Bukhara, Khorezm, Tashkent regions in order to promote the promotion of historical monuments in Navoi;
4. To create "souvenir shops" for souvenirs, related to that particular monument, near each historical

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