



Xiva - Museum Under Open Sky!

Rustamjon Isoqov

1st Year Master Student Of The Department Of “History And Ethnology Of The Peoples Of Central Asia”, Tashkent State University Of Oriental Studies Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

ABSTRACT

This thesis briefly highlights the city of Khiva and its role and importance in strengthening the Uzbek national identity. In addition, the city was informed about the attention paid by local and foreign organizations.

KEYWORDS

Khiva, national identity, tourism, Ichan Qala, Dishan Kala, Khorezm, World Heritage List

INTRODUCTION

The British Newspaper the Guardian has included Uzbekistan in the list of 40 recommended destinations for travelers in 2019. It is no exaggeration to say that this innovation is the result of recent reforms and innovations in the development of tourism potential in our country. In particular, direct flights from several European countries to the tourist centers of our country have been launched, and benefits for domestic tourism have been introduced.

Special government programs have also been developed to attract specialists to preserve cultural monuments and reveal their true historical significance and potential. In all of them, the main goal is to protect thousands of historical monuments in our country and further increase their tourist potential.

Our country is one of the leading countries in the world in terms of cultural heritage. There are more than a thousand cultural centers in Khorezm alone. It is known from history that the construction of cities and states in the Khorezm region dates back to the VIII-VII

centuries BC. Thousands of years later, this place has not lost its historical value. Today, Khiva is one of the largest and most ancient cities in Khorezm, which is already included in the UNESCO World Heritage List and has been awarded the title of "Open-Air Museum". Legend has it that the city was founded in the 5th century BC by Shem, the son of Noah. The city's popularity is due to the fact that it has been a trade route between East and West since its inception.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In the 16th century, the prestige of this city increased even more. This is because the city was designated as the capital by the Shaybani ruler Arab Muhammad Khan, and the name of the state in relation to this name is also called Khiva khanate. Khiva retained the status of the capital until 1920.

By the 19th century, the city had expanded into two parts, Ichan Qala Shakhristan (inner city) and Dishan Qala Rabot (outer city). Ichan Qala Shakhristan consists of a unique architectural structure, surrounded by a high cotton wall, the circumference of which is about 2200 meters, the height is 7-8 meters, and the thickness of the foundation is 5-6 meters. Ichan Qala is rectangular in shape, 650 meters long and 400 meters wide, covering an area of 26 hectares, with four gates facing the four corners of the globe. The walls of the Ichan Fortress have been damaged and rebuilt several times over time.

Dishan Fortress is the outer part of the city, which was formed around Ichan Fortress in the mid-19th century. Dishan Qala was inhabited by poor artisans, artisans and small traders. The Dishan Fortress was surrounded by a high wall in 1842 and was built over a month by hashar, with the participation of more than 200,000 residents of the khanate. Agahi writes: "In the same year, 1268 AH (1842 AD), under the leadership of Muhammad Yaqub Mehtar and Otamurat, the construction

of the Khiva wall began on Monday, the eighth of Rajab, and was completed in thirty days." The length of the wall surrounding Dishan Fortress was 6250 meters, and it had ten gates: Khazarasp (Sheep Gate), Pishkanik, Angariq, Shikhlar, Tozabog, Shohimardon, Doshyak, Gadoylar, Double Gate and Gandhimyon.

In addition to the settlements in Dishan Qala, the khan's summer residences had three gardens - Rofanik, Nurullabek and Nurullaboy. With the construction of Dishan Castle, the city was divided into two parts and the city area was expanded several dozen times. The age of the city was determined during the research conducted by the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan in 1984-1993. Archaeological excavations in Khiva show that the Ichan Qala area dates back to the 5th century BC. Artifacts (pottery and thick cotton walls) found in the lowest layer of the city testify to this. The cultural layer, pottery and a large amount of raw bricks found under the city walls confirm that the city is 2,500 years old. Today, these monuments are the only complex that has preserved its historical appearance. Castles and palaces, mosques and madrasas, mausoleums and minarets, caravanserais and baths, built over hundreds of years, have turned Ichan-Kala into a unique historical town.

Also important in Khiva are the ancient arch, the White Mosque, the Three Saints' Mausoleum, the Shergozikhan Mausoleum, the Allakulikhon Caravanserai, the Kutlug Murad Inaq Madrasa, the Muhammad Amin Inaq Madrasa, the 163-room Tashkhovli Palace built by Allahqulikhan, and others. 'are monuments of morphology, which show the mastery of the great masters of their profession in Khiva - painters, stonemasons, wood carvers. The flat towers of the buildings, the towering columns of the sky, the glazed bricks of the elegant towers, the majestic mausoleums with decorated green and blue domes, the unique beauty of the pattern with

white decoration on a blue base come from the pages of oriental fairy tales. creates a wonderful urban impression.

In 1997, the 2500th anniversary of the city of Khiva was widely celebrated in our country. This was decided by UNESCO in 1995. The decision was made in order for the city to be recognized by the whole world.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that the area of Ichan Castle is still inhabited. Interestingly, the locals decided to leave the houses where their ancestors lived somehow. Almost all tourists who come to our country do not return home without seeing the Khiva Ichan Fortress.

However, this does not mean that Khiva is using its full tourist potential. Cities full of architectural monuments around the world, such as Khiva, are visited by tens of times more tourists than Khiva today. So, we still have a lot of work to do. If we take full advantage of the tourist potential of our ancient cities, the number of tourists visiting our country will increase sharply, which will have a significant positive impact on the economic potential of our country.

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