
HISTORY OF JIZZAKH OASIS – MOJARM

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Abstract: This article gives information about the history, traditional way of life, customs and traditions of the village of Mojarm in the Jizzakh oasis.

Keywords: Mojarm village, traditional way of life, customs and modern tourism.

Introduction

One of the branches of the Great Silk Road, passing through the northern part of the Nurata Mountains, is on the road connecting Tashkent, Jizzak, Nurata, Karmana, and then Bukhara, and Tajik villages with a history of more than two thousand years are on the right, this road is on the side.

“The village of Mojarm shines with a ruby at the foot of the Nurata Mountains. “Since ancient times, people have been engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry and handicrafts in this village, which is distinguished by its charming nature,” wrote Professor Y. Nurnazarov.

The Mojarm River is the longest and widest river in the Forish Mountains. It has a basin of 56² km and a length of 36 km. The people of Mojarm are engaged in agriculture as well as gardening. They deliver nuts to many parts of the country. Almonds, pistachios and cumin grow in Mojarm.

Ba Forish misli Mojarm dehai purfayzu ehson nest,

Zaminash bekanoru nozu ne'matho farovon nest.

Zamone to ba Fashtak mardumi bisyor mezistand,

Vale imro'z kamodam va mardumash pareshon nest

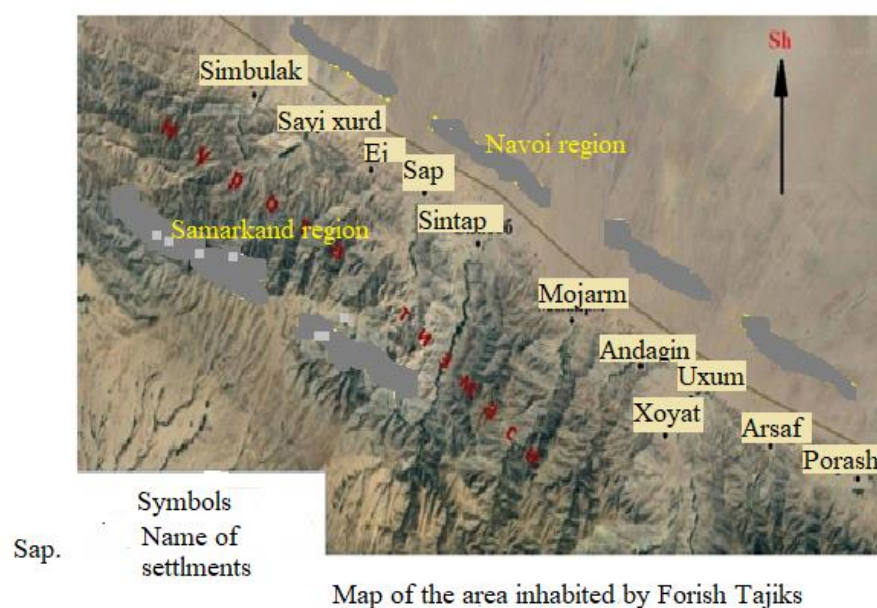
Namo faxr bo chunin xalqi tavono, tojiki Forish.

Forish is not a village of grace like Mojarm,

His lands are infinite and abundant. Before Pashto, many people lived there.

But currently I am a camouflage and people are not scattered

Namo is proud of the Tajik forish of such a powerful nation.



The village of Mojarm is famous for its unique tree - spruce, which is very rare in Central Asia. It is said that this tree was planted by Alexander the Great when he buried the late commanders. The Mojarm spruce was also planted by Alexander the Great. In any

case, it is a sign of antiquity. The spruce tree is 20 meters long and 24 meters in diameter.

Foreigners also come to see the tree.



Seeds-the largest villages

Nº	Villages	The main generations	Generational division
1	Porasht	1. Qishloqi 2. Mahmadzamoni 3. Qarovulbegi 4. Kalmaki	
2	O'xum	1. Albaki 2. Sultoni 3. Tabaqti	Soqigi, Yorboy, Mullone'mati, Davlati, Arbobi, Qazigi Solekhboy, Aliboy, Odinaboy, Nehkmahmadi Mulloartuqi, Mulloniyozzi, Mullomusoi, Turbagi, Bobochagi
3	Hoyat	1. Ko'yiki 2. Nodirboboi 3. Dokhayiti	

4	Mojarm	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Qunuqsoy 2. Xalachi 3. Xalachi 	<p>Mullofoi, Doabdulati, Dorifi, Qalmoqi, Qozigi Shomakhmadi, Do'stmakhmadi, Korvoni, Davlatboqigi, Boqigi, Kochaki Ashurmakhmadi, Mulloi, Domo'mini</p>
5	Sintab	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mulloi 2. Sultonxuuseyni 	<p>Boqigi, Najmiddini, Solikhi, Tamuri, Khofizi Ayoni, Bayrami, Yodgori, Kurama, Eshmakhmadi</p>
6	Sob	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yoqubi 2. Sultonmurodi 3. Khayloi 4. Arbobi 	
7	Ej	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Qozigi 2. Arbobi 3. Mulloi 4. Shokhigi 5. Cholmagi 	<p>Mormo'ho, Lumlumakon, Dakhonyaloqikho Ashuri, Tabarbakitfon, Maliki Boqisoqiyon Zumradshokhi</p>

The traditions of Mojarm village are similar to those of other Tajik villages and Farishishs. In the village of Mojarm, home hotels are open. Foreign tourists are shown the

lifestyle and nationality of the local population on the example of ecotourism and ethnotourism.

The tourism potential of Mojarm village is very high and it is necessary to develop special plans for its development and implement it for rural development.

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