

## ORGANIZATION OF TOURIST AREAS AT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Turaboeva Zilola Mukumtoshovna

Renaissance University of Education Senior Lecturer, Independent Applicant

### Annotation

This article discusses the history of preservation and updating of archaeological monuments of Uzbekistan. At the same time, there is an urgent need for restoration work on archaeological monuments, dictated, first of all, by an attentive and careful attitude to the ancient history of Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** Restoration, conservation, tourism, arch, fortress, transport, communications, infrastructure.

### Introduction

There are numerous archeological monuments on the territory of Uzbekistan. After independence, a number of ways of creating open-air museums were decided. The biggest problem is that it is mainly focused on production and financing. At present, it is impossible to solve the problems of reconstruction of historical and cultural heritage, to provide targeted support from the state and additional sources of funding through grant projects. The artifact of artistic heritage is aimed at combating the disappearance of national values leading to the process of globalization.

To date, very significant work is being done to preserve the material, cultural and archaeological sites of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which are identified as the main areas of socio-cultural sites, as well as the restoration of historical monuments in order to preserve, conserve, document, effectively and rationally use the tourism potential. This is observed in particular in Bukhara, namely in the ancient settlement of Paykent, in Surkhandarya, in Sopollitepa and Fayaztepa, as well as in the Namangan region. Museums are organized here. These monuments are included in the UNESCO List of Cultural Heritage Conservation.

A number of activities are being carried out in Uzbekistan to protect, scientifically study, disseminate and enrich the rich history and cultural heritage of the people. In accordance with the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev dated January 16, 2018 No. UP-5181, "On the protection and use of objects of cultural heritage" and "On improving the protection and use of objects of tangible cultural and archaeological heritage" were adopted. However, it is desirable to develop a unified mechanism for the protection, management and rational use of tangible objects of cultural and archaeological heritage, taking into account the fact that most objects of cultural and archaeological heritage are being renovated and that their tourism potential is not being used in the best way. Taking into account the proposal of the Ministry of Culture, the State Committee for

Architecture and Construction, the State Committee for Tourism Development and other relevant ministries and departments, the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan ratified the Convention on the Protection, Preservation, Promotion and Use of Tangible Cultural and Archaeological Heritage in 2018-2023. Republican Commission for the Development of a Draft Comprehensive Program for Cardinal Recovery.

The harmonization of cultural traditions in the Central Asian region arose at the early stages of the state's development. All this is reflected in the ancient Bactrian culture found in the Surkhandarya region. Over the years, the problems of the historical culture of Bactria have been studied. The archaeological site in the city of Kampirtepa attracts special attention. This unique monument of antiquity, located near the Amu Darya River, is currently being thoroughly studied by an expedition led by Academician E.V. Rtveladze. Ancient monuments and artifacts found in the monument show that it played a crucial role on the Great Silk Road. Partial reconstruction of the walls of the Kushan era was carried out in the city of Kampirtepa in the repository and reconstruction.

Archaeological studies of the axis of this structure began in the late 19th and early 20th centuries by academician Y. Gulomov and archaeologist I. Akhrorov. According to the above-mentioned findings, it was discovered for the first time that there are two cities of different times, one of which was ancient Akhsikat and the other was Akhsikent, where Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur was born. Archaeologists discovered a blacksmith's workshop, a bathhouse of the X-XIII centuries, chapels, mosques, defensive walls, underground irrigation networks, workshops, and the headquarters of the ruler - the Ark. The Akhsikent monument has been preserved for about 60 hectares and has been preserved under a closed roof for repairs. Today, the monument has been turned into an open-air museum.

The Fayöztepe Monument, the first Buddhist monument in Central Asia, is located in the northwest of Termez, one kilometer northeast of Karatep. Archaeological excavations in the site were studied by L. Albaum in 1976-1986. crumbs, cocoa powder, crumbs, ceramics, pilaf lamps and ceramic pots. Currently, the Fayöztepe Monument is one of the most open museums in the region.

