

Historical Tourism Opportunities In Muzrabad, Surkhandarya Region

Eshbayev Namaz Chori Ogli
Master`s student, Termez State University

Abstract: Geography of Muzrabad district, historical tourism opportunities in muzrabad district, surkhandarya region, tourism opportunities of historical monuments of Muzrabad district were considered.

Keywords: district geography, tourism, tourism geography, historical tourism, historical lunches, tourism opportunities, prospects.

Introduction

Muzrabot district District of Surkhandarya region. Founded on December 25, 1968. Until 1994 it was called Gagarin district. It occupies the southernmost part of the region [7]. It is bordered by Sherabad and Qizirik districts in the north, Angor district in the east, Termez district in the southeast, Afghanistan by the Amu Darya in the south [24], and Turkmenistan in the west. Area 740 km². Population 99.1 thousand people (2002) [5]. There are 9 rural assemblies in the district (Beshkotan, Baldir, Gulistan, Muzrabat, Navbahor, Obodon, Khalkabad, Shurob, Karakamar) [6]. The center of the district is Khalkabad fortress [23].

The territory of the district consists mainly of plains, descending from north to south to the Amudarya, and in the west to the southern part of the Kohitang Mountains. The average temperature is 0 ° to 2 ° in January and 37 ° -42 in July. Summers are long, hot and dry. Annual precipitation is 110–120 mm. Vegetation period is 250-280 days. The Afghan wind is strong in the district. The Karasuv River, Muzrabotsay and Zang canals flow through Muzrabot district. The soil is gray, sandy, and barren. Wild plants include yantak, gijmalok (hoof), saxophone, reed, and wild animals include wolves, foxes, chiyabori, jaira, snakes, tortoises, and boars and tigers on the banks of the Amudarya.

The population is predominantly Uzbek; as well as representatives of Tajik, Russian, Turkmen and other nationalities. The average population density is 133 people per km² (2002).

The basis of the economy is agriculture. There are ginning and asphalt, oil mills, 1 joint venture, 8 cotton gins, consumer services, grain mills and other enterprises. Agriculture specializes mainly in cotton growing and farming. 36066 ha of irrigated lands, including 15505 ha of cotton, 13298 ha of grain, 473.5 ha of alfalfa, 206.5 ha of potatoes, 745 ha of fodder crops, 571 ha of vegetables and melons, 18 The land consists of gardens. There are 9 companies, livestock complexes, 562 farms, 6 associations of farms in the district. Public and private farms of the district have 27.4 thousand cattle, 34.6 thousand sheep and goats, 60.5 thousand poultry. There is a railway in the south of the district. There are 54 general education schools (about 30,000 students), 4 colleges and lyceums, 25 libraries, 29 clubs and houses of culture. There are 124 doctors and 745 nurses in 3 hospitals, a polyclinic, 12 pharmacies, a flour mill and other medical facilities in Muzrabot district. In 1969, the district newspaper "Mehnat Zafari" was published (2000). Sopollitepa, Kampirtepa (3rd-3rd centuries BC), Karakamar cave complex (1st century), Buzrukota architectural complex (15th century) and other monuments of the Bronze Age are located in the district. There are monuments.

An archeological monument of the Bronze Age located on the banks of the Olanbulaksay River, which crosses the Sherabad desert in the Sopollitepa-Surkhandarya region (Muzrabad district). In 1968 y. found by archaeologist L. Albaum. The area of Sopollitepa, studied by A. Askarov in 1969-74, is about 3 hectares. Its central part, about 1 ha, is surrounded by defensive walls. A large part of the area around the fort was demolished and turned into a cotton field. It is called Sopollitepadeb among the locals because of the pottery shards at the top of the hill. Archaeological excavations at Sopollitepa have shown that the central part of the fort consists of a square (82 × 82 m). The sides of the fort are surrounded by three rows of defensive walls. In fact, the system of walls surrounding the fort consists of internal and external corridor traps, and 8 corridor traps are placed parallel to the sides on the outer defensive line of the fort. In the center

of the inner line of defense of the fortress and in the corners of all four sides there are one, a total of 8 corridor traps [15].

