

THE ROLE OF ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS OF THE CITY OF KARSHI IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN KASHKADARYA REGION

Rasulova Matluba

PhD student of Karshi State University

Abstract

This article talks about the rapid development of tourism in Kashkadarya region and the role of Karshi in these processes. Also, detailed information is given about the shrines and architectural monuments located in the city. The article also provides information about the possibilities of tourism development and new tourist destinations.

Keywords: Abu Ubayda ibn al-Jarrah Memorial Complex, Kok Gumbaz Mosque, Odina Mosque, Sharafboy Madrasah, Bekmir Kazakh Madrasah, Abdulazizboy Madrasah, Museum "Memorial of Repression Victims"

Introduction

Kashkadarya region has always attracted tourists with its rich history and unique nature. The city of Karshi, located in the province, also occupies a special place in the development of the tourism sector of our Republic. There is an opportunity to develop many directions of tourism in the city. In particular, there is sufficient potential for the development of such types as medical tourism, camping, archaeological tourism, pilgrimage tourism, ethnic tourism.

Methods

In the study of the topic, the legislative documents, scientific works, historical sources were studied comparatively and analytically, oral history and field research methods were used.

Discussion

There are 58 monuments of cultural heritage in the city of Karshi, 26 of them are archaeological monuments, 25 are architectural monuments, 6 are statues, and 1 is a place of interest[1]. These monuments located in the city preserve thousands of years of history. During the period of the Bukhara Emirate, the city was one of the main strategic cities after the capital Bukhara. Therefore, many creative works were



carried out in the city of Karshi. Today, the preserved architectural monuments serve the development of domestic and foreign tourism in Kashkadarya region.

Below, we will discuss in detail the architectural monuments attracting the attention of local and foreign tourists.

Abu Ubayda ibn al-Jarrah memorial complex is located in Gulshan MFY in the south-eastern part of Qarshi city. According to legends, Amir Timur brought and buried the famous doctor Abu Ubaid ibn al-Jarrah during his campaigns in Arab countries, especially in Jordan.

Abu Ubayda was born in Mecca in 583. Abu Ubayda, one of the followers of Prophet Muhammad, was one of the commanders of the Caliphate army during the reign of Caliph Umar. Actively participated in the battles of Badr, Uhud, Yarmouk. He was forced to fight against his father in the Battle of Badr (624). One of the Companions who made a great contribution to the spread of Islam. During the struggle for the spread of Islam in Syria, he fell ill with cholera and died in 638 in the territory of present-day Jordan.

In the Abu Ubayda memorial complex, there was a decorative minaret on the northwest side of the grave in the early 19th-20th centuries. The mosque here was demolished in 1926. To the south of the complex is a large 4-sided pool. The shrine was renovated in 2000 and the surroundings were improved. A mausoleum was built over the grave [2:506]. The complex was restored in 2012.

Today, the Abu Ubayda ibn al-Jarrah memorial complex has become one of the places visited by many pilgrims. Internal tourism is highly developed here. Increasing the promotion of information about the shrine serves to increase the flow of tourists and attract foreign tourists as well.

The Kok Gumbaz (Blue Dome) Mosque is an architectural monument located in the city of Karshi (16th century). The prayer hall built by Abdullah Khan II outside the fortress of Karshi was one of the largest Friday mosques of its time. The central hall of this mosque is covered with two floors, i.e. inner and outer dome, and the outer dome is covered with blue ceramic tiles, and when the mosque was built, its high blue dome was visible in the distance. standing For this reason, this mosque was popularly known as the Blue Dome Mosque.

The Blue Dome Mosque is surrounded by a platform and a high wall on three sides, and one end of the thatched wall is adjacent to the garden, and the other end reaches the Khoja Roshnoyi cemetery. There was also a large pond near the mosque [3:49]. Abdullah Khan's name is mentioned in the historical inscription in the secret book



inside the cover. It was found that the date 999 - Hijri year (1590-91) was written in one part of the inscriptions[4:61].

In 1966, the name of the person who built the mosque was written as a result of the Persian inscription written on the pediment at the entrance of the mosque being opened and read[3:245]. known. According to information, the person who built the mosque was Mir Bekiy Bahadur, who received great blessings for saving Abdullah Khan in one of the battles [2:499].

On the occasion of the 2700th anniversary of the city of Karshi, huge construction works were carried out in the Blue Dome Mosque, the mosque was not lost in its original appearance, the area was expanded, and it was renovated in the oriental style [5:128].

Odina Mosque. One of the historical monuments located in the city of Karshi is the Odina Mosque. According to sources, this building was restored by Sahibqiron Amir Temur in 1385-1386 [6:52-53].

Historian scientist M. E. Masson described in detail the appearance, dimensions and other noteworthy aspects of the Odina Mosque. This huge building located in Registan together with Abdullakhan madrasa forms a "double" architectural complex, its size is 50 meters long and 40 meters wide. he noted that the cover of the screw-in part and the two hinges of the door were made in the shape of a fish. The Odina mosque was destroyed by Russian invaders in the 60s of the XIX century. The remains of the dome and towers of the mosque were preserved until 1914. In the same year, Amir Olim Khan repaired several buildings in Karshi, including the Odina Mosque[7:40].