As a result of excavations at archaeological sites in Uzbekistan, some problems have been discovered that need to be conserved from the moment they are discovered. On the basis of the above, the following suggestions and recommendations can be made:

- compilation of a tourist map of archaeological monuments of Uzbekistan; Their parts have been restored through conservation.
- preservation of part of the protective walls of the facilities;
- the preservation of the walls of the canton in the center of archaeological sites and the creation of the spirit of the period;
- creation of a tourist complex, recreational and artistic traditions of monuments;
- conservation of some buildings in castle museums, creation of museums and fortresses (tearing down walls for religious ceremonies, etc.);
- creation of a catalogue of archaeological monuments;
- partial landscape zoning around monuments;

- 
- creation of copies of works of art for art lovers and tourists;
  - creation of laboratories for the storage and renewal of monuments;
  - development of a separate "Regulation" for the development of integrated schemes of sectors and directions (transport, communications, social infrastructure) and each archaeological site;
  - Study of natural and climatic conditions in the development of master plans of archaeological monuments on the basis of "Nizam";
  - improvement of the environmental situation around cultural sites;
  - the creation of alleys to improve the environmental situation in some parts of the monuments, in accordance with the conditions set out in the statutes;
  - restriction of all types of transport around the facilities, as well as the creation of a non-hazardous road network;
  - Another important challenge in the development of master plans for historic cities is the creation of environmentally friendly and energy-intensive cities within cities, given the fact that in the future the development of master plans will need to pay attention to modern "solar cells" or "wind energy development";
  - Focusing on eco-friendly projects equipped with modern low-cost lighting equipment;
  - creation of autonomous electricity production using modern NANO technologies (wind generators, solar cells, earthworks and solar panels);

All this allows us to create a complex of archaeological monuments, such as "open-air museums", to make the most of the country's tourism potential and to provide future generations with archaeological sites. As a result, craftsmen working in our country will have many opportunities, they will have ample opportunities for entrepreneurship, and the country will be able to show the world its rich cultural heritage.

UNESCO has set up a special laboratory for the preservation of architectural monuments in Italy, Belgium, Iran and the United Kingdom. They produce chemicals that increase the durability of such monuments in conditions of humidity and heat. Nowadays, it is possible to use archaeological sites that are made of chemical monomers, and some conservation methods have been created. For example, there are more than 1000 museums in the world in Sweden, but they differ not only in number, but also in respect for their culture and the value of the past. As you know, the genetic development of the museum was caused by the desire of man to create collections. The process of preservation of historical monuments and their appreciation contributes to the interests of historical monuments among members of society.

Thus, among the historical and cultural attractions of the Surkhandarya oasis, the city of Kampirtepa is characteristic. The monument is one of the richest material sources in the study of history, architecture of the Greco-Bactrian and Kushan periods, and researchers are always in the center of attention. The transfer of national heritage and historical monuments to the next generation is a time frame. It is not about repairing our heritage, but above all about preserving the spiritual wealth of the nation.

Thus, the historical and cultural sites of the Surkhandarya oasis are of particular importance. The historical roots of these archaeological sites are always the focus of attention of the Seleucids, one of the rich material sources in the study of the history and architecture of the Greco-Bactrian and Kushan periods. The transfer of national heritage and historical monuments to the next generation is a time frame. It is not about repairing our heritage, but above all about preserving the spiritual wealth of the nation.

### **References**

1. Маърифат газетаси. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Ш.Мирзиёевнинг Олий мажлисга мурожаатномаси. 2017 йил 23 декабр. №102-103 (9064). 9 бет.
2. А.Сагдуллаев. Қадимги Ўрта Осиё тарихидан лавҳалар. - Т.: 2008, 77 бет.
3. А.А.Асқаров. Сапалитепа. - Т.: 1973, 67 стр.
4. Т.Sh.Shirinov. Tools of production and weapons of the Bronze Age of Central Asian Mesopotamia. - Т.: 1986, 24 p.
5. I.Azimov. On the restoration of the architectural appearance of the Kushan fortress of Кампиртепа // Materials of the Tokharistan expedition. Archaeological research of Кампиртепа. Т. 2000. P.33.
7. Ҳ.Каримов. "Milliy Museum of Fondizarur". 2007 - Oct 1 No. 439 by Sonya.
8. YounghwanJin. "Spatial Distribution and Locational Characteristics of Green Industry". et. al., 2011y.
9. Dr. Wang, KwangIk. Strategies for Urban Competitiveness. Evidences from Korea's Green City & Urban Competitiveness.KOICA 2013y.
10. Юрьенова Т. Ю. Музееведение. М.: 2001 - 55 стр.

### **Websites**

[www.caravanserai.uz](http://www.caravanserai.uz)  
[www.archaeolog.ru](http://www.archaeolog.ru)  
<http://daryo-uz.com>  
<http://uza.uz>  
[uznews.uz](http://uznews.uz)  
[www.gazeta.uz](http://www.gazeta.uz)