Kampirtepa- qad. city ruins (3rd millennium BC). It is located on the right bank of the Amudarya, 0.5 km west of the village of Shorob in the Surkhandarya region. Kampirtepa 2 parts; The fortress is located on the west and east sides of the fort and is not surrounded by a wall. General from west to east. 750 m, shim. and jan.ga -200–250 m. The castle (May 4) consists of arches and dwellings. It is surrounded by a 5 m thick defensive wall; The walls are lined with internal corridors, with towers at the corners and surrounded by a trench. The arch is located in the central part of the castle, jan. part of it was washed away by water. Arkning mayd. - 1, 3 ha, with a gate in the south-eastern corner. The arch is surrounded by a brick wall about 5 m thick. The wall is surrounded by a 10 m wide trench. Inside the arch, there are rooms for different purposes, which form 4 large blocks connected by corridors. The uninhabited part of Kampirtepa is mainly occupied by a complex of burial structures. His pants. In the western part, on an area of 0.5 ha, there are 10 burial structures of the Naus type, made of square bricks of size 33-34-35 X 33-34-35 X 13-14 cm. In the eastern part there is another burial structure, the history of which is rectangular, extending from north to south. It is 66.5 m long and 3-4.2 m wide and consists of three buildings separated by corridors. A round jar was found in this part of Kampirtepa. Life in Kampirtepa is divided into three main periods: The first period (3rd-2nd centuries BC) the formation of a fortress in place of the future arch; Most of the settlements of the Greco-Bactrian period were washed away by the Amudarya. Second period (2nd-1st centuries BC) - life in the place of the arch began to partially revive. The third period (1-2 centuries BC) - the period of the rise of Kampirtepa, the construction of a strong fortress, the formation of its system. Many pottery, ornaments, figurines, etc. are found in Kampirtepa.

The ruins of the ancient Bactrian monument, the ancient town of Kampirtepa, are located 30 km from the city of Termez on the right bank of the Amu Darya. In 2018, scientific archaeologists proved that the ancient Alexandria (another name for the Amudarya) in Ox, the residence of Alexander the Great, was once located here. Archaeological excavations have uncovered cultural strata and discovered new artifacts dating back to the time of the great commander [14].

Now Kampirtepa includes the "Lower City", consisting of a deep ditch and a fortress. The "lower city" is protected by a thick wall with rectangular towers. Inside the "Lower City" there are various rooms, divided into four large blocks and separated by corridors. In the fortified part of the city are mainly cemeteries. Remains of a Buddhist temple, examples of folk art, architectural and design solutions of different historical periods can also be seen in the area, which in turn is of interest to scholars and historians [13].

Kuchuktepa is a fortress of the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages (10th-5th centuries BC). Kuchuktepa Kohitang mountain jan. It is located on the side of Ulanbulaksay, near the village of Murzarabad. Kuchuktepa is circular, with a base of 320 m and a height of about 150 m. Height 8 m. On the north-east side are the ruins of individual houses. The total area is 0.5 ha. The monument was identified by L. I. Albaum (1962). Archaeological research was carried out in 1963-84 (intermittently) (A. Askarov). The central part of the monument has been fully excavated. There are 4 architectural stages in the history of Kuchuktepa. Phase 1 was built on a 4 m thick artificial lift. The building is rectangular in shape and faces north, west and south. The total area of the building is 60 m². In Phase 2, another 4-room house was built on the east side of the building. As a result, the building has a square shape [10].

Conclusion:

According to this information, there are historical towns on the banks of the Amudarya in Muzrabad district [11]. We can see that there are ancient monuments in it. Our effective use is important not only for tourism, but also for future generations [12]. There are opportunities for the development of scientific archeological tourism in the future [16].