By 1938, the mosque was surrounded by a high wall and it was turned into a place where prisoners were kept.

During the period of independence, the attitude towards historical monuments changed in our republic. In 2004, during preparations for the 2700th anniversary of the city of Karshi, the detention center was moved to another place. Repair works were carried out in order to bring the Odina mosque to its original, ancient state, among other monuments in front of it [8:33-62].

In October 2021, President Sh. Mirziyoyev visited this mosque during his visit to Kashkadarya region. In accordance with the order of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to further study the legacy of repression victims and perpetuate their memory", the museum "Memory of repression victims" was opened in the Odina mosque in 2021.



Sharofboy Madrasa is considered one of the historical and cultural monuments of Karshi city and was built at the beginning of the 18th century. The madrasah is one-story, built of brick without tiles. The area of the madrasa is 22.5 meters long and 19.61 meters wide. The rectangular yard is not very big (9.0x12.31 m). Bricks were laid on the courtyard. The number of rooms is 14, they are mostly one-room, there is also one classroom and a porch on the south side, which was used as a summer study place. Unfortunately, later this porch was closed and it was turned into a neighborhood mosque.

This madrasa, which is a cultural relic of the distant past, has been kept in satisfactory condition until now. Due to many repairs and reconstructions, the external appearance of the monument has been damaged, its design has been slightly changed, including the place of the originally built shinyaks, and carvings from other parts of the wall. Despite these changes in the appearance and design of the madrasa, its main architectural style has not been disturbed. Also, the domes are well preserved, except for one dome in the northwest, their condition is not bad.

During the Soviet rule, the madrasa was used for completely different purposes. For example, first there was a house of culture, then a club, and even a skin-genital dispensary [7:24]. Today, restoration works are planned in the madrasa.

Bekmir Kazakh madrasa is a madrasa built in 1911 by Bekmurodboy, a Kazakh descendant of the Mangit clan, on the north side of Registan, the main square of the Karshi fortress. The madrasah was built in the Bukhara style without tiles, with a height of 24.0 meters and a width of 20.5 meters. No bricks were used in its construction. The surface of the yard is 12.1x11.8 meters. The number of surrounding cells is 23, they are basically one room, without decoration, there are bars above the door and light falls from them. The roof of the madrasa is not very high, the two sides of the roof are decorated with patterned brick domes. There are domed mezzanines above the low minarets at the two side corners of the building. The Bekmir Kazakh Madrasah is mainly one-story, and there are rooms on the 2nd floor on the front side.

Abdulazizboy madrasa is a madrasa built by Abdulazizboy in 1910 in the city of Karshi. The architectural solution of the madrasa is made of European-style bricks based on the perfect proportions. The madrasa is basically one-story, but on the second floor above the front porch, there are rooms covered with a dome, and there is a classroom in the middle and other rooms on either side of it. The rest of the rooms on the first floor are also vaulted. They are separated from each other by a wall. The high arched gable gave the madrasa a special grandeur. On both sides of



the top of the peshtoq, a tower with a domed brick is installed and its top is tiled. The two sides of the peshtok are decorated with purple and blue colored, glazed, long-line elegant plaster and brick decorations.

The size of the madrasa is 26 meters in length and 24 meters in width. It has 27 rooms. The courtyard has a square shape of 14x14 meters, in the middle of which there was a drain (sewage) where collected water flows [7:28]. There is a staircase leading to the second floor near the central gable. Currently, the madrasa houses the "Hunarmand" association.

Conclusion

The city of Karshi is one of the regions that plays a key role in the development of tourism in Uzbekistan. The abundance of archaeological monuments here will serve to develop archaeological tourism in the future. Also, holy places, rich animal and plant life, unique medicine, sanatoriums and recreation centers attract everyone's attention. There are a lot of things that need to be done in the field of tourism in the city, and it requires dedication not only from the representatives of the industry, but also from each of us.

References

1. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 846 on "Approving the National List of Immovable Property Objects of Tangible Cultural Heritage", October 4, 2019.
2. Ravshanov P. Karshi history. T.:, 2006
3. Кочнев Б.Д. Исследования Средневекового Несефа.
4. Mankovskaya L.Y. Architectural monuments of Kashkadarya oasis.
5. Khasanov A. Urban design and architecture of Kashkadarya region (XVI-XIX centuries). Tashkent, 2020
6. Массон М. Е. «Столичные города в области низовьев Кашкадарьи с древнейших времен». Т., «Фан», 1973.
7. Nasriddinov Q., Khojayorov O., Architectural monuments of the city of Karshi, T., 2011.
8. Nasriddinov Q. Karshi Fortress, 2006.
9. Matluba, R. (2022). THE ROLE OF THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF THE KASHKADARYA OASIS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development, 6, 26-28.
10. Rasulova, M. (2023). THE ARCHITECTURE OF KASHKADARYA DURING AMIR TEMUR AND ITS ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM. JOURNAL OF UNIVERSAL SCIENCE RESEARCH, 385-394-pages.