Literature

1. Askarov A., Sapallitepa, T., 1973; Askarov A., Drevnezemledelcheskaya kultura epoxi bronzi yuga Uzbekistana, T., 1977.
2. Ahmadali Askarov Al bau m L. I., K datirovke verxnego sloya poseleniya Kuchuktepe. IMKU, vip. 8, T., 1969;
3. Asqarov A. A., Albaum L. I., Poseleniye Kuchuktepa, T., 1979; Shaydullayev Sh. B., Severvaya Baktriya v epoxu rannego jelezного века, T., 2000. Ad.: Al bau m L. I., K datirovke verxnego sloya poseleniya Kuchuktepe. IMKU, vip. 8, T., 1969;
4. Asqarov A. A., Albaum L. I., Poseleniye Kuchuktepa, T., 1979; Shaydullayev Sh. B., Severvaya Baktriya v epoxu rannego jelezного века, T., 2000.
5. Саттаров А. У. Влияние природно-географического расположения Сурхандарьинской области на размещение населенных пунктов // Бюллетень науки и практики. 2021. Т. 7. №4. С. 68-72. <https://doi.org/10.33619/2414-2948/65/09>
6. Sattarov Abdisamat Umirkulovich, Namozov Jurabek Abduazizovich, Rajabov Furkat Turakulovich. (2021). Pasture Livestock Effects on Agricultural Land in Samarkand Region. *Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology*, 25(2), 447–451. Retrieved from <https://www.annalsofrscb.ro/index.php/journal/article/view/969>
7. Саттаров А. У. Особенности развития и размещения сельских населённых пунктов Сурхандарьинского вилоята. Автореф. дисс. канд. геог. наук //Ташкент,—2009. – 2009.
8. Allanoa K A., Choriev A K., Issues of Subtropical Fruits and its Development in the Surkhondaryo Region. Middle European Scientific Bulletin, VOLUME 17 Oct 2021.
9. Rakhmatov A. F. Artikova Sh. Z. Development of Fishing Farms in River and River Areas of Surkhandarya Region Middle European Scientific Bulletin, VOLUME 17 Oct 2021.
10. Menglievich, A. H., Nuralievich E. M., Mirzaboboevich N. K., & Tohirovich T. Q. (2021). Demographic Characteristics of Population Growth in Uzbekistan. *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, 17, 41-45. <https://doi.org/10.47494/mesb.2021.17.761>
11. Hamroevna U. M., & Tohirovich T. K. (2021). Phytotoponyms of Surkhandarya Region and their Characteristics. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 9, 59–61. Retrieved from <https://ijcm.academicjournal.io/index.php/ijcm/article/view/78>
12. Tokhirovich T. K. (2021). The Role and Importance of Tourism in the Economy of Small Regions. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 9, 62–66. Retrieved from <https://ijcm.academicjournal.io/index.php/ijcm/article/view/79>
13. Umarova M. H, Esanov N. A, Xolmatov Z. M, and Turaev Q. T, “THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE NAMES OF POPULATION SETTLEMENTS IN SURKHANDARYA REGION BY THE HISTORICAL FACTORS”, *IEJRD - International Multidisciplinary Journal*, vol. 5, no. SPECIAL ISSUE, p. 4, Dec. 2020.
14. Turaev Q. T. et al. THE RECREATION IMPORTANCE OF NATURE MONUMENTS OF THE BAYSUN MOUNTAINS //International Engineering Journal For Research & Development. – 2020. – Т. 5. – №. 9. – С. 4-4.
15. Turayev Kuvonchbek Tohirovich, “RELIGIOUS TOURIST FACILITIES OF HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL STRUCTURE IN UZBEKISTAN ”, *IEJRD - International Multidisciplinary Journal*, vol. 5, no. 3, p. 5, Apr. 2020.
16. Turayev Kuvonchbek Tohirovich and Turayeva Zarnigor Mamarasulovna 2020. The Issue of Studying Religious Tourism in Uzbekistan. *International Journal on Integrated Education*. 3, 8 (Aug. 2020), 43-47. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.31149/ijie.v3i8.535>.
17. Kholmatov Z., Abdumuminov O., Abdumuminov B., Bahramov I. NATIONAL MODEL OF ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT IN UZBEKISTAN // *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences*. - 2019. - №Vol. 7 No. 12. - С. 1028-1030.

18. Esanov N. A., "SOME ISSUES RELATED TO THE FORMATION OF URBAN SETTLEMENTS IN UZBEKISTAN BEFORE INDEPENDENCE", *IEJRD - International Multidisciplinary Journal*, vol. 5, no. 9, p. 6, Jan. 2021.
19. Esanov N. A., "CONDITIONS AND FACTORS ENSURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN SETTLEMENTS" "Экономика и социум" №10(89) 2021 www.iupr.ru
20. Тураева З.М. Методы интерактивного обучения иностранного языка. Гуманитарный трактат.: 2019/72. 28-29 ст.
21. Mamarasulovna, T. Z. . (2021). Some translation problems in visit tourism (on the example of Russian and English). *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, 12, 509-512. Retrieved from <https://cejsr.academicjournal.io/index.php/journal/article/view/593>
22. Mamarasulovna, T. Z. . (2021). Some translation problems in visit tourism (on the example of Russian and English). *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, 12, 509-512. Retrieved from <https://cejsr.academicjournal.io/index.php/journal/article/view/593>
23. Turayeva Zarnigor Mamarasulovna, & Turaev Kuvonchbek Tohirovich. (2021). Etymology Of Some Terms and Concepts Belong to Religious Tourism. *Zien Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 2, 132–135. Retrieved from <http://zienjournals.com/index.php/zjssh/article/view/338>
24. Umarova , M. H., & Turaev, Q. (2021). Names of Places Related to Religious Tourism and their Origin. *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, 12, 371-373. Retrieved from <https://cejsr.academicjournal.io/index.php/journal/article/view/566>
25. Umarova Makhbuba Khamraevna Place Names Based On Topofomants (On The Example Of Surkhandarya Region) Nature and Science 2020;18(4) http://www.sciencepub.net/nature/nsj180420/13_36203nsj180420_96_98.pdf
26. Xolmatov Z.M. National Model Of Ecotourism Development international engineering journal for research & ..., 2020.
27. Kholmatov Z.M., Abdumuminov O.R., Abdumuminov B.O., Bahramov I.B. National model of economy development in Uzbekistan // *European Journal of Research and Reflection in Educational Sciences* // Vol. 7 No. 12, 2019. <http://www.idpublications.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Full-Paper-NATIONAL-MODEL-OF-ECONOMY-DEVELOPMENT-IN-UZBEKISTAN.pdf>